

The USSR launched the world into the Space Age on

*October 4, 1957. Sputnik I sent Soviet international
prestige orbiting almost as high as the satellite itself.*

*A month later, Moscow scored another triumphant first
when Sputnik II successfully carried a living dog into
outer space.* _____

*Although a stepped-up U.S. effort readied new missiles
(r.) and launched a succession of satellites, the Soviets
continued to win headlines with the big "firsts." In 1959
Lunik II became the first man-made object to reach the
moon. The first photographs of the moon's hidden side
seen by the world were taken from a Soviet satellite.
In the cold war world of the '50s, attention was in-
evitably focused on the military significance of missiles
and satellites. The importance of navigation, communi-
cation, research and weather satellites was easily over-
looked. Scientists hoped the future of space explora-
tion might be a different story. Meanwhile, the world
waited to see which nation would score the next drama-
tic victory by carrying a man into space and returning
him safely to earth. The moment seemed near at hand.*



HISTORIC DECADE



YEAR



News
Front

by the editors of

1950-1960

The story of the turbulent 10 years

during which man pierced space, U.S. scaled new heights of prosperity but . . .

Cold War deepened: told in 1000 pictures, 75,000 words, covering 3000 subjects.



An omiable Khrushchev, with cunningly calculated friendship presents to President Eisenhower a model of Lunik, the first man-made object to reach the moon. The gift was meont—or rother, meont to be interpreted—as a gesture of goodwill. (It was also meant, of course, to emphasize the great strides of Soviet science, and military might.) This was at the White House, during Khrushchev's 1959 visit to the U.S.

A truculent Khrushchev, with cunningly calculated anger, refused to sit at the conference table with President Eisenhower unless the latter objectly and publicly apologized for the U-2 flight over Soviet territory.

This was at Paris, only a few months later. Khrushchev thus wrecked the Summit conference before it could convene

These were the two faces of Communism, its alternate imoges, which throughout the decode masked the same unflagging intent. This intent was, by all meons and every meons, to weaken, then destroy, then replace the Free World with a universal Communist empire. How to counter this intent is unsolved problem inherited by the '60s.



A new era in education, and in civil rights, was opened in 1954 when the U.S. Supreme Court wrote an end to the "separate but equal" doctrine, thus making illegal racial segregation in the nation's public schools. Slowly, often unwillingly, the move toward integration began. Trouble flared most dramatically in Little Rock, Ark., where U.S. troops were called to prevent violence. At decade's end, resistance, chiefly in the Deep South, continued; so did integration's slow spread.





Men and machines (I.) combined to produce a record growth in the U.S. economy during the decade. The Gross National Product rose 53%; stock prices reached record highs; no more was prosperity "just around the corner." The consumer price index went up 13%, and the cost of labor and materials climbed, too. U.S. industry, seeking a way to cut costs and meet mounting foreign competition, began turning to automation as a solution. Automatically controlled machines raised output, dropped costs, helped make electronics the glamor industry of the decade. But they also displaced workers. Some worried labor leaders flatly opposed automation. Others urged making plans for dealing with the dislocations of "technological unemployment," and saw in the "automatic factory" a promise of shorter work weeks, increased productivity and lowered costs that could benefit worker and owner alike.

The average U.S. citizen looking at the defense picture in the '50s found it confusing, endlessly changing and often disheartening. At the beginning of the decade the Army was talking about atomic bombs, the Air Force about jet planes, the Navy about super-carriers. By 1960 they were talking about hydrogen bombs—first tested in 1952; rocket planes—under test in 1960; and nuclear submarines—first launched in 1954.

The U.S. talked defiantly about the Strategic Air Command and "massive retaliation," and proudly about the voyage of the Nautilus under the north pole. The nation cheered the first successful launching of a Polaris missile from a submerged submarine.

Only actual test of defense capabilities came in Korea as the decade began. The U.S., with UN help, turned back the Communist conquest attempt; the cost, 54,000 U.S. dead.

Architects and builders were busily transforming skylines and landscapes all over the world. From New York City, where Frank Lloyd Wright's Guggenheim Museum marked a stormy end to a stormy career, to Milan, Italy (Pirelli building, below), new buildings, made of new materials, designed in new shapes, rose to dominate the skyline.

On the ground, builders raced to keep up with the demand for more and more housing. As housing developments mushroomed on the edges of every large city, "suburban sprawl" began to creep over the landscape. Worry over the disappearance of the open countryside was matched by worry over the blight and desertion threatening the center of cities. And the building industry kept right on booming.

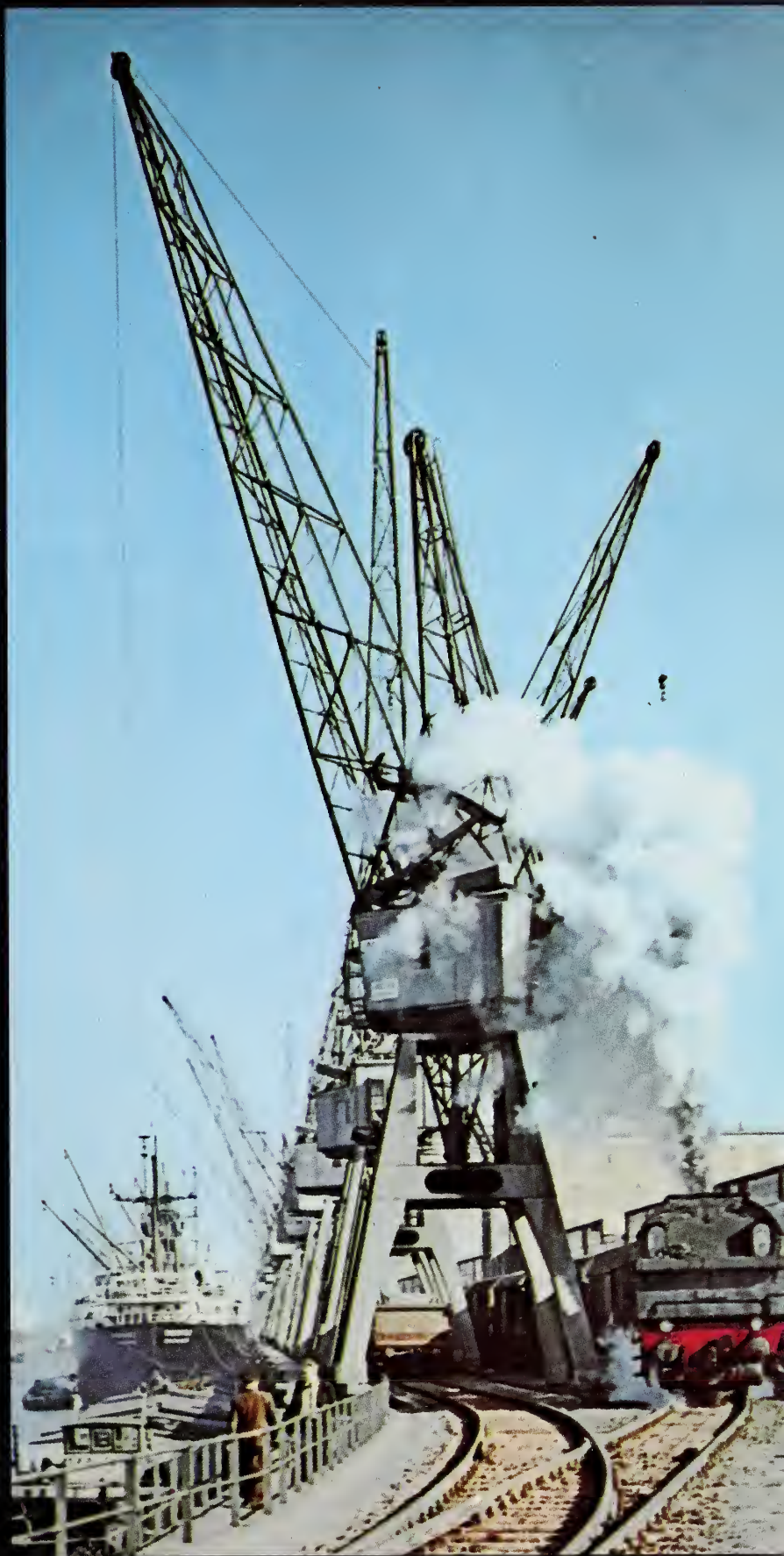
Among the performing arts, the motion picture long held first place in the affections of most Americans. But the movies, as well as radio, suffered a devastating blow during the decade from the vigorous "enfant terrible" of entertainment—television. By the beginning of the decade of the '60s nearly 90% of U.S. homes had television sets.

High-budget "blockbusters" like the 1960 musical "Can-Can" (below) helped Hollywood lure viewers out of their homes; radio changed its programming to give new emphasis to music and news.

The legitimate theater was little troubled by television competition, but suffered from soaring ticket prices. And the sister arts of music and the dance were thriving with heretofore unprecedented vigor.



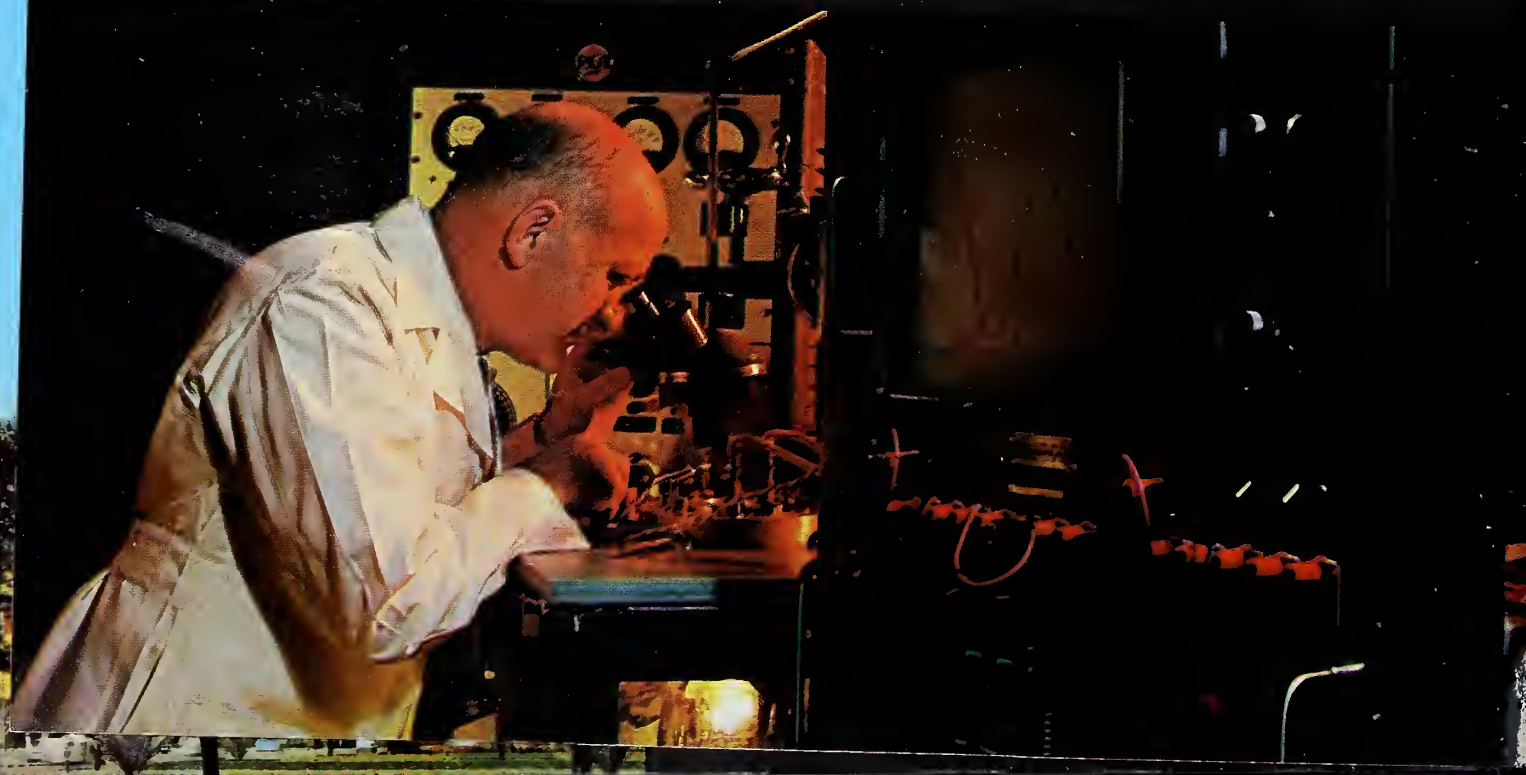
As the decade drew to its close, U.S. industry found that there is another face to the coin of unprecedented prosperity. Production was reaching unparalleled levels not only in the U.S. but in the rest of the Free World. And the rest of the Free World, like West Germany (r.) was exporting goods in an endless flow. It could sell cheaper because its costs, principally labor, were much lower. The U.S. (and its burgeoning neighbor, Canada) seemed to be pricing itself out of world markets. Even the U.S. market was being successfully invaded. The solution? Raising unit productivity, industry leaders throughout the United States agreed, by rationalization, automation, ruthless junking of obsolete methods and plants.



In the laboratories of the nation, and the world, scientists and technicians worked at the tasks of basic research. The dramatic "breakthroughs" of the next decade, and perhaps many decades to come, would depend on the work of these men.

Explorers of the earth's surface in the '50s conquered the world's highest mountains and descended into the sea's lowest depths. Explorers on the frontiers of knowledge probed 5 billion light years into space to find a new galaxy, and pursued their investigations of the proton, whose radius is fifty quadrillionths of a centimeter.

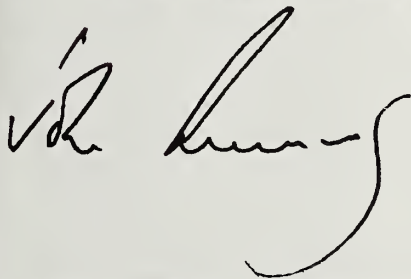
The U.S. was beginning to realize that such triumphs as the 1955 Salk vaccine were the fruits of the endless curiosity of the many men in the laboratories.



FOREWORDS



JOHN F. KENNEDY, U.S. SENATOR
FROM MASSACHUSETTS



Our concern must be with the future. For the world is changing. The old era is ending. The old ways will not do.

Abroad, the balance of power is shifting. There are new and more terrible weapons—new and uncertain nations—new pressures of populations and deprivation. One-third of the world, it has been said, may be free—but one-third is the victim of cruel repression—and the other one-third is rocked by the pangs of poverty, hunger and envy. More energy is released by the awakening of these new nations than by the fission of the atom itself.

The world has been close to war before—but now man, who has survived all previous threats to his existence, has taken into his mortal hands the power to exterminate the entire species.

Here at home, the changing face of the future is equally revolutionary. We stand today on the edge of a New Frontier—the frontier of the 1960s—a frontier of unknown opportunities and perils—a frontier of unfulfilled hopes and threats.

The harsh facts of the matter are that we stand on this frontier at a turning-point in history. We must prove all over again whether this nation—or any nation so conceived—can long endure—whether our society—with its freedom of choice, its breadth of opportunity, its range of alternatives—can compete with the single-minded advance of the Communist system.

Can a nation organized and governed such as ours endure? That is the real question. Have we the nerve and the will? Can we carry through in an age where we will witness not only new breakthroughs in weapons of destruction—but also a race for mastery of the sky and the rain, the oceans and the tides, the far side of space and the inside of man's minds?

Are we up to the task—are we equal to the challenge? Are we willing to match the Russian sacrifice of the present for the future—or must we sacrifice our future to enjoy the present? The answer lies with the people of the U.S.

We have evolved surprisingly and dramatically, when we compare our present state of knowledge about the world with what it was 20 years ago.

Yet we cannot be smug about that comparison. We must match our knowledge against the future—not against the past—and we must ask ourselves whether we are evolving as fast as the world is shrinking.

Because the world is shrinking and, as it shrinks, the need for leadership in bringing about new and more intimate relationships between nations will be increasingly felt. Because we are a nation of humane and enlightened ideals we should be able to make a persuasive contribution to that leadership and not leave it, by our own default, to others whose view of the nature of man is so different.

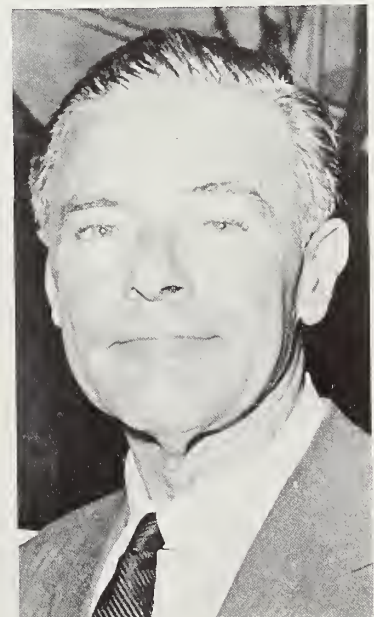
Chairman Khrushchev, during his tour of the U.S. repeated many times that the Soviet Union was in a competition with the U.S.—and that it would win that competition.

There must be no complacency among us. The competition which Mr. Khrushchev has in mind is not a sporting event. It is a game played for keeps.

For Communism the stakes are the domination of the world. For us the stakes are a free world in which nobody dominates.

To succeed we must, of course, be brave, we must be strong, we must work hard, we must use our heads.

But this is not all. We must give effect to our ideals—to be generous, to have both an understanding heart and an understanding head. We need to have a great national purpose which all of us—not just government—are intent on carrying out.



HENRY CABOT LODGE, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS



YEAR

News Front

picture news annuals,
picture history books and
picture news magazines
by the editors of
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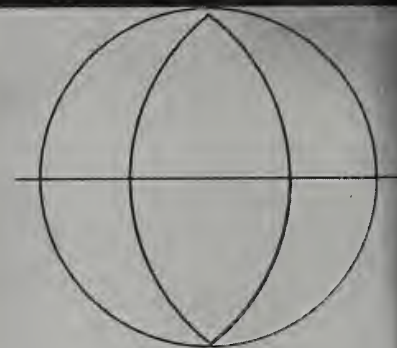
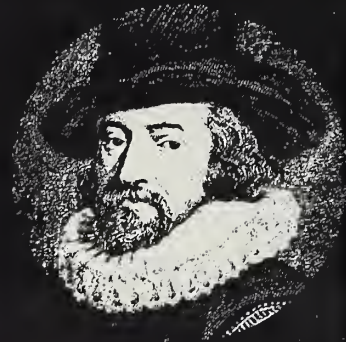
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"I found that I was fitted for nothing so well as for a study of truth; as having a mind nimble and versatile enough to catch the resemblances of things (which is the chief point), and at the same time steady enough to fix and distinguish their subtler differences; as being gifted by nature with desire to seek, patience to doubt, fondness to meditate, slowness to assert, readiness to consider, carefulness to dispose and set in order; and as being a man that neither affects what is new nor admits what is old, and that hates every kind of imposture. So I thought my nature had a kind of familiarity and relation with truth."

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PUBLISHER'S NOTE:

HISTORIC DECADE (1950-1960), the 1960 edition of YEAR, The Picture News Annual, is the culmination of more than a dozen years of unparalleled publishing experience.

While the 12 previous annual editions of YEAR presented the memorable world happenings of each preceding 12 months, HISTORIC DECADE, edited in long-range perspective, brings into focus, in unique picture-caption-text format, all of the past turbulent 10 years of history.

In preparing it, HISTORIC DECADE's Editors were not only aided by the world-wide network of correspondents of YEAR and its fast-growing sister publication, NEWS FRONT, Management's Picture News Magazine, but had available the resources of the major news and photo agencies.

The value of HISTORIC DECADE as a permanent record and reference has been greatly enhanced by the inclusion of a thorough, comprehensively cross-referenced index.

Our thanks go to Henry Cabot Lodge and John F. Kennedy, who graciously supplied statements for the foreword of HISTORIC DECADE.

The unique publishing formula of YEAR's picture news magazine, NEWS FRONT, precludes making copies available to the public either on the newsstand or by paid subscription. Instead, copies of NEWS FRONT go only to management executives (officers and key department heads) in U.S. business, industry, finance and government, including the military. Its 12-15 monthly articles are not concerned with spot, day-to-day news, but instead analyze in depth long-term developments in Business, Industry, and World and National Affairs.

YEAR's companion picture histories, all in the same format as HISTORIC DECADE, include: *Pictorial History of the World*; *Bible and Christianity*; *Turbulent 20th Century*; *Pictorial History of America*; *Science and Engineering*; and *Flight*.

BALDWIN H. WARD

publisher

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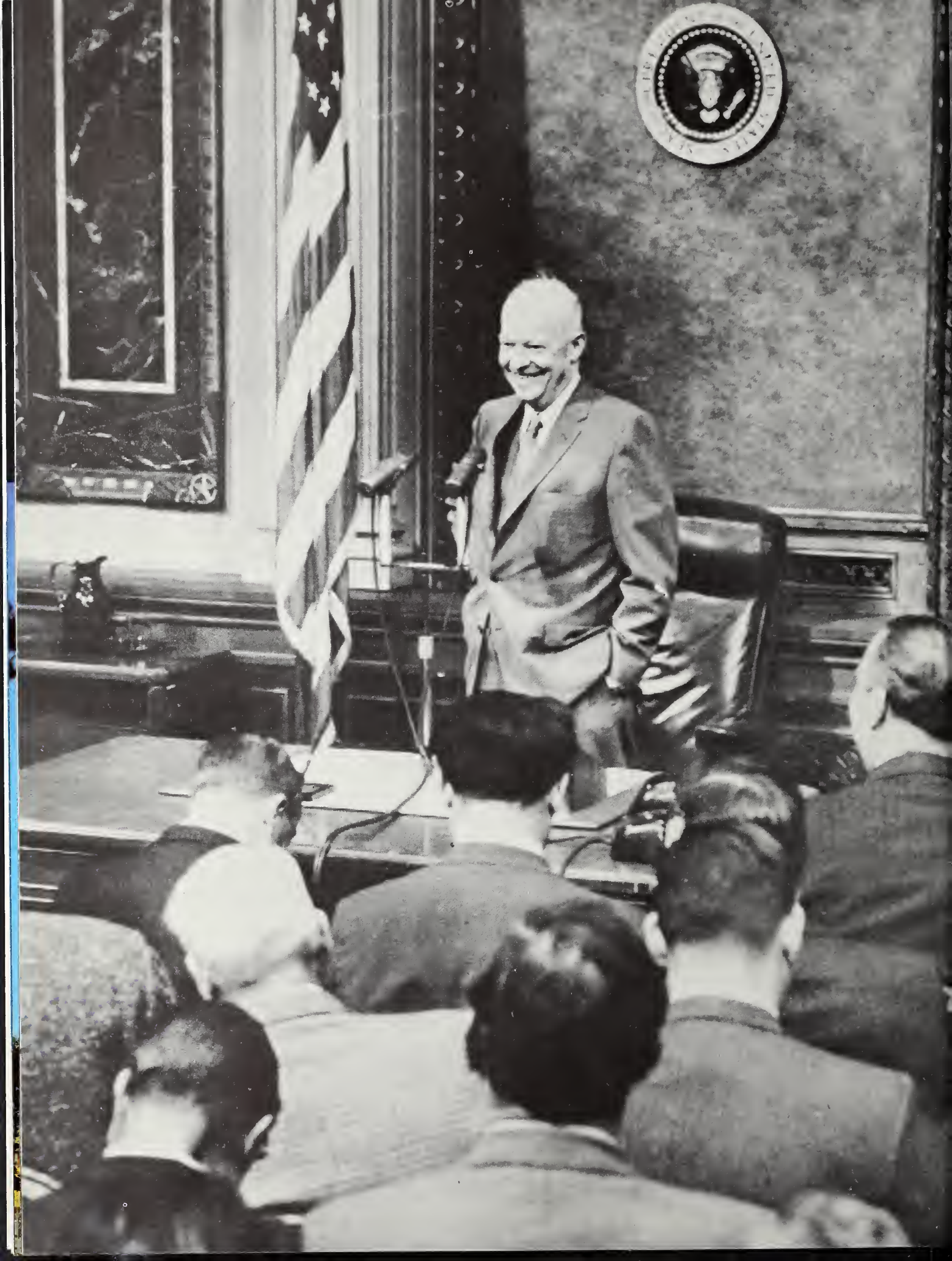
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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

1950-1960

Foremost political fact of decade was President Eisenhower's vast popularity, an almost unique phenomenon in U.S. history

POLITICALLY, the decade was an era in which, until the very end, the U.S. people never seemed quite able to make up their minds. But they did "like Ike."

They voted General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, running as a Republican, into the Presidency in 1952 with 33.7 million votes, the largest number ever cast for any candidate. They increased that total to 35.6 million when he was re-elected in 1956.

His rival in both elections, Adlai Stevenson of Illinois, received 27.3 million in 1952, only 25.7 million in 1956.

Meanwhile, however, after giving him a Republican congress by only one-vote margins in both houses in 1952, they swung completely over to the Democrats, who won majorities in both houses in 1954, and kept on increasing them. When the voters went to the polls in November, 1960, the Democrats had nearly two-to-one majorities in both houses, and, however the voting went, they were assured of retaining control of the Senate.

Yet, at the same time, many political experts were convinced that, should he have wanted—or had been constitutionally able—to run again, President Eisenhower would have been re-elected once more, although with perhaps a greatly reduced plurality.

What was the explanation?

The attempt to provide one provided the psychologists, professional as well as amateur, with a field day.

But the consensus was that President Eisenhower moved into the White House already entrenched in the minds of the masses as a transcendent world hero, the victor of World War II, the man who knew more than any one else about defense, the man better equipped than any one else to deal with the increasingly recalcitrant Soviet leaders.

Add to this, said the experts, that he was also the perfect type of "father figure," one whose calm, friendly yet dignified public personality aroused almost instinctive trust and respect. In Eisenhower's hands, it seemed certain, the country was "safe."

Whatever the truth of such attempts at analysis, President Eisenhower's popularity was a self-evident fact, and, while undergoing some erosion recently, it remained the foremost political fact through both his terms of office.

It survived, undiminished, two sieges of illness which, in almost any other president, might have aroused serious debate on his physical fitness to continue to function under the great strains inherent in his demanding office.

It also survived long absences from the White House which, in another president, might have aroused fiercely hostile criticism.

In this it was helped by an almost universally friendly (and Republican) press, but this alone would not have been enough to preserve it largely undiminished.

President Eisenhower's vast popularity was, under all the circumstances, an almost unique phenomenon in U.S. history, and it was the result, at bottom, not of any synthetic campaign, but of his own character and talents—as the mass of the people saw them.

The Eisenhower popularity meant, politically, both a lot and, strangely, a little.

It meant that, in his struggles with a Democratic Congress he generally was able, not only to put over most of his own program, but to block what he considered excessive spending proposals. In this he was helped by the Democratic moderation both symbolized and imposed by Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson and his fellow Texan, House Speaker Sam Rayburn.

It meant also that, when the chips were down and he finally decided to act, he won an easy victory over Sen. Joe McCarthy, despite the latter's own large popular following.

But the Eisenhower magic could not be transferred to other GOP candidates, even when he personally campaigned for them, as the Congressional elections showed.

So, too, the much talked of "Eisenhower Republicanism," of the early '50s dissolved into nothingness as the President himself seemed to be turning more and more to orthodox, budget-balancing conservatism.

The mantle of Republican liberalism was assumed, instead, by Nelson Rockefeller, who won the New York Governorship in an upset 1958 victory, and by 47-year-old Richard M. Nixon, Vice President in both terms.

In 1960 the Eisenhower era was over, whether Nixon or his even younger Democratic rival, John F. Kennedy, won the 1960 elections and moved into the White House.



MISSILE AGE DEEPENED DEFENSE DEBATE



IKE'S CABINET and other advisors through much of the Administration were: (Clockwise from lower left). Pres. Asst. Wilton Persons; Amb. to UN Henry Cabot Lodge; Interior Sec. Fred Seaton; Treasury Sec. George Humphrey (succeeded by Robert Anderson); Vice Pres. Nixon; Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell (succeeded by William Rogers); Commerce Sec. Sinclair Weeks (succeeded by Frederick Mueller); Welfare Sec. Marion Folsom (succeeded by Arthur

Flemming); Civil Defense Administrator Val Peterson; Budget Director Percival Brundage (succeeded by Maurice Stans); Defense Mobilizer Gordon Gray; Labor Sec. James Mitchell; Postmaster Gen. Arthur Summerfield; Sec. of State John F. Dulles (succeeded by Christian Herter); the President; Defense Sec. Charles Wilson (succeeded by Neil McElroy, T. Gates); Agric. Sec. Ezra Benson; Sec. to Cabinet Maxwell Rabb; Asst. to the President Sherman Adams.

IKE STAYS ON TOP

**Keeps upper hand despite own illnesses,
Dulles' death, Democratic Congresses**

PRESIDENT DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER closed out his term in the White House and looked back on eight years of international, domestic and even personal crises.

It was an Administration that inherited a war in Korea, that ran head on into an economic recession, that saw the President himself struck down by a heart attack and ileitis, that found itself dealing with larger and larger Democratic majorities in Congress, and that was touched by scandal.

But when the Eisenhower years ended, Republicans had found much to cheer about. The Korean war had ended, The nation had pulled out of the recession. The President had recovered his health. The Democratic majorities had not been too difficult to get along with.

This was the picture the Republicans painted, but the Democrats saw it differently. To their minds, the Eisenhower Administration ended at a time when U.S. prestige, wounded by a series of international incidents which included the failure of the 1960 summit conference, the capture of a confessed U.S. spy on a mission

over the Soviet Union and repeated "firsts" by the Soviets in space, had sunk to a new low in world affairs.

The decade began with a bang, both literally and figuratively, for the man then in the White House, Harry S. Truman. The Korean War, creating enough sparks to start four World Wars, began on June 25, 1950. The President acted without delay. Within a week U.S. troops were on their way to the Asian country that was to cost 34,000 American lives.

As if this had not been enough to concern the President, he also had his troubles with Congress, particularly when investigations turned up a rash of irregularities by Federal employees in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Internal Revenue Service and other agencies. Moreover, on Nov. 1, 1950, Puerto Rican fanatics tried to assassinate him.

Other notable '50s events in the Truman Administration included the first hydrogen bomb explosion Nov. 1, 1952 (not officially confirmed for more than a year), the official end of Marshall Plan economic aid, as such,



HEART ATTACK suffered on Sept. 24, 1955, threw scare into entire nation, but President achieved remarkable recovery, posed for pictures with "Much Better, Thanks" embroidered on pajamas. He also suffered ileitis attack and mild stroke.

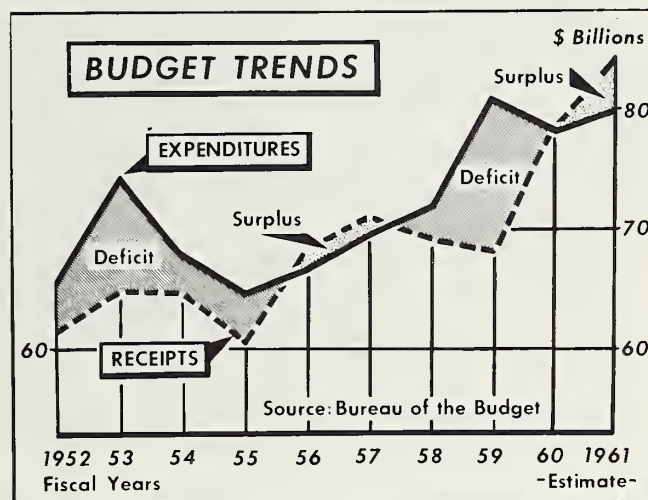
with the Economic Cooperation Administration being replaced by the Mutual Security Agency, the firing of Gen. Douglas MacArthur as commander of U.S. and UN troops in Korea and his subsequent retirement and the seizure of the nation's steel mills, later held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Although President Truman was himself exempted from the constitutional amendment that came into effect while he was in office limiting Presidents to two terms, he announced he would not run again.

When President Eisenhower took office in January, 1953, ending 20 Democratic years, he had his work cut out for him. While domestic affairs occupied much of his attention, he found the problems of the Cold War, of the Middle East, of Berlin, and of Latin America generally increasingly demanding.

Stalin died six weeks after President Eisenhower took office, and there was some hope that Soviet-U.S. relations would improve. For a while they did, but, by the time the President had completed his eight years at the nation's helm, relations had reached a low point, with Soviet Premier Khrushchev directing almost weekly attacks at the President.

The USSR scored a major victory in the world propaganda battle by launching the first man-made satellite, Sputnik I, Oct. 4, 1957. Democratic critics of the Administration's space and defense programs became increas-



EARLY HOPES for a \$60 billion budget faded when Eisenhower officials saw government expenses rise to record peacetime level of \$80 billion. But the President managed a surplus; predicted one of \$4.2 billion for the fiscal year of 1961.

ingly vocal, and were not stilled when the Administration finally succeeded in matching the achievement by sending up the first U.S. satellite Jan. 31, 1958. The alleged "missile gap" became the battle cry of Administration critics.

The President also found it necessary to use Federal troops to enforce the Supreme Court anti-segregation decision. Faced by Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus' defiance of a Federal court, the President ordered paratroops to Little Rock to back the order to integrate the previously all-white Central High School.

The President was favored with only two years of Republican control of Congress, 1952 to 1954, and, as his term rolled on, the Democratic majorities in both the Senate and the House swelled. But, brandishing the power of veto and welcoming the spirit of compromise often exhibited by Democratic leaders, he managed to get most of what he wanted.

In 1959 the President lost the man he had relied upon most to run the Cold War struggle—Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. Together they had helped bring about a Korean truce in July, 1953; worked to end fighting in the fall of 1956 when Israel, France and Great Britain invaded Egypt after it had seized the Suez canal; decided to send troops to Lebanon in July, 1958, to avert overthrow of the pro-Western regime; and pressed forward to bring about a disarmament agreement with the USSR.

After Dulles' death, the President and his new Secretary of State, Christian A. Herter, found themselves preoccupied with the Soviet threat to turn over to Communist East Germany control over all communication lines to West Berlin. Also a grave problem was the capture by the Soviet Union of Frances G. Powers, whose U-2 reconnaissance plane was downed over the USSR.



TRUMAN'S ADVISORS included (l. to r.) W. Averell Harriman, who later became New York's Governor; George C. Marshall, then Defense Secretary; and Dean Acheson, Secretary of State. Truman had just returned from 1950 Wake Island conference with Gen. MacArthur.



WOULD-BE ASSASSIN, Oscar Collazo, lies wounded at steps of Blair House after trying to kill Truman. Fellow Puerto Rican Nationalist and U.S. Secret Service man were slain in Nov. 1, 1960, incident. Collazo got a life sentence.



GENERAL MACARTHUR, after being relieved of his command in the Far East on April 11, 1951, returned to Washington to address a joint session of Congress. The five-star general warned Congress against Communist appeasement, then said he would just "fade away." Senate inquiry found that MacArthur had failed to clear his policy statements through the Defense Dept.



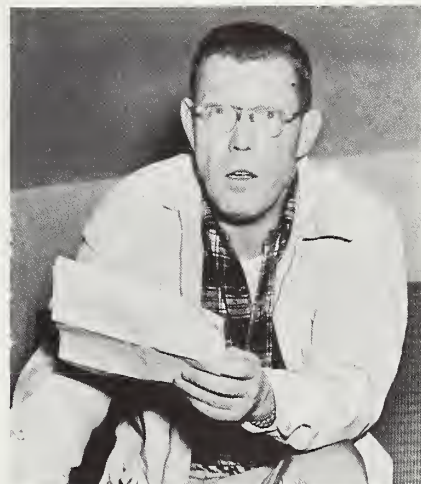
HOOVER COMMISSION completed its series of proposals, after two years of study, on streamlining the government. The commission included (seated l. to r.), James Farley, Joseph P. Kennedy, Herbert Hoover, Sen. McClellan, ex-Sen. Ferguson. 350 proposals were submitted by the group on methods of curbing expenditures. It estimated that waste cost U.S. \$200 million yearly.



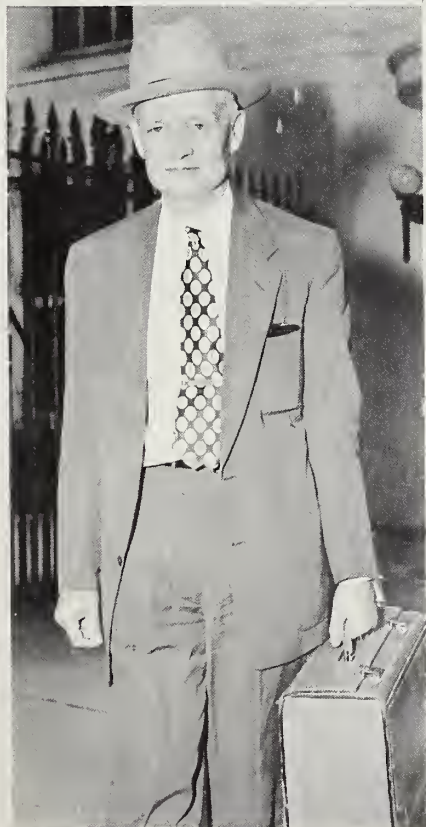
EISENHOWER'S GOLF brought the President many hours of relaxation but also much criticism from Democrats who complained that the Chief Executive spent too much time away from the White House. Eisenhower brushed off criticism. His favorite spots: Burning Tree Club in Washington, Augusta, Ga., and Newport, R.I. His score: about 90.

MAJOR INQUIRIES by Congress during Eisenhower years included charges of favoritism in such regulatory agencies as the Federal Communications and Power Commissions. Drug investigation headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) turned up testimony that Dr. Harry Welch (*below*), head of Food and Drug's Antibiotics Division, received \$287,000 for outside activities on drug publications. He resigned after "conflict of interest" questions arose.

PRESS SECRETARY James A. Hagerty figured prominently in the operation of the government during presidential illnesses. He was, in effect, acting President for 48 hours when Eisenhower passed word after heart attack in 1955 in Denver for "Jim to take over."



SHERMAN ADAMS, key Eisenhower aide in White House, resigned in 1958 following charges he intervened with federal agencies on behalf of a friend, Boston industrialist Bernard Goldfine. He had been regarded one of the most important of Administration officials.



VICE PRESIDENT NIXON met a hostile reception during his trip to Venezuela in May, 1958. Mobs attacked his car and smashed windows, showering Nixon with glass. Democrats saw in trip failure of Administration's policy toward Latin America. Republicans in turn blamed the Communists for the demonstrations. Nixon promised new look at our Latin American relations.





JOHN FOSTER DULLES served as President's chief advisor, representative to Congress, agent abroad in realm of foreign affairs. He served as Secretary of State for six years until his death from cancer on May 24, 1959. He travelled 560,000 miles as Secretary, including trips to see Tito (*l.*), to meet South Korea's Pres. Rhee (*l., above*), and to confer with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on Formosa (*above*). President Eisenhower mourned Dulles' death deeply. To fill the gap he began taking more good-will foreign trips himself.

VISITORS to Walter Reed Hospital where Secretary Dulles was confined during illness included President and Winston Churchill, nineteen days before Dulles' death. Despite controversy, Dulles was considered by all as strongest personality in Pres. Eisenhower's cabinet and the most vigorous.

CHRISTIAN A. HERTER succeeded Dulles as Secretary of State though handicapped by severe arthritis. Former Under-Secretary of State, Herter served out last two years of Eisenhower Administration at time when USSR stepped up anti-American attacks and serious problems arose with Cuba.





GOODWILL TRIPS by President highlighted last two years in office. In August, 1959, he went to Western Europe. In December, 20,000 mile trip took him to eleven nations in Europe, Middle East and Asia, including stopover at New Delhi, India (l.). In February and March he traveled 16,000 miles touring Latin America. In June he traveled to Far East, including visit to Philippines where huge crowd greeted him at Manila airport (above). President had scheduled trip to Moscow in June but Khrushchev withdrew invitation at summit meeting because of U-2 flight.



TOTAL TRAVELS by President in eight years in office amounted to more than 100,000 miles. Here he acknowledges welcome in Ankara, Turkey, during December, 1958 trip. Many foreign visitors also came to Washington, including Khrushchev in September, 1959, for conferences with President at White House and at Camp David. Vice-President Nixon had visited Moscow earlier.

COMPROMISE ON CAPITOL HILL

Congress, Administration, "muddle along" through most of the '50s



STATEHOOD finally came for Alaska in 1958 and Hawaii a year later. Alaska, where the good news was spread all over front pages in the new state (*above*), proceeded to send all Democrats to Congress, E. L. Bartlett and Ernest Gruen-

CONGRESS in mid-1960 found itself at a politically-charged, post-conventions session intent on doing something about raising the minimum wage, helping the aged pay the cost of high medical care, and aiding in school construction.

But both parties were even more intent on helping themselves in the national elections that followed.

Present were the two presidential nominees—Sen. John F. Kennedy for the Democrats and Vice President Richard M. Nixon for the Republicans, plus the Democratic Vice Presidential candidate, Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson. So were the national committee chairmen of both parties.

In domestic affairs, over the past 10 years, Congress found itself busy appropriating some \$700 billion as the annual expenses of government rose from \$40 billion in 1950 to \$80 billion by 1960. It approved—among other things—the St. Lawrence Seaway project, authorized reorganization of the Defense Department, voted to give states title to submerged coastal lands, began a multi-billion dollar road building program, increased repeatedly the Federal limit on the national debt, voted a labor reform bill it hoped would keep racketeers out of the councils of union and management, passed the first comprehensive civil rights bill since the Reconstruction era,



ing to the Senate and Ralph Rivers to the House. Hawaii divided Senate representation, sending GOP's Hiram Fong and Democrats' Oren Long there and Dem. Daniel Inouye to the House. Kennedy and Nixon both stumped new states.

struggled with, but failed to solve the nation's farm problems, raised postal rates, and finally cleared the way for the addition of two new states—Alaska and Hawaii.

In the field of foreign affairs, Congress began the decade with the Korean war on its hands. But new concern came toward the end of the decade with the threat of possible Soviet superiority in missiles. The Soviet coup in sending the first satellite circling the earth stirred Congress into setting up a National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and into voting more money in many instances than the Administration had sought for the over-all defense budget.

The Senate approved security pacts with New Zealand, Australia, Japan and the Philippines. Greece and Turkey came into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization with Senate approval. The West German Agreement and the Japanese Peace Treaty were both ratified in 1952. In 1957 it approved the so-called Eisenhower Doctrine for the Middle East. This offered armed help on request to any nation in the Middle East threatened by outside aggression, and cleared the way for sending U.S. troops to Lebanon in 1958.

Much of the headlines about Congress stemmed from its investigations. The McCarthy era flourished during

the two years of the decade the Republicans held majorities in Congress, from the elections in 1952 to those in 1954. The hearings on his dispute with the Army over whether he had applied pressures to get favors for his friend and assistant, draftee David Schine, took 36 days of testimony.

Other congressional investigations which made news were those in 1951 by Senator Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) into interstate crime; by the Senate Rackets Committee headed by Senator McClellan into labor racketeering;

by the House Legislative Oversight Subcommittee into television quiz shows and the regulatory agencies, and by the Senate Anti-Trust Monopoly subcommittee into the high cost of drug prices.

Generally, until the end of the two Eisenhower terms, Administration relations were good. The Democratic majorities, firmly led by Johnson and by House Speaker Sam Rayburn, both Texans, largely "went along" with Administration proposals, permitting at least working compromises on many issues which were controversial.



SPEAKER SAM RAYBURN began his 47th year in the House March 4, 1959, for a new record surpassing that of Rep. Joseph Cannon, Ill. He also held the record for the most years as Speaker.



JOSEPH MARTIN JR. (*r.*) stepped down in Jan. 1959 after 20 years as House

GOP leader. Victor in the unexpected revolt was Charles A. Halleck (*left*).



SENATE LEADERS open 1956 session. Two left Senate before decade ended; Walter F. George (Dem., Ga.), former Foreign Relations chairman (*l.*), died, and Wm. F. Knowland (*r.*),

(R-Calif.), Senate GOP leader, left to run for Calif. Governor. Between them are Harry Byrd (D-Va.), Senate Democrat leader Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.), and Vice President Nixon.



McCARTHY HEARINGS in 1954 attracted a nationwide television audience when the Wisconsin senator sought to refute Army charges that he tried to win favored treatment for his aide, David Schine. A dramatic moment came when former Sen Flanders (R-Vt.) handed McCarthy (*above*) notice that he would make a speech against him in the Senate. Senator McCarthy (*below*) inadvertently catches his favorite target, Secretary Dean Acheson, on the Senate elevator.



Congress Continued



McCARTHY OPPONENTS included Army Special Counsel Joseph Welch (*above*) master showman who livened proceedings with sardonic humor and later became a performer on television and screen. Sen. William Benton (D-Conn.) (*below*) submitted evidence to Rules Committee that McCarthy had been deliberately deceptive and introduced a resolution to expel him from the Senate. McCarthy was later condemned for his activities by the Senate. He died May 2, 1957, at Bethesda Naval Hospital.



CONSERVATIVE Southern Democrats who often teamed with Republicans to uphold Administration were (l. to r.) Senators Spessard Holland (Fla.) Walter George (Ga.), Harry Byrd (Va.), Allen Ellender (La.) and A. W. Robertson (Va.), shown after helping beat the 1955 Democratic tax cut bill.



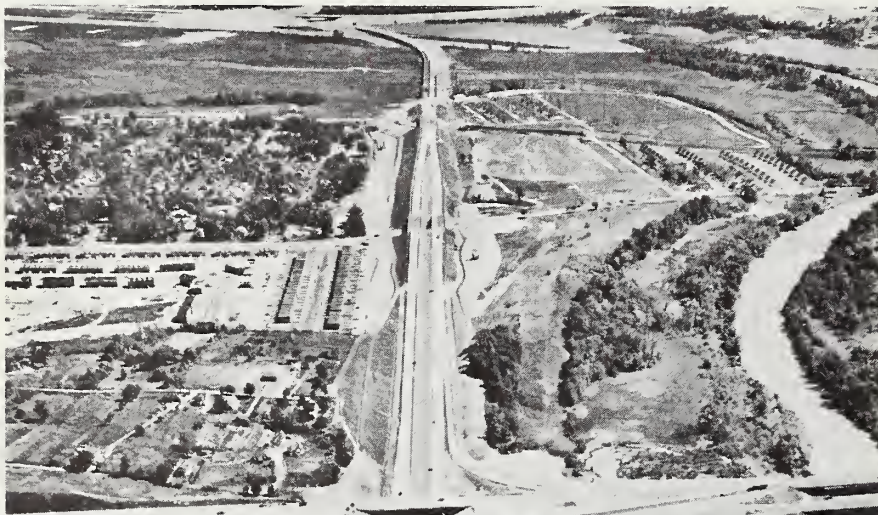
IMMIGRATION was a specialty of the late Senator Pat McCarran (D-Nev.) when he was in the Senate. He co-sponsored a basic revision of the law with Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.). The law known as the McCarran-Walter Act, has often been called too restrictive.



CIVIL RIGHTS legislation stirred controversy in virtually every legislative session of the decade. The first civil rights act of major importance since the Reconstruction era was passed in 1957, setting up a Federal Commission on Civil Rights. Hotly-disputed during the debate was a controversial jury-trial amendment. Among senators who voted for the successful amendment in photo to the left were (l. to r.); Senators Frank Church (D-Ida.), Joseph O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.), Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.), Richard Russell (D-Ga.) and Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.). Voting rights bill in 1960 brought round-the-clock session before passage. Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) spent night (above) on the couch during the filibuster.



GUNFIRE IN CONGRESS March 1, 1954, from three Puerto Rican nationalists wounded Representatives B. F. Jensen of Ia. (A); Kenneth Roberts, Ala. (B); George Fallon, Md. (C); Alvin Bentley, Mich. (D); Clifford Davis, Tenn. (E).

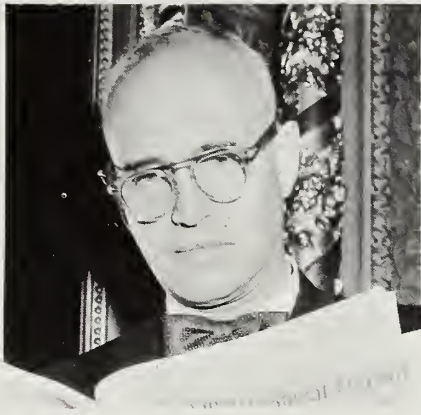


HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION program got under way after 1958 Congress authorized \$1.8 billion highway bill. However, program ran into serious financing obstacles later and Congress considered ways to raise the necessary revenues.



PACKING PAYROLLS with relatives by Congressmen created a storm in 1959. Mrs. Randall Harmon ran her Congressman husband's office from her front porch and got \$100 rent and \$344 per mo. salary. Members defended such practices.





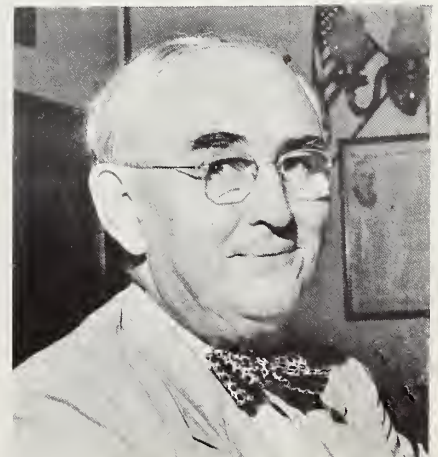
SEN. RICHARD NEUBERGER died in 1960 at the age of 47. The Oregon Democrat fought for civil rights, removal of highway billboards, funds for cancer research, and for bringing Congress under "conflict of interest" laws. He was a vigorous and forthright liberal.

ADVOCATE for the peaceful uses of atomic energy, Sen. Brien McMahon sponsored in 1946 the law establishing the Atomic Energy Commission. He also served as chairman of the Special Committee on Atomic Energy. The Connecticut Democrat died on July 8, 1952.



SEN. JOHN W. BRICKER (*L.*) stirred a controversy in 1954 by sponsoring a constitutional amendment to limit the treaty-making powers of the President. Former Republican Governor of Ohio, he was defeated in a bid for re-election to the Senate in 1958 by Democrat Stephen M. Young in a surprise victory.

SEN. ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG (R-Mich.) played key role in the Senate as architect of so-called "bipartisan" foreign policy. A sponsor of the Marshall Plan, he served as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee after Republican party gained Senate control in the '46 elections. He died on April 18, 1951.



"MISTER REPUBLICAN" was title given to late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-Ohio) whose bid for the Presidency failed when the GOP convention in 1952 selected Eisenhower. Later, he campaigned for Eisenhower and supported his programs.



NEW LEADERS of the Democratic and Republican parties as the decade came to an end were Sen. John F. Kennedy (*l.* with his wife) and Vice President Richard M. Nixon, both of whom became their party's candidate for the Presidency in 1960.

NATION SPLITS BALLOTS

Eisenhower twice wins
Presidency; Democrats'
Congress margin swells

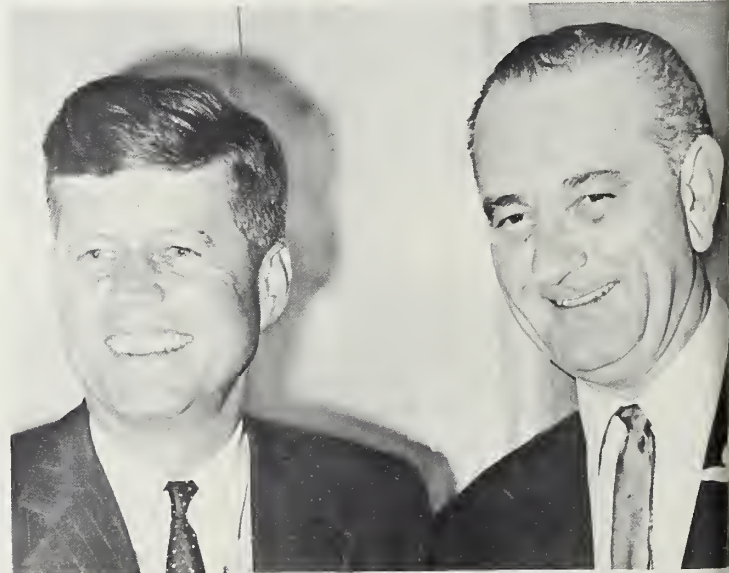
IT WAS the Eisenhower era in politics.

Not since the late Franklin D. Roosevelt had any one man so dominated the scene yet, unlike Roosevelt, Dwight D. Eisenhower was unable to extend this popularity to other members of his party.

This emergence of Eisenhower as a political figure had its ironic touches. He rose to fame under two Democratic presidents, Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman, but ran as a Republican. More ironic was an abortive attempt by the Democrats to run Ike on their ticket in 1948 elections.



REPUBLICAN NOMINEES for the presidency and the vice-presidency in 1960 were Richard M. Nixon (*l.*) and Henry Cabot Lodge, shown responding to an ovation at the Republican convention in Chicago. Nixon intended to rely heavily on his 7½ years experience as vice-president to help swing election.



STANDARD BEARERS Sen. John F. Kennedy and Senate majority leader, Lyndon B. Johnson, were named the Democratic Party's candidates for the same office in a turbulent convention in Los Angeles which ended on a surprising harmony note after Johnson accepted second place on the ticket.



FRIEND OR FOE was what Nixon had to find out from N. Y. Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (*r.*), when two breakfasted in Oct. '58 to end reports they were at odds. Again in 1960 Nixon

had to make a secret flight to New York during GOP convention to iron out platform differences with the New York governor. Old Guard accused Nixon of "selling out" to liberals.

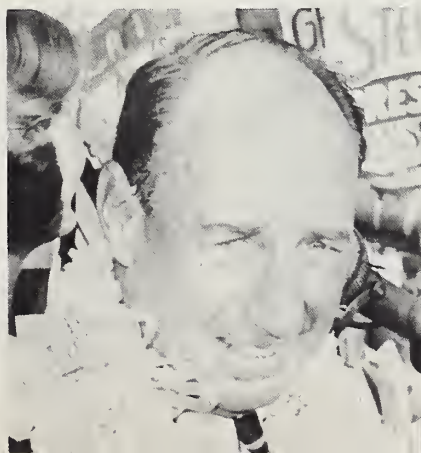


"DARK HORSE" left at post was Missouri's Sen. Stuart Symington, who hoped for Democratic nomination if delegates deadlocked between Kennedy, Johnson.



SMILING HUBERT HUMPHREY, apparently undismayed by crushing defeat in crucial West Virginia primary, makes friendly point to elated victor Kennedy at latter's campaign headquarters. Kennedy triumph over Minnesota senator in predominantly Protestant West Virginia, on heels of Wisconsin victory, helped clinch nomination.

TWICE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE Adlai E. Stevenson (*l.*) arrives at the Los Angeles Democratic Convention in 1960 where his followers hoped to pull the same trick again. They failed, partly because Stevenson never openly announced he wanted nomination. Darling of the GOP conservatives was Arizona's Sen. Barry Goldwater (*r.*), who became the spokesman for the party's Old Guard, inheriting emotional mantle that once had encircled late Sen. Robert A. Taft, long considered its leader.





CAMPAIGN REMINISCENCES were indulged in by President Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson when they met at a White House lunch in 1953. Ike took all but 9 of the 48 states' electoral votes in breaking the 20-year hold of Democrats.

GLUM LOSER Sen. Taft (Ohio) waved morosely for camera-men after losing 1952 GOP Presidential nomination to Eisenhower. Taft actually lost nomination in Credentials Committee fight over the seating of contested Ike-Taft delegates.

Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio, known as "Mr. Republican," was Eisenhower's chief opponent for the 1952 nomination. But apparent control of the convention machinery was Taft's downfall when the Credentials Committee sought to prevent the seating of certain pro-Ike delegations, forcing a floor fight. In an emotion-packed session, the convention voted in favor of Eisenhower and, in effect, he won the nomination at this point.

Nominated as his running mate was a young freshman Senator from California, Richard M. Nixon.

A new national figure emerged from the Democratic convention, too—Adlai E. Stevenson, governor of Illinois, who won the nomination from leading contender Sen. Estes Kefauver.

The Democrats sought to smooth over a split with Southern delegates over civil and states rights by nominating for the Vice President Sen. John Sparkman (Ala.), but it was to no avail.

Ike swept the election, even making inroads in the "Solid South," and captured all but nine of the 48 states. He was aided by such Democrats as the governors of Texas and S. Carolina, who openly campaigned for him.

Additionally, he was backed by 80% of the press. Two great emotional issues were alleged Communism in the Government, which had been successfully exploited by Sen. Joseph McCarthy (Wis.), and the Korean War. Eisenhower promised to go to Korea, if elected, implying he would end the war there.

A different story was the Congressional contests, which left the GOP in control by a two-vote margin. Among the defeated was Henry Cabot Lodge, Ike's campaign manager. His successor was boyish-looking, 35-year-old John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts. The death of Sen. Taft in 1953 further upset Republican plans for effective Senate control.

The Democrats captured Congress, winning the House by 29 seats and the Senate by one, in the off-year elections of 1954. But what made the Republicans despair even more was Eisenhower's heart attack in September, 1955. This was followed by an operation for ileitis, an intestinal malady, in June of the following year.

RELUCTANT CANDIDATE Adlai Stevenson, then governor of Illinois, was named Democrats' 1952 Presidential candidate along with running mate Sen. John Sparkman (Ala.). Despite polls predicting close race, he lost by 6 million votes.

FIVE-WAY HANDSHAKE demonstrating party solidarity was given by Veep nominee Sen. Estes Kefauver, Gov. Averill Harriman, ex-President Truman, Sen. Johnson, Presidential nominee Stevenson at Democrats' 1956 Chicago convention.

EMOTIONAL HIGHPPOINT of 1952 campaign was Vice-Presidential candidate Nixon taking to national radio, TV networks to vindicate self against Democratic charges of fraud because of \$18,000 fund raised by friends for personal use. Gift of dog "Checkers" figured prominently in his rebuttal.

Despite this he was renominated for the Presidency, along with Vice-President Nixon, while the Democrats again named the urbane and witty Stevenson and, as his running mate, Senator Kefauver.

Eisenhower was re-elected with the largest vote ever received by a Republican candidate and the highest in U.S. history, polling 57 per cent of the popular vote and again breaking the "Solid South," carrying every state but seven. His plurality, however, did not reach Roosevelt's record-breaking 11 million in 1936.

Again the Eisenhower charm failed to rub off on other GOP candidates and Ike found himself the first President-elect since 1848 to face opposition control of both Senate and House of Representatives. Some ascribed the defeat of Stevenson to the eruption of the Suez Canal crisis, which weakened his campaign appeal for ending conscription and hydrogen-bomb testing.

Following the death on May 24, 1959, of John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State since Eisenhower's administration began, and in the wake of the retirement of his own administrative aide, Sherman Adams, amid charges of scandal, Ike began to take personal control of affairs.

He invited Nikita Khrushchev to visit the U.S., which the Soviet premier did, made a 11-nation tour of three continents, and accepted an invitation to visit the USSR. This was withdrawn following the collapse of the Summit conference in Paris in May, 1960, when Eisenhower became the target of invective from Khrushchev, the like of which was unparalleled in modern diplomacy. Then a proposed trip to Japan had to be cancelled because of riots there over a new U.S.-Japan military treaty.

Domestically the decade was marked by the admission of Alaska and Hawaii as the 49th and 50th states and the seating of their first Senators and Representatives in '59.

Eager to take the spotlight were two young men—Sen. Kennedy and Vice-President Nixon—who were 43 and 47 years old respectively in 1960.

Each was his party's nominee for the Presidency and each was noted for his political acuity and cool and calculating manner. Both their running mates—Democratic Majority Leader Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson and U.S. Chief Delegate to the U.N., Henry Cabot Lodge—were older.

Indeed, it looked as if the next political era would be that of "the cool young men" who seemed to have more the look of management than they did of politics.

'I LIKE IKE' Eisenhower's supporters screamed at Chicago convention in 1952, echoing it in blinking, portable neon sign (*foreground*) and it soon became campaign slogan, with a strong emotional appeal transcending any and all issues.

BACK AGAIN for a second four years, "Ike and Mamie" acknowledged election-night cheers with "Dick and Pat" Nixon. Though victory over Stevenson was even more decisive, Republicans lost control of Congress to the Democrats.





TICKET SPLITTING helped former mayor of Philadelphia, Joseph Clark, to beat incumbent Sen. James Duff, an original Ike backer, in 1956 elections, though Pennsylvania was carried by Ike by big plurality. Democrat Clark went on to become an outstanding champion of civil rights legislation in Senate.

THREE RUSSIAN OBSERVERS, (top l.), study U.S. politics, got first-hand information at 1956 Eisenhower campaign headquarters in Washington, D. C. but no one expected L. N. Soleyev, M. I. Rubenstein and V. L. Kudryavtsev to work any changes in the election methods of the Soviet Union.

NEW STAR on political horizon was millionaire Nelson A. Rockefeller (l.) who wrested GOP New York gubernatorial nomination from Leonard Hall, former national chairman, and went on to win governorship in 1958. He antagonized party leaders by criticizing many of Eisenhower's policies.



WISCONSIN DEMOCRATS' first Senate victory in 25 years was won by William E. Proxmire (*above* with wife) when he overwhelmed ex-governor Walter J. Kohler in race to fill late Sen. Joe McCarthy's unexpired term. Proxmire was the absolute antithesis of his headline-hunting predecessor.



LABOR LEADERS George Meany (l.), AFL-CIO president, and Walter Reuther, head of United Auto Workers and AFL-CIO vice president, continued to be potent behind-the-scenes factor in Democratic politics, but operated less openly than before to forestall "labor dominated" tag against their favorites.



NEW LOOK in California politics occurred when Edmund G. (Pat) Brown was elected governor in 1958 in clear-cut decision for Democrats after elimination of state's cross-filing law which had allowed candidates to file in both primaries. It was first time Democrats entered full slate.

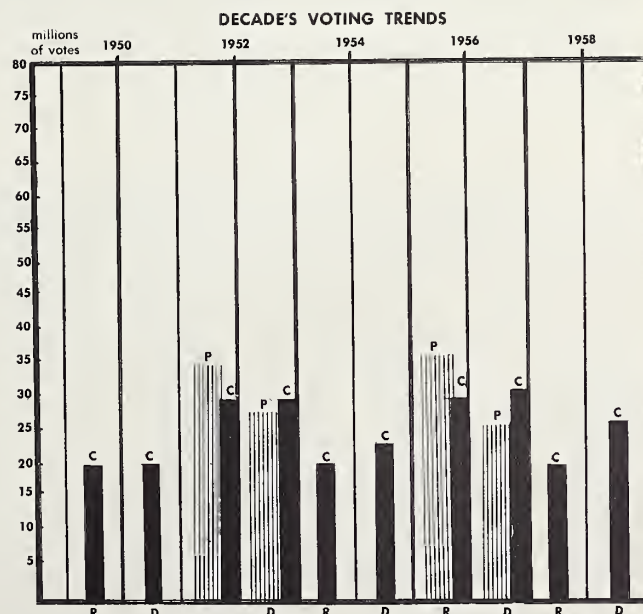
AS MAINE GOES so would the rest of the nation—maybe—Democrats thought after normally rock-ribbed Republican state elected Edmund S. Muskie (*hands raised*) first Democratic governor in 20 years in 1954. It was part of off-year elections where Republicans lost the House and Senate.

DUAL VICTORY was scored in Oregon by Democrats when Richard Neuberger (*r.*), a free lance writer and conservationist, became the first Democratic U.S. Senator in 40 years in 1954 and Republican Sen. Wayne Morse (*l.*) re-registered as a Democrat, later was re-elected under new party label.



PARTY SPLIT in New York lined Tammany Boss Carmine De Sapio (*above l.*) against Gov. Harriman in fight over 1958 U.S. Senatorial candidate. De Sapio won, but his nominee lost election, leaving Democrats badly divided in key state just before the crucial 1960 Presidential campaign.

THROUGHOUT FIFTIES, Democrats kept on increasing their margins in both houses of Congress, although the Republicans twice captured the Presidency by enormous majorities. Usual explanation was that nation's voters preferred Democrats as a party, but "liked Ike" as White House's occupant.





JUSTICES OF THE U.S. SUPREME COURT ARE (seated l. to r.) WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS, HUGO L. BLACK, CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN, FELIX FRANKFURTER, TOM CLARK. (Standing) CHARLES WHITTAKER, JOHN M. HARLAN, WILLIAM J. BRENNAN, POTTER STEWART.

HIGH COURT MAKES HISTORY

Outlaws school and other segregation in far-reaching decisions; also rules on tidelands oil, security regulations, Congressional committees

SAY "SUPREME COURT" and school desegregation comes first to mind. This important decision actually was but one of many cases concerning the rights of racial minorities considered during the decade, and these cases were only one phase of Court battles over civil rights.

The nine Justices did not always agree. Justices Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas were most deeply concerned about the rights of individuals, the others believing these must be balanced against the state's right to protect itself. After Chief

Justice Warren succeeded Fred M. Vinson in 1953, he often voted with Justices Black and Douglas. Justice Brennan, appointed in 1956, also frequently sided with them. On the other side, most often, were Justices Frankfurter and Clark.

In 1956, several million Federal employes were removed from under security regulations when the court ruled that only those in "sensitive" positions could be dismissed because of subversive associations. In 1957, the right to advocate revolutionary action without any attempt to incite

it was upheld, and the court ruled that a contempt citation was invalid when questions were asked outside the scope of the inquiry, as prescribed in the Congressional resolution creating the committee.

In 1958, laws requiring state and city officials and employes, and also officers of trade unions, to sign loyalty oaths were upheld, but a law requiring persons and organizations to sign such an oath to qualify for tax exemption was not. It was decided that citizens cannot be denied passport for foreign travel because of

their beliefs and associations, but the court refused to upset the ruling of a California court dismissing the complaint of movie writers unable to get work because they declined to answer questions during a Congressional investigation, citing the 1st and 5th Constitutional Amendments.

The right of a discharged soldier to a jury trial instead of a court martial, when accused of a crime during service, was affirmed, as was the same right of civilian employees and the families of service men stationed abroad, except in cases where the accused came under the jurisdiction of foreign courts.

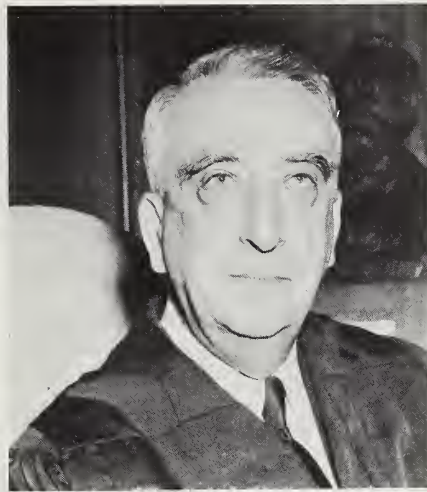
Close decisions—often five to four—were common in loyalty and contempt cases, but all nine Justices agreed in the public school desegregation decision, May 17, 1954, and in the 1955 definition of reasonable promptness in complying. Segregation in public recreation facilities such as swimming pools and golf courses also was prohibited.

In 1956, the Supreme Court upheld a Federal Court decision that segregation in any tax-supported colleges and universities also was illegal. (The '60 "sit-down protests" against lunch room and restaurant segregation were carried on chiefly by students.)

In spite of "double jeopardy" rulings, it was decided that a person can be tried in a Federal and a State court for the same crime; that "unreasonable searches" do not include routine health inspections made without a court warrant; and that a murder confession obtained by a psychiatrist through hypnotism was a violation of "due process" (1954).

The decision granting tideland rights extending 10 nautical miles offshore to Texas and Florida for historical reasons, while establishing a three mile limit for Louisiana and other Gulf states (1960), the ruling against secondary boycotts (1951) and a new definition of head of a household for taxation purposes, including unmarried men and women who were the chief support of family groups, were other major decisions.

A ruling that professional football was an interstate business and not a sport reversed an earlier decision and made the leagues subject to the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.



CHIEF JUSTICE Fred M. Vinson (*left*) former Kentucky Congressman, Federal Judge, Economic Stabilization Director, served from 1943 until his death in 1953. He was succeeded by Earl Warren (*right*), former Alameda Cy. D. A., Attorney General and three-term Governor of California, 1948 Republican vice-presidential candidate.



EXULTING LAWYERS congratulating themselves after Supreme Court outlawed segregation in public schools are (*above, l. to r.*) George E. C. Hayes, Thurgood Marshall and James M. Nabrit. Legal champions of losing side were (*below, l. to r.*) J. Lindsay Almond, then Virginia Attorney General and later governor, John W. Davis, the 1924 Dem. Presidential candidate against Pres. Coolidge, and T. Justin Moore.





NEWEST HOPE of the Strategic Air Command was the B-58 Hustler. Capable of twice the speed of sound for short distances with nuclear bombs aboard, the first squadron of

Hustlers began training in March, 1960. While the development of a nuclear-powered bomber and the tri-sonic B-70 remained in doubt, the B-58 might become the last and fastest.

DECADE OF DILEMMA

Progress in missiles strains defense budgets, outruns ability to defend nation against them, forces cutbacks in other arms

THE '50s were hardly six months old when the headlines screamed the news, from Korea, of the first air battles in history between jet planes.

At decade's end headlines spoke of long-range missiles—and of the junking of plans for new aircraft. Missiles had forced reorganization of military forces (as had, too, the Eisenhower Administration's insistence on a \$40 billion annual defense budget ceiling).

The U.S. in 1951 saw its first peace-time Universal Military Training law and also the establishment of the Counter Intelligence Agency—which was to play a bigger

part in the nation during the next 10 years than UMT.

Aircraft production rose in 1952 as jets and helicopters, in Korea, helped alter basic tactics. The Navy, finally, was able to begin construction of its first \$20 million super carrier.

In 1953, President Eisenhower named Charles E. Wilson, of General Motors, Defense Secretary. At the same time, Congress focused publicity on the fact that small business had been getting only 14% of defense contracts.

That same year, Congress approved reorganization of the Defense Department to accelerate service unification. Thule air base was completed on the northern tip of Greenland. The Army tested an atomic cannon, but missiles were making it an obsolete item even then.



AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE from 70,000 feet is incredibly sharp, President Eisenhower demonstrated to a TV audience, using this shot of San Diego air base. The sharp camera eye was disclosed to be free world's newest defense weapon. The parallel lines clearly visible are 25" wide; it was said the camera could discern 6" lines. The U.S. U-2 "spy" plane shot down by Russia on May Day, 1960, was said to carry one.

By 1954, not only the U.S. but the USSR had exploded hydrogen bombs, and a new "defense posture" was called for. It placed new emphasis on air power—the Strategic Air Command became the tool of "massive retaliation"—and stressed new weapons, less manpower and over-all economies. In the same year, the Navy launched the first atom-powered submarine, the *Nautilus*, the Army announced its Corporal guided missile, and the Air Force admitted reporters to Cape Canaveral (for the first time) to disclose its Matador.

The \$136 million Air Force Academy opened in 1955. The first "Texas Tower" off-shore radar warning station was constructed. The Seventh Fleet showed its strength in the Formosa Strait, and perhaps deterred the Red Chinese from war.

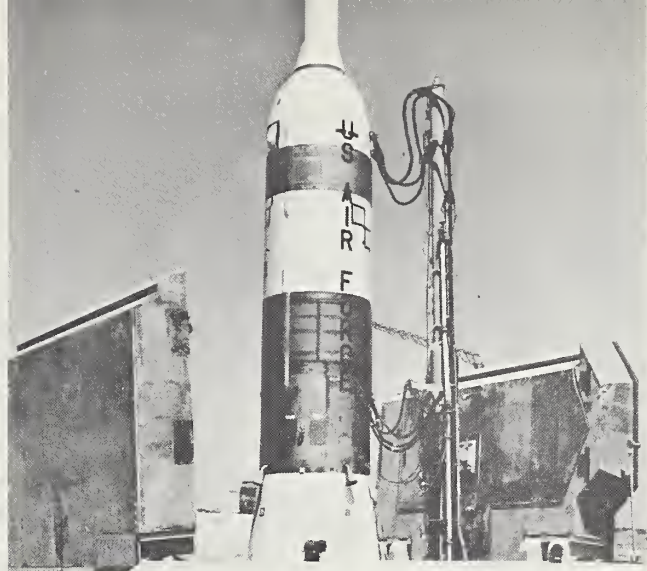
The Defense Department cut its manpower total, in 1956, to 2.8 million (by 1960 it was down to 2.5 million). Congress refused to appropriate \$12 billion for bomb shelters. Unification of all services remained a distant goal.

Expensive radar networks, including the Distant Early Warning (DEW) system, were stretched across the North American Arctic against the threat of Soviet bombers. Meanwhile, engineers drove ahead to perfect an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile, only to learn, in 1957, the USSR already had one.

In 1958 the Army set up six newly streamlined divisions into a Strategic Army Command, ready to cope with small "brush fire" wars anywhere the Air Force could fly it. The Air Force set up its own Composite Air Strike Force, counterpart of STRAC. In July, both, with the Navy's Sixth Fleet, helped prevent an anti-West coup in Lebanon.

That same summer the *Nautilus* crossed the Arctic Ocean beneath the ice from Alaska to Greenland—a demonstration to the USSR that its Arctic coasts were vulnerable.

But it was not until late in 1959 that the first U.S.



TITAN MISSILE was slimmer, more sophisticated intercontinental missile than the Atlas, equally capable of carrying a nuclear warhead many thousand miles. The 270 Titans and Atlases ordered by Congress by 1963 would retire as soon as Defense could put the Minuteman—second generation missile—in service. Minutemen would be solid-fueled, easier to handle, protected underground, elusive on railroad cars.

ICBMs, the intercontinental Atlases, were ready for their launching pads.

Anti-missile defenses, meanwhile, were being rushed. A ballistic missile early warning station was established at Thule, and two more were to follow elsewhere. The Midas detection satellite project was advancing, as was the improved, anti-missile Nike-Zeus missile. But these were no ground for optimism; missile attack seemed virtually unstoppable.

Successful firing of the intermediate range Polaris from a submerged atomic submarine gave the U.S. movable, almost undetectable and thus invulnerable bases which brought almost all the USSR in range. (It also led to Navy-Air Force controversy over control of such strategic weapons.)

Missile advance caused cancellation of F-108 fighter plane programs and cutback of schedules for the mighty B-70 bomber. In compensation, the Air Force was given a top role in missile planning.

The decade ended, in the opinion of many experts, with the nation's defense (like those of all the rest of the world) weaker than at its beginning, despite brilliant technical and research advances. Some blamed over emphasis on budgets. But the primary reason, there seemed little doubt, was scientific advance—man could make, and was making, weapons he could not guard himself against.

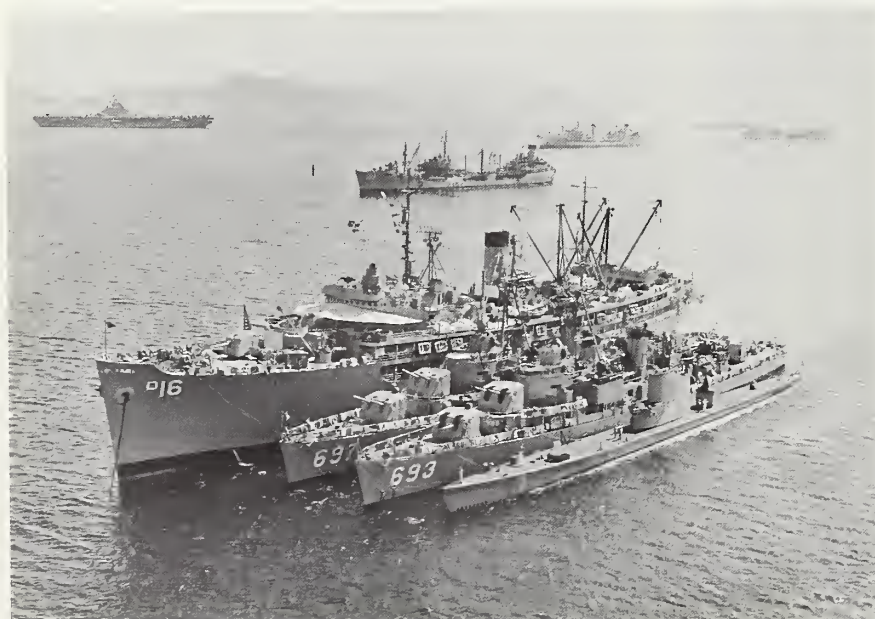
ELUSIVE RETALIATION is contained in new atomic-powered submarines capable of launching Polaris missiles while submerged. Two tests, three hours apart, in summer 1960, showed Polaris virtually ready to counter Soviet threats. Mobile targets, the subs are nearly invulnerable to attack.





NEW SUPER CARRIERS are one-fifth of a mile long, a block wide, cost \$200 million or more. They can hold the enormous loads of jet fuel and weapons to support six squadrons—including bombers big enough to carry nuclear weapons. Carriers nearly went down for the count when Congress at first thought they made easy targets. During the Korean War, Congress saw future need for super carriers, approved six, the last to be the nuclear powered *Enterprise*. *USS Forrestal* was first in 1954; pictured at left is *Saratoga*, second.

NATO FORCES became strongest under Gen. Alfred Gruenther. Their ability to delay and counter-attack Soviet advances became less certain as missiles joined the arsenals and France pulled out forces to fight in Algeria, while insisting U.S. planes with A-bombs move off French soil. West Germans began reinforcing NATO with authorized divisions after 1957. U.S. A-bombs and planes moved into W. Germany.



SIXTH FLEET remained strong, while the Navy sent many ships into mothballs. In the Mediterranean, its ships showed up to influence the Suez settlement in 1956, to land troops on Lebanon in 1958 and, discreetly, to "show the flag" where European, African and Middle East nations would note. The Seventh Fleet carried out similar chores in East Asia, softening at least two Red Chinese threats on Nationalist Chinese islands. In 1960, both gained carriers.



NATO MISSILES included the U.S. Army's Honest John. In 1959 Italian trainees learned to operate them. Missiles aided NATO forces' modernization and ability to fight limited wars. Tactical missiles force enemy to disperse troops, help wipe out small concentrations.



MOBILE WARFARE included atomic cannon (*above*) which was the first weapon to give atomic punch to ground forces. Missiles later replaced them. Army divisions were reorganized in "pentomic" form which made everything mobile. Marines (*below*) likewise utilized helicopters in fast-moving amphibious warfare which works on the principle of vertical envelopment of the enemy and his territory. Helicopter companies were attached to Army pentomic divisions. Missile firing units were already in Europe and Asia, in position to support Free World forces or reinforce policy during crises.

NORTH POLE was visited for third time by a U.S. nuclear submarine on Feb. 9, 1960. Here, the *Sargo* surfaces through the ice. Gathering oceanographic data as they cross and re-cross the Arctic Ocean under ice, these submarines also demonstrated that any point in the USSR could be reached by missiles.



Defense Continued



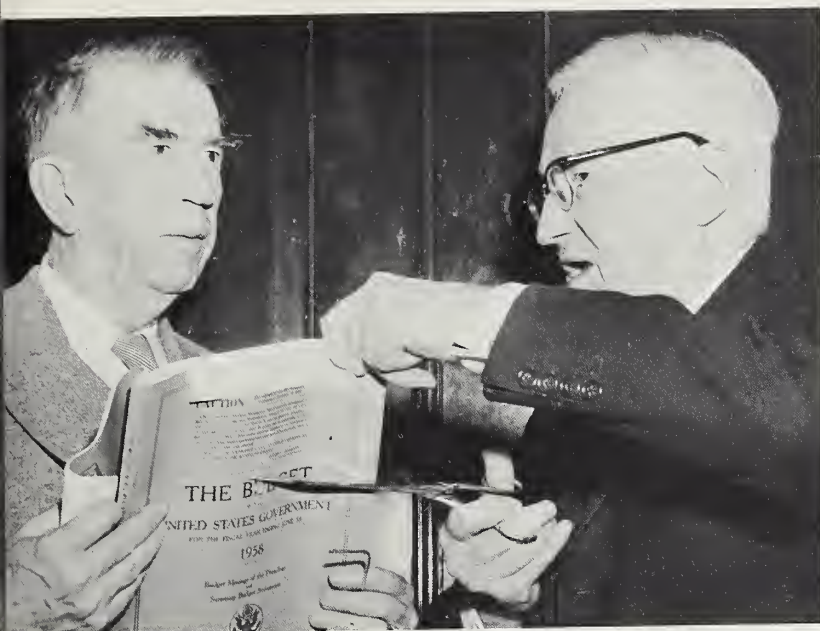
ARMY MISSILES were limited to 200-mile ranges at first, and later to 10,000 pound maximum weights. This 1955 exhibit of first Army missiles shows their versatility. Honest John, (*l.*), is an artillery missile of medium to long range. Nike (*center*) is a high-speed destroyer of enemy bomber and fighter planes; Ajax version was succeeded by longer-range Hercules, and anti-missile Zeus was under development. Corporal (*r.*) is a long-range surface missile. All can carry nuclear or conventional warheads. Pershing would succeed the Honest John, and Sergeant would succeed Corporal.

CIVIL DEFENSE TEST cleared Times Square, one of New York City's busiest intersections, almost completely in July, 1956. Civilians cooperated in tests, but were apathetic about spending money for shelters against bombs or radioactive fallout. Congress refused Eisenhower request for \$12 billion shelter funds in mid-'50s; NY in 1960 had to reduce state program.



TOUGH MARINE TRAINING came under fire in 1956 when six recruits lost their lives on training march under Sgt. Matthew McKeon. This was the scene at Parris Island camp investigated by tribunal. Training was softened, as a result, and hazing eliminated. But many Marines and ex-Marines questioned whether eased training would produce the kind of men demanded for missions.





DEFENSE BUDGET was a subject of constant controversy. Post-Korean War budgets rose from \$31.8 billion to \$40 billion where they were stabilized for at least two years. Congressmen Howard Smith (D-Va.) (L.), and John Tabor (Rep.-NY) symbolized their intent with budget and scissors in 1957. Rockefeller Foundation report stated the nation could afford—and needed—expenditure of \$5 billion more.

JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF grew stronger with each reorganization, as the nation sought to get true unification and good defense posture. Leaders in 1959-60 were (from, left): Army Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer; Navy Adm. Arleigh Burke; Gen. Nathan Twining (Air Force), chairman; Air Force Gen. Thomas White; and Marine Gen. Randolph Pate, who later went into retirement.



ARMY DISSENT to reductions of forces and funds, as well as criticism of its potency, was voiced by Army Sec. Wilber Brucker and Gen. Maxwell Taylor, chief of staff in 1956. Taylor was one of several Army generals who retired promptly, or early, as a form of protest against limitations on manpower, modernization funds, and ranges of missiles.



NUCLEAR SUB ADVOCATE had been Hyman Rickover. When the public learned he had been passed over for promotion to rear admiral, they successfully championed him with their congressmen. As a vice admiral, Rickover continued his fight for more nuclear submarines, and outspokenly pleaded for scientific education, more home discipline for children.



1950s: BOOM WITHOUT BUST

As decade ended GNP passed \$500 billion annual rate. Despite temporary setbacks, such as '58 slump, '59 steel strike, '50s saw almost constant rise in production, individual incomes, consumer spending, price of stocks.

ECONOMICALLY, in the 50s, the U.S. experienced the greatest quantitative growth on record, and it was accompanied by a mass prosperity unprecedented in all history.

Gross National Product (total of all goods and services) jumped from \$329 billion in 1951 to an estimated \$505 billion in 1960.

Significantly, while the GNP was increasing 53%, the consumer price index rose only 13%, demonstrating that this prosperity was not merely on paper and mostly the result of inflation, but had a solid, three-dimensional reality, as anyone who looked around himself in mid-1960 was bound to realize.

At decade's end, however, there were some scattered storm warnings.

Unemployment hung doggedly at close to 5 million, and scattered areas throughout the U.S. were being hit, proportionately, much harder. (This seemed, however, one of the growing pains accompanying the increasing—if still rather slow—shift to mechanization and automation. But this was callous comfort for the miner or textile worker without a job.)

The national growth rate, largely because of complacency-induced reluctance to rationalize production and operating methods, or to plow back a larger share of profits, was lagging behind that of Western Europe, Japan and the USSR. (But, in 1960, both major Presidential candidates were pledged to stimulate it.)

In addition, as the decade progressed, the U.S. seemed to be pricing itself out of world markets, principally because of high unit production costs. (High wages were usually blamed, but obsolescent methods and equipment also seemed guilty.) Many U.S. firms were moving production, especially for foreign markets, abroad. Total private U.S. investment in foreign countries jumped from less than \$15 billion to well over \$40 billion. (At least one-third was in Canada, the result of the inextricable economic interdependence of the two neighbors.) While most of this was a healthy expansion which served to bolster the Free World, at least a portion had alarming implications for U.S. producers.

And foreign-made goods, for example Japanese radios and European automobiles, were winning a larger and larger share of the U.S. domestic market.

The European small car challenge was one which Detroit, after much soul-searching (and further spurred by the meteoric rise of the Rambler, which made American Motors one of the decade's great corporate success stories), decided to meet head on. By the late '50s, General Motors, Ford and Chrysler all were successfully producing and marketing "compact cars."

The decade saw stocks on the major exchanges reach the highest price levels on record. (The Dow-Jones industrial average, in early 1960, passed 685.) It also saw the entire monetary and credit system function with unparalleled smoothness, thanks to the alternate checks and stimuli applied by the Federal Reserve and other independently functioning government financial agencies. Despite constant alarmist talk, there was no runaway inflation, no stock collapse, no genuinely serious depression (although there were substantial setbacks after Korea and in 1957-58).

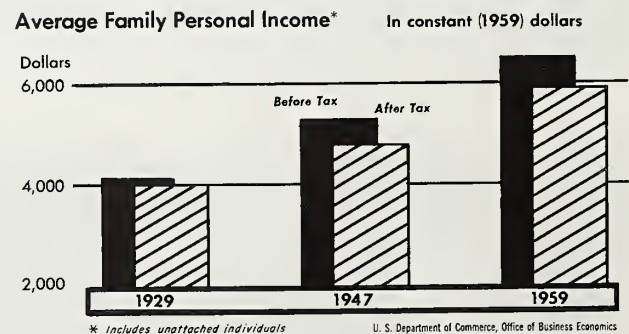
The dollar, backed by almost \$20 billion in gold, retained its world strength.

Chief "glamor" industry of the '50s was electronics which, stimulated by TV, defense and industrial demands, and "miracle" scientific advances, increased output from \$3.5 billion in 1951 to \$10.6 billion in 1960.

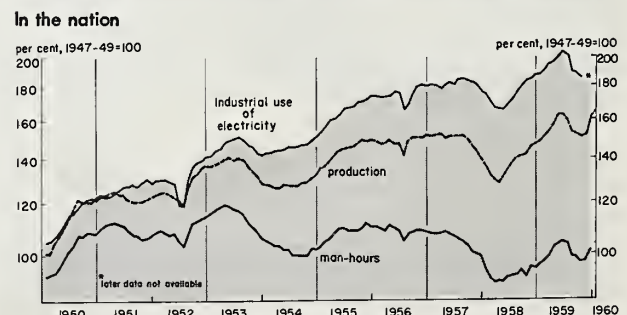
The '60s seem even more promising.

GNP was expected to jump, in terms of 1959 dollars, to \$605 billion in 1965 and \$710 billion in 1970, a 42% rise, while population increases from 180 million to 206 million, only 14%.

But, if the '60s merely equalled the "fabulous '50s," U.S. industry and business could be more than satisfied.



Industrial production and industrial inputs of man power and electric power, 1950-60, seasonally adjusted





STOCK OWNERSHIP was shared by 12.5 million persons by 1960, almost doubling the shareholder population at the

start of the decade. A.T.&T. had to hire world's biggest armory (above), NYC, to seat 12,000 owners at annual meeting.

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PAY TO THE ORDER OF _____

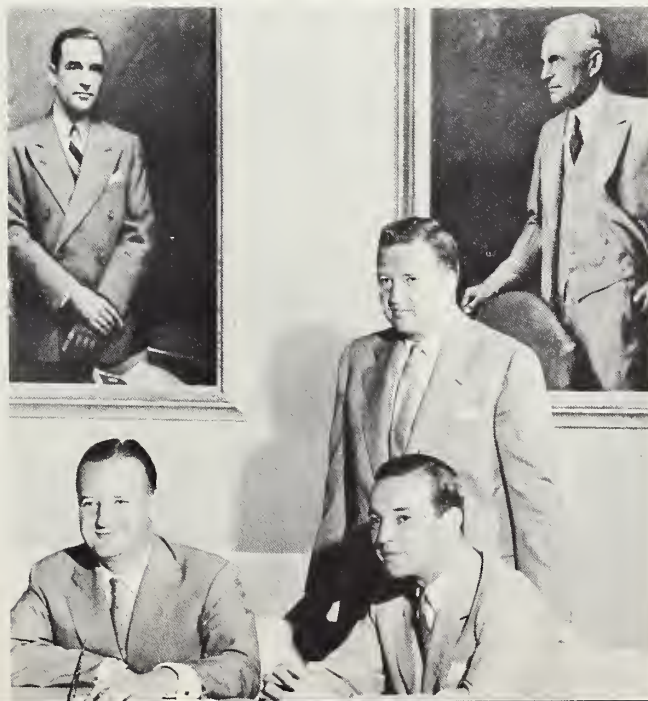
BY THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION
GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
LEHMAN BROTHERS
MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH
WHITE, WELD & CO.
Representatives of Ford Underwriters

TO THE FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK
HEAD OFFICE
FIFTY FIVE WALL STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Six hundred forty-two million six hundred thousand DOLLARS

By _____
Authorized Signatures

\$642.6 MILLION CHECK, result of first public sale of Ford Motor Co. stock, was turned over to Ford Foundation Jan. 26, 1956. Altogether, 10.2 million shares were marketed by syndicate of nation's top underwriting houses. Previously all stock, since organization of company in 1903, had been held by founder, Henry Ford, members of family. Present generation includes Henry II (*standing*), Benson (*l.*), William shown when they announced family would relinquish 60% of stock. Above them are portraits of their father Edsel (*l.*), grandfather Henry. Ford 1959 sales totaled \$4.36 billion.





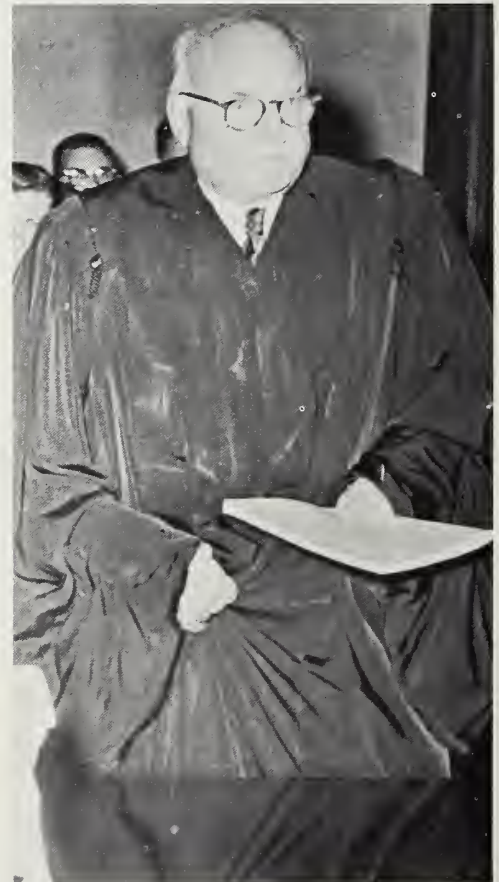
SEWELL AVERY, Montgomery Ward chairman, gives victory sign after turning back Louis Wolfson's bid to control company in its publicized proxy fight.



AUTO SALES CYCLES alternately cheered, worried economists as sales volume dropped from record 7.2 million units in 1955 to a low of 4.65 million in 1958, then passed 6 million in 1960. Sales stunts had little effect on public's response.



STEEL'S BASIC importance in nation's economy was demonstrated by lengthy 1959 steel strike, which sharply cut production in auto, allied industries, produced drop in jobs. It caused only a temporary slowdown in over-all advance.



ANTI-TRUST impasse over duPont owning 63 million GM shares was ended when Federal Judge Walter J. La Buy ruled it could keep stock but without vote.



ELECTRONICALLY CONTROLLED MACHINE TOOL LINE EXEMPLIFIES TREND TO AUTOMATION WHICH ACCELERATED AS DECADE PROGRESSED



VAST PETROLEUM INDUSTRY, WHICH MADE POSSIBLE AUTOMOBILE, AVIATION, TRANSFORMED WORLD, CELEBRATED CENTENNIAL IN 1959



HUMBLE OIL REFINERY IN TEXAS TURNS OUT AVIATION GASOLINE. U.S. PRODUCES ABOUT TWO-FIFTHS OF WORLD'S PETROLEUM

LABOR'S MOMENTUM SLOWED

Prosperity turns workers conservative, eases strike pressures; racket disclosures lessen prestige of unions; CIO, AFL amalgamate, end rift

IN 1960, as in 1950, U.S. Labor was optimistic, but its optimism was based more on hope than the solid expectations with which the decade began. Ten years of buffeting had dissipated its dreams of doubling union membership by organizing white collar workers, of relaxation of the sterner provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, of increased fringe benefits.

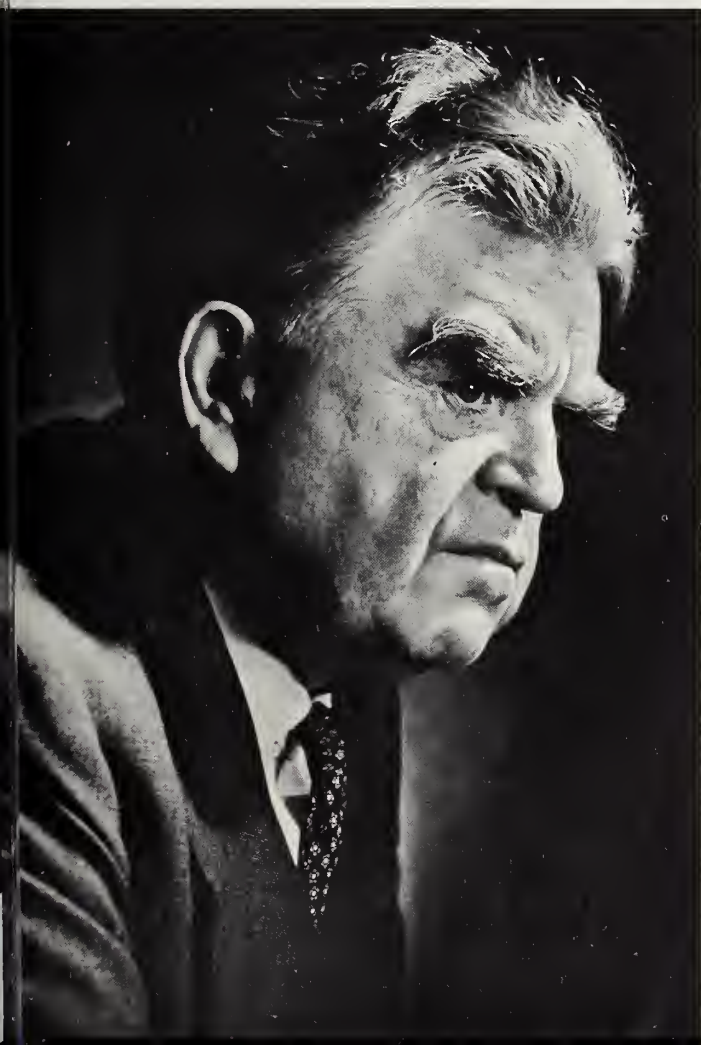
The reality of the decade turned out differently. Although the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations successfully merged, the 1950 goals largely remained "pie in the sky." White collar unionization expanded very little. Taft-Hartley remained on the books. The most important blow to union strength and prestige came with the disclosures of the Senate Rackets Committee. The public began to consider measures to curb unions like the Teamsters, whose power was greater in many areas than that of corporations and was led by dubious characters, ex-criminals and thugs.

Meeting these new challenges were new faces. Philip Murray, leader of the CIO and William Green, head of the AFL, died within 12 days of each other in 1952. They were succeeded by Walter Reuther and George Meany

The former had risen to prominence as head of the United Automobile Workers. In 1955 Reuther gained a guaranteed annual wage for his membership, probably the decade's single most important development in union demands. Within a year of this victory, the CIO merged with the AFL, and Meany became the new organization's first president while Reuther became a vice-president and its most articulate spokesman. He was Labor's man of the decade.

As Reuther rose, so did Dave Beck, President of the powerful Teamsters. Considered a "labor statesman" in 1953, Beck was consulted by the government on many matters concerning labor. In 1956 and 1957, however, disclosures of his shady past took place. Beck was convicted, forced to resign his post and was sentenced to jail.

As a movement, Labor became more conservative during the decade. Gone were the crusading zeal and the dreams of worker's utopias of previous decades. As the workers of the U.S. became more affluent, they became more conservative. Now that they had more to lose, they were less ready to gamble. This was the most important long range change of the '50s.



STEEL STRIKES in 1952 and 1959 had widespread repercussions. The 1952 walkout resulted in higher wages, more fringe benefits, but also brought an increase in steel prices, inflationary pressure. Truman's seizure of the steel mills was declared unconstitutional in one of the most important decisions of the decade. The 1959 strike saw the workers return (above) under Taft-Hartley bill. Eventual settlement gave workers a pay raise, and, it was hoped, would prove not too inflationary.

GRAND OLD MAN of the United Mine Workers, John L. Lewis (L.) gained pay raises for his members, but was unable to do anything about the declining consumption of coal. Such other fuels as natural gas, oil and atomic power cut into consumption, and brought economic misery to the West Virginia fields and elsewhere. At the same time, technological improvements in extraction and processing cut rate of employment.



CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF COUNSEL of the Senate Rackets Committee, Sen. John McClellan (D-Ark) and Robert Kennedy probed wrongdoing in management and labor for more than three years. The committee demonstrated that there were

strong ties between known criminals such as Johnny "Dio" Dioguardi and prominent labor leaders. The most important result of the hearings was the reorganization of the Teamsters, the jailing of Dave Beck and the meteoric rise of Hoffa.



JIMMY HOFFA'S first meeting with the probers took place in 1957, and soon thereafter the Teamster official became one of the best known figures in the nation. As Teamster president, he could paralyze the entire nation with a strike.

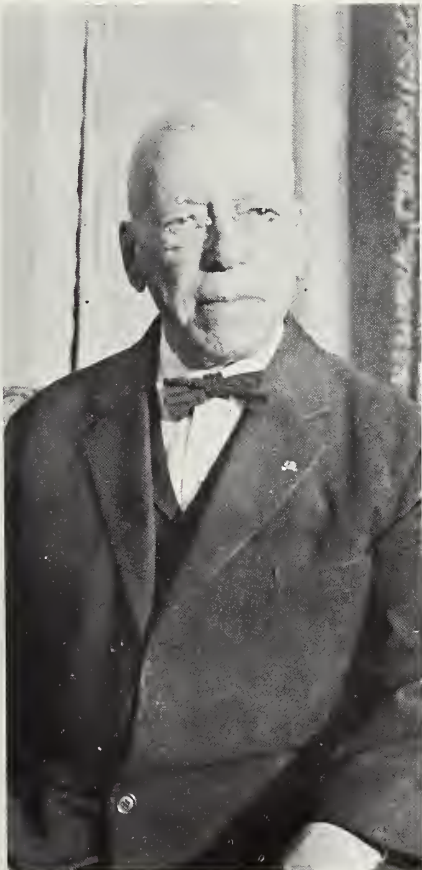


DAVE BECK was considered a clean, conservative unionist when he first appeared before the McClellan Committee. Kennedy and others soon showed that Beck had blackmailed employers and had conspired with trailer manufacturer Roy Fruehauf to win a company proxy fight. When questioned about the more than \$320,000 he took from the Teamster treasury, Beck pleaded the Fifth Amendment. As a result, Beck was suspended, replaced by Hoffa and later convicted and sent to jail.



WETBACKS illustrate one aspect of the continuing problem of immigrant labor. Mexican seasonal workers get lower wages, live in near starvation misery in the American Southwest. On another level was the problem of southern migrants who

moved to midwestern cities, where they tended to disrupt a once-stable market. Puerto Ricans in New York joined unions, but still received sub-standard wages. In New York, in 1959, P.R. workers in hospitals struck, won battle for higher wages.



SAMUEL GOMPERS founded the AFL, which followed his policy of craft unionism. CIO under John L. Lewis later broke away to organize the unskilled. In 1956 the federations merged. New complex boasted 15 million members.



A FAMOUS DUET of Harry Truman on piano and James Petrillo on horn bowed in during 1954, shortly before the American Federation of Musicians leader stepped down. George Meany, David McDonald and Walter Reuther (*below*) led the new AFL-CIO as president and vice-presidents. McDonald's steel workers staged decade's most costly strike in 1959-60. The walkout was ended only after use of the Taft-Hartley bill and intervention and mediation by Vice-President Nixon and others.



FARM SURPLUS KEEPS SWELLING

Federal stocks pass \$8 billion; science, mechanization enable fewer farmers to produce more from less land; research may solve problem

THE FARM "PROBLEM," what to do with the ever swelling flood of agricultural commodities which nature, science and politics combined to pour forth in the U.S. in accelerating abundance (while much of the world was hungry), remained even further from solution at the decade's end than at its beginning.

Government guarantees assuring the farmer at least 82.5% of "parity" (averaged maximum) prices had piled up in Federal storage more than \$8 billion of surplus commodities, including more than \$3 billion in wheat, \$2.2 billion in corn, \$1.3 billion in cotton and the rest in everything from barley to tung oil.

Outstanding price support loans, by 1960, had reached some \$2.5 billion, compared to \$923 million at the beginning of 1951, and the loss sustained by the government had passed \$9 billion.

Persistent efforts by President Eisenhower's Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra T. Benson, to scale down and, eventually, liquidate the program were repeatedly repudiated by a farm-vote-minded Congress.

There was no prospect whatever of a substantial change in the program at least until 1961, when the elections would usher in a new Administration and Congress.

One solution, backed strongly by Vice President Rich-

ard M. Nixon and approved by Congress, was free distribution of the surpluses among hungry foreign nations, but to this there were many practical difficulties and the opposition of such nations as Canada, which complained this would undercut it in its own traditional grain markets.

But, underlying the political aspects of the surplus problem was the inexorable fact that, while the farm population was shrinking from 25 million to 21 million, output per man rose two-thirds and output per acre as much as one-third. At the beginning of 1960, 90.7% of all marketed crops were being produced by only 44% of the nation's farmers, while the remaining 56%, mostly on small subsistence or "spare-time" farms (whose operators also held jobs in factories) were producing only a scant 9.3%.

This was the result of vastly increased mechanization, and of greatly improved cultivation methods, including new seed strains, chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

Outstanding examples were wheat, 1.1 billion bushels from 53 million acres in 1959, compared to 1 billion bushels from 62 million acres in 1950; corn, 4.4 billion bushels from 85 million acres in 1959, compared to 3.1 billion bushels from 82 million acres in 1950; and cotton, 14.7 million bales from 15.2 million acres in 1959, com-



CRANBERRIES are tested for traces of weed killer, use of which had been banned. Sale of 1959 crop was held up until samples from growers were checked, causing loss in Thanksgiving sales.



DROUGHT destroyed millions of acres of grazing land and grain feed crops in 1951-3. Ranchers had to open their winter feed stocks and send cattle to market prematurely. "Operation Haylift" saved many range cattle. Only by 1960 were herds rebuilt to their earlier size. To utilize the bumper corn crop grown in 1960, farmers fattened their livestock for a longer time on the farms throughout the country.



AGRICULTURE Secretary Ezra Taft Benson congratulates corn farmers at a press conference for their 1958 decision to eliminate acreage controls and accept lower price supports for crops.

1960 WHEAT CROP was estimated at 1.25 billion bushels. With the carryover, this meant at least 2.5 million bushels on hand—a four-year supply. Storage costs came to \$1.5 million a day. Some of the surplus was used for school lunches and relief. Where there were crop failures and famines overseas, grain was sold at low prices to those hard pressed nations, and in some cases, given outright to them.

pared to 10 million bales from 17.8 million acres in 1950.

Livestock production similarly, despite shrinking range lands, reached an all-time high, with 1959 sales totaling \$11 billion.

Gross farm income rose from \$33 billion in 1950 to \$37 billion in 1959 but, thanks to the multiplicity of small and inefficient subsistence farms, average income per farm remained at \$2400 a year, and net profit actually fell to \$11.2 billion from \$13 billion.

Annual agricultural exports rose in value to \$3.7 billion from 1950's \$3 billion, but in share of total exports fell from one-third to less than one-fourth. Farm imports held constant in value at just under \$4 billion, but, in proportion of total imports, fell from almost one-half to less than one-third.

Widespread drought and, in other sections, floods, plagued the nation's farmers during the decade, as did such pests as gypsy moths, locusts and Mediterranean fruit flies.

Increasing use of chemical insecticides raised the question of their possible harmful effects in foods and, as 1960 drew to an end, Congressional committees were considering bills to control them. Additives and chemical fertilizers also were under investigation.

A major new hope in disposal of surpluses was increased industrial use of farm products. Developments in this field included corn starch for sausage cases and frozen food wrappings, and important improvements in "miracle" cotton textiles.



INSURING FRESH FOOD all year, food stores and homes installed cold storage compartments for meat, vegetables and fruits. New products and processing plants were added each season and sales rose during the decade from \$1.2 billion to over \$2.6 billion, with greatest growth in precooked "Jiffy meals."



WORLD AFFAIRS

1950-1960

World war averted, but crises, tensions mount from Korea to Congo

THE DECADE muddled through.

It managed to evade, and possibly avert, open outbreak of full-scale East-West war, the hydrogen holocaust that could consume mankind.

That, for the U.S. and the rest of the Free World, was about the best that could be said of it.

While the West was, in 1960, still far stronger in military potential and, very probably, in actual striking power, than its rivals, it still had lost considerable ground.

It had more to lose, so that the idea of total war was more repellent to it than, probably, to all the Communist bloc and, certainly, to Red China.

And the same tide of global economic upsurge which had swept the U.S., the British Commonwealth and West Europe to unprecedented heights of prosperity also had vastly increased the industrial capacity of the Soviet Union and its European satellites—with an accompanying amelioration of living conditions—and of the Communist Chinese—at the cost of millions of human lives and untold suffering.

The decade opened with Korea, where the Communist threat, thanks to prompt and resolute action by the U.S. and the United Nations, was contained after a bloody struggle—but not eliminated.

It saw Indo-China slip from French control but, if the South became free to attempt to rule itself, the North became the protege, if not puppet, of Peking.

It ended with Khrushchev contemptuous (if still nominally seeking “co-existence”), Castro in Cuba and the Congo in chaos.

During the decade, well over a score of new “nations” achieved juridical sovereignty (net UN membership increased 22), most of them, like the Congo, in Negro Africa. But all of them had very hard rows to hoe economically (everywhere, local politicians were trying to make personal hay out of rival Western and Communist offers of help) and few had any traditions of popular government. Too many, again like the Congo, were purely synthetic creations, the accidental offspring of 19th Century colonial rivalries.

While independence for each of the world's peoples remained an ideal goal (pending genuine world union), the permanent viability of a large number of these new

states remained, to say the least, a matter of doubt.

Meanwhile, they furnished just that many more cockpits of East-West rivalry, where a single spark might set off, if not a world conflagration, at least another Korea.

In Latin America, the decade saw the end of all but three dictatorships, and their replacement, everywhere but in Cuba, by popular, democratic-minded regimes, intent on economic and social advance instead of personal aggrandizement. But, in Cuba, a traditional (and traditionally cruel) military dictator was replaced by increasingly Communist and hysterically anti-U.S. Fidel Castro. This seemed to give Communism, after two previous failures (in British Guiana and Guatemala), its long-sought foothold in the Western Hemisphere (and at the southern tip of the United States.)

It was a decade of conferences, over Korea, Indo-China, Berlin, disarmament, banning of nuclear weapons. They were held on the ambassadorial level, the foreign ministers' level, the chief of government level. Some met, on the Western side, with hope, and some, like the abortive Paris summit, thanks to Khrushchev's rudeness, never met at all.

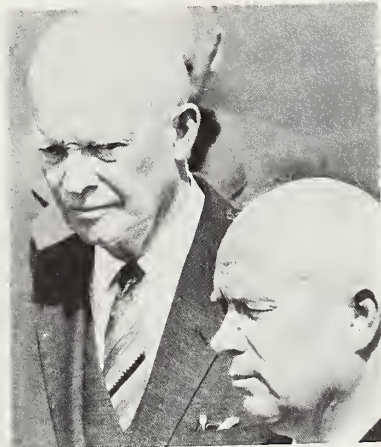
But all were abortive. In all, the single Soviet purpose seemed to be to win concessions while offering none, to make propaganda, to split the Free World alliance.

To the same end, but unsuccessfully, Moscow attempted to exploit the UN, British labor and the return to power of De Gaulle in France.

Nevertheless, there were ominous Red successes. Vice President Nixon was endangered by South American mobs; Japanese mobs forced cancellation of President Eisenhower's long-planned trip.

But the Communist world, too, during the decade, showed internal stresses. Poland won limited freedom, East Germany sought it, Hungary's revolt was drowned in blood. And Communist China, truculently conscious of its immense manpower and growing industrial might, openly contested Kremlin primacy, assailed Khrushchev's “softness” and proclaimed itself the one font of Marxist orthodoxy.

Meanwhile men poised on the edge of space, preparing to enter the cosmos, but were themselves unable to establish ordered, united freedom on their own small planet.



CLOSE TOGETHER — AND WORLDS APART

WORLD'S WISH FOR PEACE TOOK CONCRETE FORM IN UN FORCES KEEPING VIGIL IN PALESTINE, SINAI, KOREA AND THE CONGO

NO AGREEMENT—BUT NO WAR

ФОТОДОКУМЕНТЫ



U.S. SPY PILOT, Francis Powers (*insert*), snapped this photo of Soviet air base before being downed 1200 miles inside Russia. *Pravda* published photo May 1, 1960, helping torpedo Big Four talks. Soviet trial Aug. 19, gave Powers 10 years.

THE SENSATIONAL disclosure by Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev that a U.S. jet pilot on an espionage "overflight" had been shot down deep inside Russia wrecked a scheduled Big Four Summit conference May 16, 1960, in Paris.

The drama, which killed long-nurtured hopes of easing East-West tension, unfolded slowly. In Turkey on May 3, U.S. officials announced that a plane belonging to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration—an independent civilian agency in charge of all U.S. non-military space projects—had been missing since May 1 on a flight from an air base near Adana.

On May 5, Khrushchev, in an address to the Soviet parliament, solemnly declared:

"I am duty bound to report to you on the aggressive acts directed in the last few weeks by the United States of America against the Soviet Union."

He then told how on April 9, a U.S. plane had violated Soviet space and went "unpunished." He added that, when a second violation occurred on May 1, the U.S. jet plane—which bore "no identification signs"—was shot down.

In Washington, NASA said that the plane missing since May 1 had been a single-seater jet U-2 which was on a high altitude weather research flight. It said the pilot—later identified as Francis Gary Powers, 30—reported he was having trouble with his oxygen equipment and implied he had strayed off course near the Soviet frontier.

Khrushchev torpedoes '60 Summit to climax decade of fruitless talks

But on May 7, in a second parliamentary speech, Premier Khrushchev dropped his bombshell. He said the pilot was "alive and kicking" in Moscow, had confessed he was on a spy flight across the heart of Russia from Pakistan to Norway, and had been downed 1200 miles inside Russia.

Khrushchev held up photographs of Soviet airfields he said had been taken by the pilot. He branded the U.S. version of the flight a "complete lie," and said he had withheld details in his original announcement to see what kind of "fabrication" the State Department would issue. He again warned that "Turkey, Pakistan and Norway should become aware that they are participants in this hostile act." The premier had scored a damaging propaganda blow against the U.S.

The next week the U.S. officially acknowledged that the U-2 plane was on a surveillance mission. Even before this admission, critics of the government had argued that pains should have been taken to avoid any incidents in the Soviet area on the eve of the Summit talks.

President Eisenhower flew to Paris, but Khrushchev refused to hold the parley unless he apologized and promised to punish those responsible for the espionage. The president rejected the vehement demands of Khrushchev,



FURIOUS PREMIER Nikita Khrushchev raised a finger in anger during a news conference May 18, 1960, in Paris. He attacked the United States bitterly because of the admitted spy flight. He blamed the U.S. for failure of Summit talks.

and was backed up by British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan and French President Charles de Gaulle.

Eisenhower had been scheduled to go to Moscow in June, to return the Khrushchev visit to the U.S. the previous September. Khrushchev cancelled the invitation.

The Kremlin chief accused the U.S. of torpedoing the summit talks which he himself had sought for so long. U.S. officials countercharged that he deliberately inflated the spy case for propaganda reasons, and that he had had no intention of attending the summit conference because he realized he would not get any concessions on the Berlin and German unity issues.

Some observers said that Khrushchev had no choice except to spurn the Summit meeting. They speculated that he had to take a tough stand against the U.S. because his "peaceful coexistence" policy was under attack by other Soviet Communist Party officials. Knowing that his policy already was under attack by the Chinese Communists, they also speculated that Khrushchev's job might be imperiled.

But a month later, in a speech in Bucharest, Rumania, Khrushchev made it plain he was still the top boss in his Red household. The man whose "de-Stalinization" speech rocked the Communist world in February, 1956, used some sharp words in rebutting the Chinese critics. The Chinese Reds had maintained that a showdown war between Communism and capitalism was inevitable because of the inherently aggressive nature of capitalism.

"Only madmen," he said, "and lunatics, can now call

for another world war. As for the men of sound mind—and they account for the majority even among the most deadly enemies of Communism—they cannot but be aware of the total consequences of another war."

Khrushchev ridiculed Lenin's old doctrine of inevitable "frightful collisions" between Communism and capitalism. He compared Communists who "mechanically now repeat" what Lenin said "many decades ago" to children first learning to read.

The Soviet premier restated Kremlin policy, which has not changed. That policy had three goals: to isolate the U.S.; woo the underdeveloped lands; and attain "peaceful coexistence." He said he had been ready to talk at the Summit conference in Paris in May, but the U.S.—through the "piratical" U-2 flight—had "crucified" the conference.

Another Soviet goal, one that has not changed since the Berlin blockade more than a decade ago, had occasioned the scheduled Summit parley—and thus the resulting intensified cold war. Khrushchev had been maneuvering to seize Berlin for the East German Communist government ever since he became the No. 1 Communist after Stalin's death in 1953.

The USSR's leader had promoted the Big Four parley of the President, his front-man, Premier Nikolai Bulganin, Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden, of Britain, and Premier Edgar Faure of France, in Geneva in July, 1955. In the Western view the only constructive proposal that came out of that fruitless parley was President Eisen-



BIG THREE Western leaders pause on steps of Elysee Palace in Paris after discussing Soviet Premier Khrushchev's refusal to join in long-planned executive parley on world issues. Khrushchev demanded an apology from President

Eisenhower because of the U.S. U-2 jet flight across the Soviet border. Mr. Eisenhower refused. The tall French president, de Gaulle, and British Prime Minister Macmillan sided with U.S. The Cold War thereafter grew more inflamed.

East-West Continued

hower's "open skies" plan of mutual aerial surveillance to guard against surprise attack. The Reds rejected it.

Recalling it after the U-2 incident, Western Allied officials said Khrushchev could not have been too surprised that the U.S. used a surveillance plane in view of Khrushchev's own frequent boasts of Soviet missile capability. They speculated that his fury stemmed mainly from the fact that the U-2 flight revealed the weakness of Soviet defenses, and the fact that the USSR did not have a comparable high-flying plane.

Khrushchev began maneuvering for another Summit parley in November, 1958, when he threatened to sign a separate peace treaty with the East German Communist regime in six months unless there was a settlement of the "Berlin question." He demanded that Allied troops with-

draw from West Berlin and that it be made a "free city," or, as U.S. Secretary of State Christian A. Herter described his aim, a "slave city." Khrushchev later withdrew the time limit on his threat after talking with President Eisenhower during Khrushchev's trip to the U.S. But he repeated the threat. The implication was that, if the East German Reds clamped a blockade on West Berlin and the Allies used force to break it, the USSR would go to the aid of the East German regime.

The U.S. and Great Britain, following the Soviet lead, suspended atomic tests in 1958 and met in Geneva in October to try to work out a Big Three ban on tests. Delegates reached a measure of agreement on methods of detection and control of high-powered atomic blasts. But they could not agree on the feasibility of detecting, hence



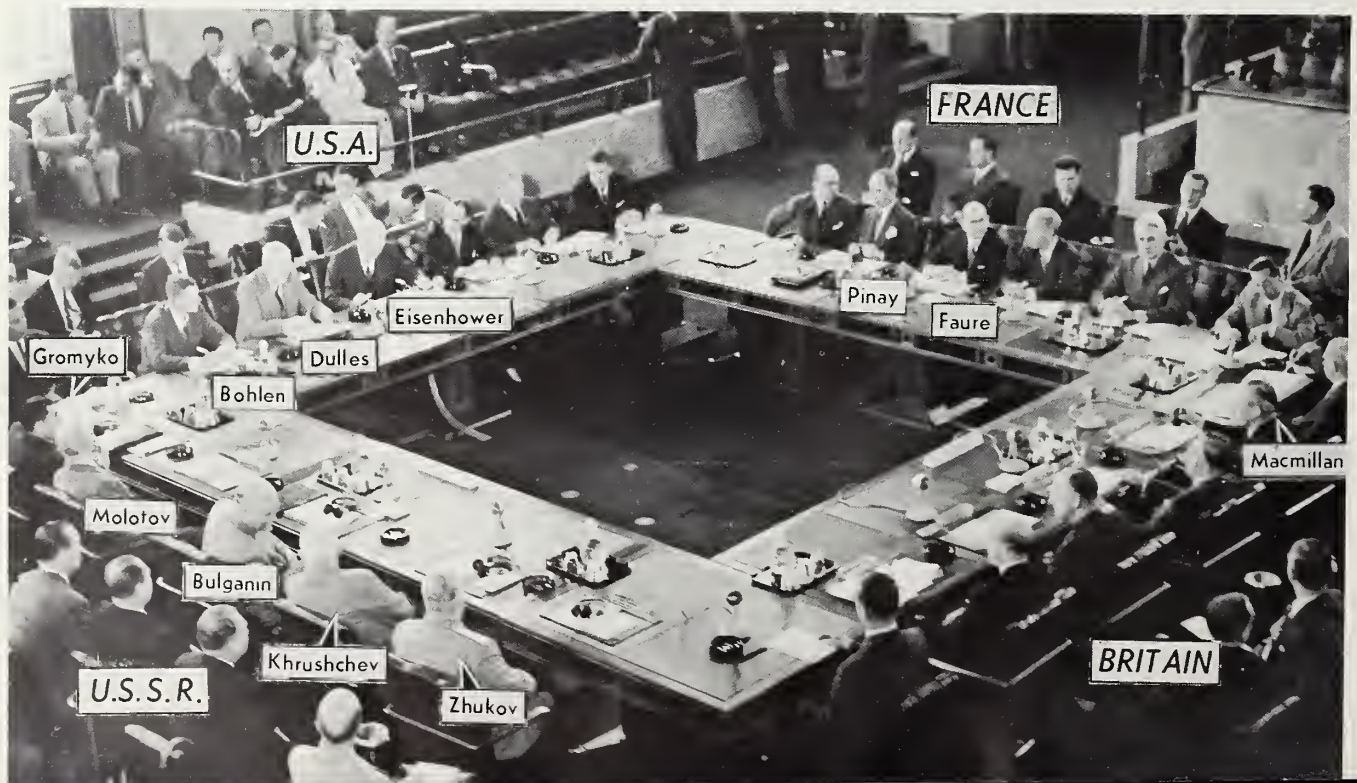
CHIEF AUTHOR of President Truman's foreign policies was Secretary of State Dean Acheson (*r.*). He drew praise, but also fire, especially for his caution toward Red China during Korean war, and ouster of UN commander Gen. MacArthur.

ILL-FATED Big Four conference opened July 18, 1955, amid high hopes in Geneva, Switzerland. Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin ostensibly headed the Soviet delegation, but the real boss, even then, was believed to be Nikita Khrushchev.



TOP ADVISER to President Eisenhower was the late John Foster Dulles. The Secretary of State, in this 1953 photo, is seated between the then French Foreign Minister, Georges Bidault, (*l.*), and British Foreign Secretary, Lord Salisbury.

Bulganin later disappeared from the political scene. President Eisenhower first introduced his famous "open skies" mutual aerial inspection plan at the parley. Ever since, the USSR has rejected this proposal to reduce tension.



Seek to disarm, ban nuclear tests

controlling, small underground explosions. Another 10-nation parley on broader disarmament questions began in March, 1960. As usual, the West demanded a careful step-by-step control plan of disarmament, while the USSR spoke of controls—but did not spell out what form they could take. The Soviet delegation quit the disarmament parley June 27, 1960, while the nuclear parley continued. Three days later the USSR shot down another U.S. plane, an RB-47, claiming it was over Soviet territory. The United States charged the plane was shot down in international waters. Moscow refused an impartial check.



BIG FOUR OF 1955, were (l. to r.) Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin, President Eisenhower, French Premier Edgar Faure and British Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden. Cordiality marked this July session in Geneva, but no results.

"LUNCHEON DIPLOMACY" session of Foreign Ministers in Geneva in July, 1959, failed to solve Berlin dispute. On lawn are (l. to r.) Selwyn Lloyd, Great Britain; Couve de Murville, France; Gromyko, Russia; Christian Herter of the U.S.



MARATHON East-West negotiations aimed to halt nuclear tests began in Geneva in October, 1958, when U.S. and USSR suspended further tests. Ten-nation East-West disarmament talks convened in March, 1960, but the USSR walked out.



WORLD TRAVELER Nikita Khrushchev, wearing topcoat against rain, talked for hours with French President de Gaulle, March 24, 1960, in advance of Summit parley he torpedoed in May. The guards salute top Russian with their swords.



DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD (l.) in 1952 succeeded first Secretary General, **Trygve Lie** (r.), who was in second term as decade ended. In carrying out delicate, demanding job, Hammarskjöld paid diplomatic visits to Communist China, Near East, Hungary and Africa.

UN WAGES PEACE FIGHT ON FAR-FLUNG FRONTS

Guards chief trouble spots from Korea to Congo; world-wide programs hasten development of new nations, needy areas

THE UNITED NATIONS ended the decade, as it had begun it, on the front lines of world peace.

In 1950 a UN army, spearheaded by and made up mostly of U.S. troops, turned back the Communist attempt to overrun South Korea. Following the truce, the UN helped Korea rebuild.

In mid-summer of 1960 a joint UN force, made up of contingents from the smaller (including African) members, and commanded by Swedish Gen. Carl von Horn, was flown in to restore order in the just-born Congo

Republic, disintegrating in a welter of tribal jealousies.

Earlier, another composite UN force moved into the Suez area following the 1956 Israeli-Egyptian War and Anglo-French intervention. It remained on guard to prevent a resumption of hostilities. The UN Truce Commission continued its alert along Israel's northern and eastern borders.

And, since 1958, a UN Observation Group had been helping maintain peace in Lebanon, following the withdrawal of U.S. forces.

At its New York headquarters, the

glass and steel landmark first occupied in 1950, the UN continued to function as a world forum. But emphasis was shifted from the Security Council, too often paralyzed by the Soviet veto, to the General Assembly, which could make majority decisions.

During the decade, the UN increased its net membership from 60-82. It added, from Europe, Albania, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Rumania and Spain, and, from Asia and Africa, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Libya, Malaya, Morocco, Nepal, Sudan and Tunisia.

The International Technical Assistance Program, set up in 1950, aided 140 countries and territories.

By 1960, results included the first systematic exploration of potential Asian and Latin American resources; penicillin treatments for yaws, a scourge of all tropical areas, administered to 10 million persons, and, for farmers in many areas, the first modern tools and first training in scientific methods and use of fertilizer and pest controls. Expenditures had averaged \$30 million a year, but were to be expanded.

The International Atomic Energy Agency, suggested by President Eisenhower, began functioning in 1957.





YUGOSLAV SAPPERS, part of UN composite force organized to meet 1957 Suez crisis, clear mines from railway tracks in Sinai Desert following withdrawal of Israelis. UN, in '60, was still on guard.

The Trusteeship Council, through Nobel Prize winner Ralph Bunche of the U.S., Under Secretary for Special Political Affairs, smoothed the path for the new African states.

The Food and Agricultural Organization, in 1960, launched a five-year program to feed the hungry half of the world's population.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees coordinated aid for displaced Hungarians, Jews, Koreans, Algerians and Chinese.

Refugee activities included aid to almost 1 million Arab refugees from Palestine (the UN set up 380 schools for children in the camps and provided vocational training for adults) and aid in resettling 171,000 refugees following suppression of the 1956 Hungarian revolt. A major UN target was the emptying of each refugee camp in Europe by finding all inmates new homes and jobs.

Less publicized, but of equal importance, were "specialized" activities in telecommunications, uniform sea law, meteorology, scientific co-operation, labor and education.

As the decade ended, the UN seemed to be opening at least a faint first trail toward Tennyson's dreamed of "Parliament of Man."

CHORTLING BURMESE BABY (*l.*) and wide-eyed Arab refugee children (*r.*) are both unknowing recipients of UN help. UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) operated 500 child and maternal care centers in Burma. Some 60,000 refugees forgotten in DP camps in Arab lands on Israel's border depended entirely on UN, through Relief For Palestinian Refugees Organization and UNICEF, to survive. By 1960, funds were scarce.

SWORDS INTO PLOUGHSHARES symbolized UN post-Truce activities in South Korea, where, as part of reconstruction program, 12 farm equipment plants were set up, run by trained Korean workers.



EUROPEAN BARRIERS LOWERED

**But split into
Outer Seven,
Common Market
slows progress
after gains of
'50s; French
weaken NATO
command unity**



COUNCIL OF EUROPE, oldest European unity organ, formed in 1949, had primary job of reconciling Germany and France, which it did; also produced Saar settlement. The influence of this unofficial parliament, meeting in Strasbourg, faded when powerful economic organizations it had fostered went into operation.

WEST EUROPE'S unity drive, which had progressed swiftly during most of the decade, was set back as it ended by a split into rival economic blocs. The U.S.-backed North Atlantic Treaty Organization also faced divisive military problems, mostly raised by France.

First steps toward European unity had come in 1949, the same year NATO was formed, when an unofficial parliament, the Council of Europe, met in Strasbourg, France. Council influence soon declined, but that body gave birth to the European Coal and Steel Community in 1953, the European Economic Community (Common Market), and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom). All these were pooling arrangements by six nations—France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands—out of the 15-member Council of Europe. Great Britain backed away from these supranational bodies aimed toward a federated Europe, especially the Common Market. It hoped, in effect, to both have its cake and eat it too by arranging membership in all-European free trading area while retaining Imperial Preference, mutual tariff concessions among all Commonwealth nations. The European split was, instead, widened when Great Britain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Austria and Portugal formed the European Free Trade Association, known as the Outer Seven. Both groups began raising and lowering tariffs. Common Market members aimed to eliminate gradually all tariffs within their group, while raising a common customs wall to outsiders. The Outer Seven members planned to eliminate tariffs within their group, but individually decide on rates toward outsiders. Friction and bitterness among the rival blocs already had begun in 1960, although the two groups agreed to examine exports and imports on a product-by-product basis and try to find a compromise.

An example of the problem: Beginning Jan. 1, 1961,

British tire-makers would pay 22% duty entering their products in the Netherlands. West German or French tires would pay only 17%. This gap would widen as the years went on, costing the British an important actual or potential market. This would be "discrimination," but it was inherent in the formation of such blocs.

Common Market members hoped within the next two decades to achieve complete economic integration in an area with a population of 165 million. Tariff reductions of the Outer Seven, at a rate of 10% a year, would produce a free internal market for 90 million in a decade.

For the U.S., whose recent decline in exports had caused concern, the potential difficulties of trading with either bloc involved high stakes. Even with the considerable decline of U.S. exports toward the end of the decade, the two European blocs together accounted for nearly 25% of the \$15.8 billion total of commercial exports.

The Common Market group, in 1959, together took some \$2.4 billion, in net value of actual goods shipped, of U.S. exports, or nearly 15%, with Germany as the biggest single buyer taking \$735 million. The Outer Seven group accounted for nearly \$1.4 billion, or about 10% of all U.S. commercial exports. Great Britain, the single largest buyer, took \$840 million, more than half the total.

How the U.S. would maintain export markets in Western Europe had been a problem that had been building up for many years, and the end of the decade offered no solution in sight. Two possible solutions had been considered, however. Either the U.S. could lower its trade barriers further in exchange for European tariff concessions or through investments its industries could jump the European barriers with branch plants, as some U.S. firms had done. Most could not afford such costly leaps.

Settlement of Franco-German problem, a basic task of the original Council of Europe, had been attained. But on the central issue of the role of NATO, the attitudes of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and President Charles de Gaulle differed at the end of 1960. The French leader proceeded with plans for creating an independent atomic striking force. He proclaimed his unwillingness to be bound by any agreement reached among Great Britain, the USSR and the U.S. in the Geneva negotiations for a ban on testing atomic weapons. De Gaulle also made

clear his belief that the "system that has been called 'integration' has had its day. . . . She (France) has no need of a protector." Adenauer might face a choice: NATO or de Gaulle.

The strain on the NATO alliance brought about by the 1960 Congo crisis also was manifest. Belgium reacted bitterly to Allied support of UN moves to get Belgian troops out of the Congo. Premier Gaston Eyskens said Belgium might have to re-examine her NATO relationship, possibly withdrawing some troops from NATO.

THE SEVEN AND THE SIX

Map shows how Outer Seven, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Switzerland and Portugal, lie around the fringes of the Common Market area composed of France, West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and Italy.

Common Market forms a natural geographic unity; Seven do not.



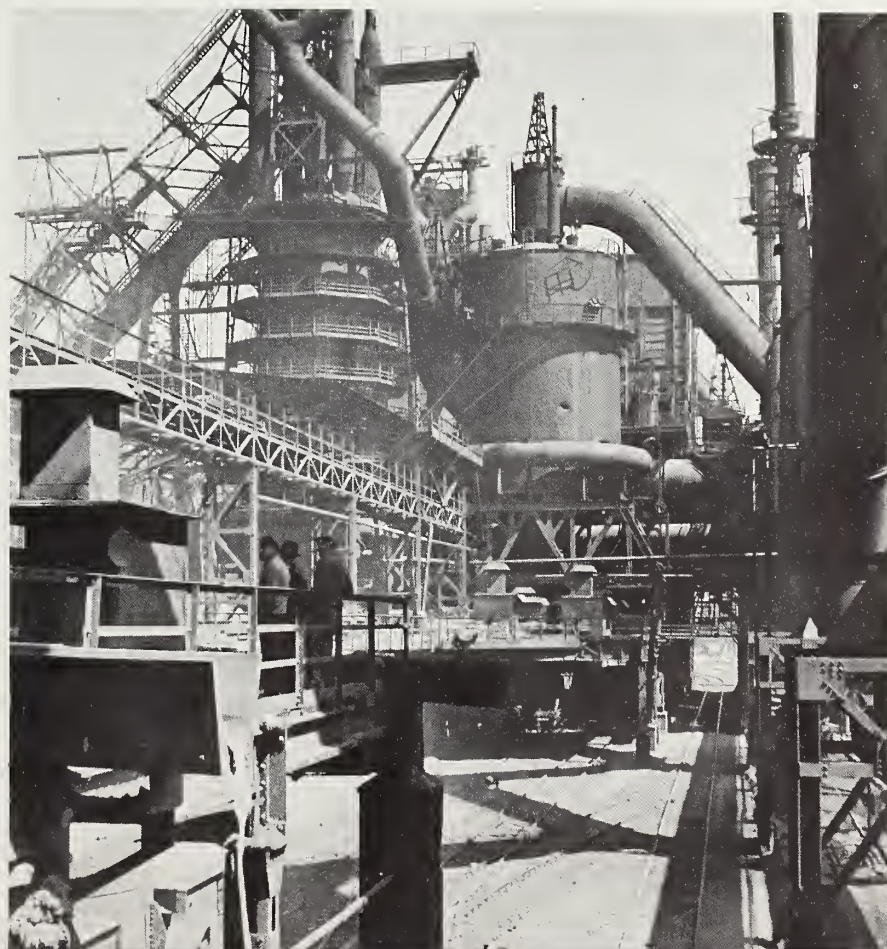
EFTA Countries EEC Countries

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Austria | 8. Belgium |
| 2. Denmark | 9. France |
| 3. Norway | 10. Germany |
| 4. Portugal | 11. Italy |
| 5. Sweden | 12. Luxembourg |
| 6. Switzerland | 13. Netherlands |
| 7. United King. | |



BELGIUM'S Paul-Henri Spaak (*top*), first president of Council's Consultation Assembly, became NATO secretary-general. France's Robert Schumann (*below*) was "father" of Coal-Steel Community.

WEST GERMAN plants like Hunkingen Works produced 25 million tons steel in '59, form backbone of the Community.



KHRUSHCHEV SUCCEEDS STALIN

**Party boss siezes Kremlin helm
after stop-gap Malenkov rule;
purges potential rivals**

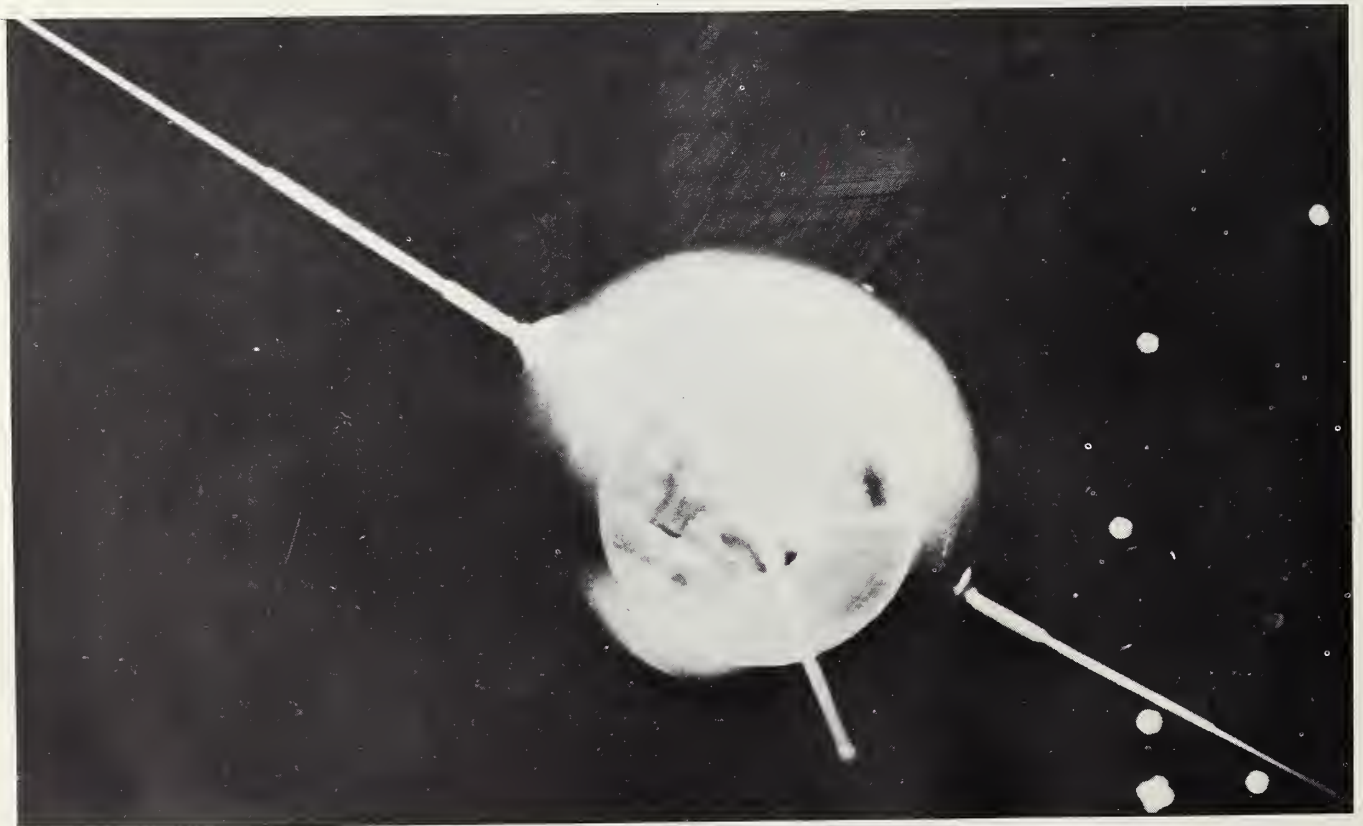
DRASTIC CHANGES occurred in the USSR in the years after the dictator, Joseph Vissarionovich Djugashvili, known as Stalin, died March 5, 1953. But Moscow's cardinal foreign policy remained the world-wide triumph of Communism. The Kremlin's new strong man, Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, proclaimed an era of "peaceful co-existence"—and threatened to rain hydrogen bombs on the West. He told the Soviet parliament in January, 1960, that Moscow had a "fantastic" new superweapon "in the hatching stage," adding: "We already possess nuclear weapons . . . and rockets to wipe any country or countries which attack us off the face of the earth."

Khrushchev, a short, stocky, bald, earthy extrovert, dominated most of the decade in the USSR. Georgi Malenkov and Nikolai Bulganin served for a time after Stalin's death, but Khrushchev, as Communist Party Secretary, had been the real power. Through the years he discarded such other well-known figures as V. M. Molotov, L. P. Beria (Stalin's secret police chief who was shot),

and Lazar Kaganovich, Stalin's brother-in-law who also had done so much to aid Khrushchev, a former miner, in his climb to power. Although he denounced Stalin as a mass murderer of party members, he later told diplomats "when it comes to fighting imperialism, we are all Stalinists." His version of "peaceful coexistence" had the fixed goal: "Hands off" Eastern Europe for the West while Communist parties remained free to work actively against other governments.

Yet it also became a fact that under Khrushchev the USSR amassed great prestige among some underdeveloped nations. Moscow scored many firsts in space technology, developed an operational intercontinental ballistic missile, announced a one-third cut in ground forces, opened Soviet and satellite borders to western travelers as never before, and hiked living standards.

Emphasis remained on heavy industry but consumer goods rose in volume as Khrushchev declared the USSR would surpass the U.S. in per capita production in another decade. Some annual production statistics: "Virgin lands" program boosted grain production from 81 million metric tons in 1950 to 128 million in 1958; milk output up from 33 million metric tons to 58 million; gross industrial production up 90% since Stalin died (1953); iron output up 57%; oil 145%; electric power 97%.



SPUTNIK, Russian word for satellite, became part of language October 4, 1957, when the USSR launched in space first man-made moon, catching U.S. flat-footed. The Russians fired

three satellites, like model shown above, including one carrying dog Laika Nov. 3, 1957. Dog died later from effects of oxygen lack. USSR got to moon first, also into solar space.



MAN OF MANY MOODS, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, lived up to his advance billing as tough, aggressive, wily and astonishingly energetic when he visited the U.S. in Sept. 1959. This was to be prelude to May, 1960, Summit parley he called off because of U.S. spy plane incident. He displayed earthy humor, quick mind, at Washington's National Press Club appearance. But hard core also showed.

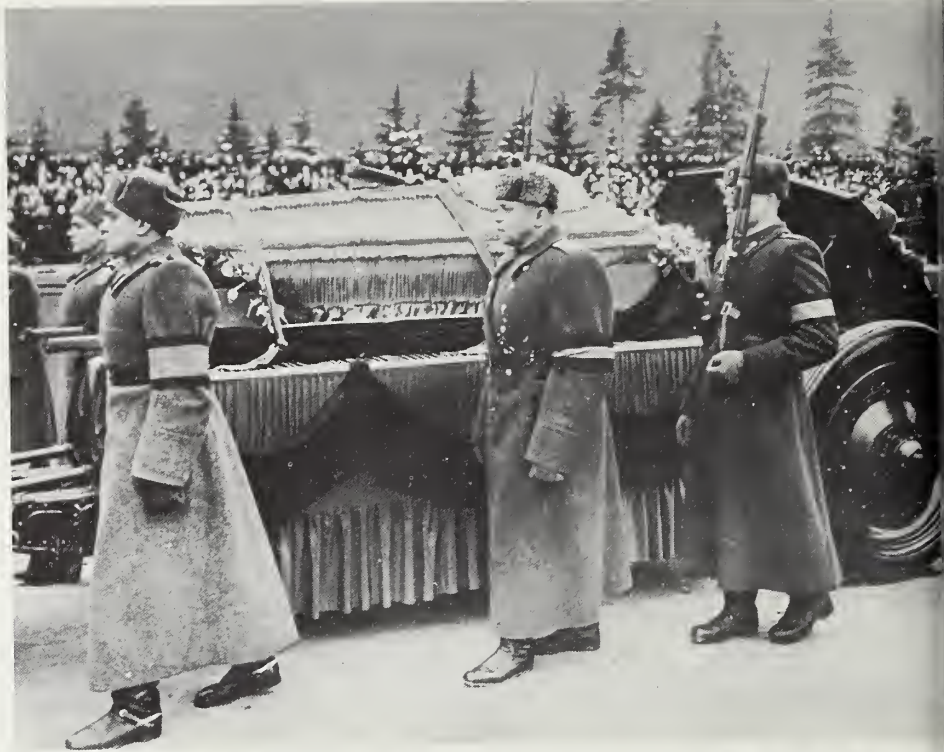
Asked what he was doing during Stalin's tyranny, he dismissed question as "provocative." Reminded of Soviet suppression of Hungarian revolt, he snapped that the subject "stuck in some people's throats, like a dead rat." Chief USSR propagandist, he did not deviate from Red themes. Just before his arrival, Red scientists hit moon with rocket; May 15, 1960, they launched a 10,000-pound "space ship."

Soviet industry vastly expands as science triumphs in the race for space

DICTATOR'S END: Stalin's death March 5, 1953, brought some relief to the Soviet people and sharp conflicts in leadership before Khrushchev emerged on top of heap. Khrushchev, in a famous party speech, February, 1956, branded Stalin a mass murderer and a coward. At previous party congress, October, 1952, Khrushchev had proclaimed: "Millions turn in love and faith to Comrade Stalin . . . he defended the purity of Lenin's teachings." Stalinist police chief Beria, was executed Dec. 23, '53.

IN BIG PURGE Kaganovich (2), Malenkov (3), Molotov (4), Pervukhin (8) vanished in 1957 from the 11-man Presidium (formerly Politburo) of Soviet Communist Party. All had been accused of anti-Party activities. Mikoyan (6) and Suslov (7) remained. Marshal Zhukov was elevated to group, fired later. Khrushchev (1.) stayed through decade.

STRONG MAN Khrushchev is flanked by Marshal Georgi Zhukov, defense chief (1.) whom he fired Oct. 26, 1957, and Premier Nikolai Bulganin, who resigned March 27, 1958. Trio seemed happy at time of this photo, May Day, 1957. Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky succeed war hero Zhukov as defense chief.



IN TALL CORN of Iowa on visit to farm Sept. 22, 1959, Nikita Khrushchev ate his first hot dog. He enjoyed the snack.



MECHANIZED MACHINERY used on Soviet collective farms came in for wrath of Communist Party Central Committee in 1960. It complained about faulty design of machinery and ordered tighter party control for collective farms, including organizational changes to spur agricultural production. Committee said production had been good in 1959, but not good enough because of mismanagement of farm land.

DRUM BEATER Khrushchev, with Burmese defense minister U Ba Shwe instructing, tries his hand at the Burmese drum during his 1955 India-Burma trip. The star salesman for Communism kept up drum fire of speeches criticizing U.S., England.



GLOBE-TROTTER in New Delhi with then Premier Bulganin, garlanded party boss waves goodbye to Indian hosts.



В ближайшие 15 лет

Советская страна может не только догнать, но превзойти современный объем производства важнейших видов продукции в США.
Можно быть уверенным, что наш советский народ сделает все для того, чтобы выйти победителем в этом мировом соревновании.

Н.С.Хрущев

	СОВРЕМЕННЫЙ УРОВЕНЬ ПРОИЗВОДСТВА		УРОВЕНЬ ПРОИЗВОДСТВА В СССР, КОТОРЫЙ НАМЕЧЕНО ДОСТИГНУТЬ ЧЕРЕЗ 15 ЛЕТ
	В США (1956 г.)	В СССР (1957 г.)	
ЖЕЛЕЗНАЯ РУДА (млн. тонн)	98	84	250—300
УГОЛЬ (млн. тонн)	479	462	650—750
НЕФТЬ (млн. тонн)	354	98	350—400
ЧУГУН (млн. тонн)	69	37	75—85
СТАЛЬ (млн. тонн)	104,5	51	100—120
ЭЛЕКТРОЭНЕРГИЯ (млрд. кВтч)	684	210	800—900
ЦЕМЕНТ (млн. тонн)	54	29	90—110
САХАР (млн. тонн)	2,1	4,5	9—10
ШЕРСТЯНЫЕ ТКАНИ (млн. метров)	299	280	550—650
ОБУВЬ КОЖАНАЯ (млн. пар)	586	315	600—700

PRODUCTION poster in 1959 quoted Khrushchev as saying that "in the next 15 years the Soviet Land can not only catch up with but surpass the present volume of production of the most important type of goods of the U.S.A." It listed U.S. output in steel, oil, electric power and coal compared to anticipated Soviet output. Posters urged ever greater efforts.



STUDENTS filing into Moscow University lecture rooms include many young women. Yekaterina Furtseva, highest-ranking woman in the Soviet Communist Party, reported in 1960 that nation had 1,283,000 women teachers, including 1000 women professors in Moscow University. She said most Soviet specialists are women—engineers, physicians, scientists.



"LITTLE SUMMIT" debate between Premier Khrushchev and Vice President Nixon occurred in July, 1959, in kitchen area of U.S. Exhibition in Moscow's Sokolniki Park. Argument on merits of capitalism versus Communism grew quite heated. Nixon relayed invitation to Khrushchev to visit the U.S.



RESCUED AT SEA, Red Army Private Ivan Fredoto, 21, drains coffee after he and three other Soviet soldiers had been picked up from amphibious landing craft which drifted in Pacific 49 days. Bearded and grimy, Fredoto was cared for by U.S. Marines aboard the aircraft carrier *USS Kearsage*.



HUNGARIAN PATRIOTS FLY HUNGARIAN RED, WHITE AND GREEN FLAG ATOP CAPTURED SOVIET TANK IN BLOODY, ABORTIVE 1956 REVOLT

SATELLITES GROW RESTIVE

**East German workers rise; Hungarian revolt is drowned in blood;
Poland attains limited freedom; "slave" industry output up**

THE KREMLIN, in a decade punctuated by revolts, wholesale purges and terror, slowly tightened its control over a belt of satellite states comprising nearly 400,000 square miles and nearly 100 million people.

Most heartbreaking development in the Khrushchev era of Soviet grip on the captive peoples behind the Iron Curtain began Oct. 23, 1956, when the Hungarian anti-Soviet revolt exploded. Even before Stalin died in 1953, Hungarians had watched Tito's Yugoslavs break with Moscow. Polish workers also had rioted to force better terms. In Budapest that day Red police fired on rioting students and the revolt erupted. Imre Nagy, a Communist, but not a Kremlin favorite, became premier by popular demand of the demonstrators. He replaced Andras Hegedus. By Oct. 28, Nagy announced Soviet troops had agreed to withdraw from Hungary. But this turned out to be a Red trick. The Soviet commander merely called up reinforcements, launched a massive surprise attack Nov. 1, and crushed the rising of the Hungarian people. Estimates of the dead ranged up to 35,000. Thousands vanished in deportation. A total of 200,000 more fled into Austria and Yugoslavia. Nagy was among those executed later. All UN efforts to send inquiry teams into Hungary failed, and the Soviet troops remained there. Moscow's new puppet in Hungary, Janos Kadar, obtained

great doses of goods from Russia, but by 1960 had not healed the wounds.

Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania had been bound militarily to Moscow by the 1955 Warsaw Pact aimed to counter NATO, and to Soviet economy through their COMECON, Red counterpart of the Common Market in West Europe. Fear of another revolt in Poland simultaneous with the Hungarian uprising led Khrushchev to make such concessions as withdrawing Soviet Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky as head of Polish armed forces. But Poland under Communist Party chief Gomulka did not dare stray far from the Soviet pattern in its "liberalization."

Polish Reds battled against meat shortages and industrial discontent at the end of a decade of strain; other satellites had similar problems, including peasant resistance to the drive for total land collectivization. But a UN report told of an over-all better lot for the consumers in the Soviet bloc. Industrial production steadily picked up, although Soviet planning still gave the edge to production of capital goods over consumers' goods. Rumania reactivated an oil industry thought to be on its last legs; people had more food and clothes in East Germany; Czechoslovakia flourished; and Bulgaria renewed its diplomatic relations with the United States.



AFTER EIGHT YEARS' imprisonment, Josef Cardinal Mindszenty, spiritual leader of Hungary's 71% Catholic majority, was temporarily freed by 1956 revolt. When Russians ruthlessly crushed rebels he took refuge in U.S. legation.

THIS WOMAN REFUGEE sidesteps her way to freedom in Austria on improvised bridge of tree branch and guide rope flung across canal on border. Communists destroyed bridges to halt flight; 200,000 escaped within a few months.



GIRL PATRIOT leads band of workers who started June, 1956, bread riots in Poznan, Poland. Workers carry a flag stained with the blood of a 16-year-old boy killed in the uprising outside the huge International Trade Fair the day before.

The workers marched through the streets chanting, "bread, bread, bread!" Red authorities officially admitted that at least 38 persons had been killed and 270 wounded in quelling revolt; also they admitted workers' grievances were just.



"BLOODY WEDNESDAY" workers' revolt in East Berlin broke out, June 17, 1953, as climax of general strike. East Germans marched through famed Brandenburg Gate into free West Berlin in brief, despairing insurrection. Russians declared martial law, crushed rebellion with vicious street slaughter.

LINE OF SOVIET T-34 TANKS clear rioters from streets in the vicinity of East Berlin government headquarters during fierce 1953 uprising. Soviet commander, General Dibrova, became furious when booed by angry German workers and at showers of Russian-language, anti-Communist leaflets.

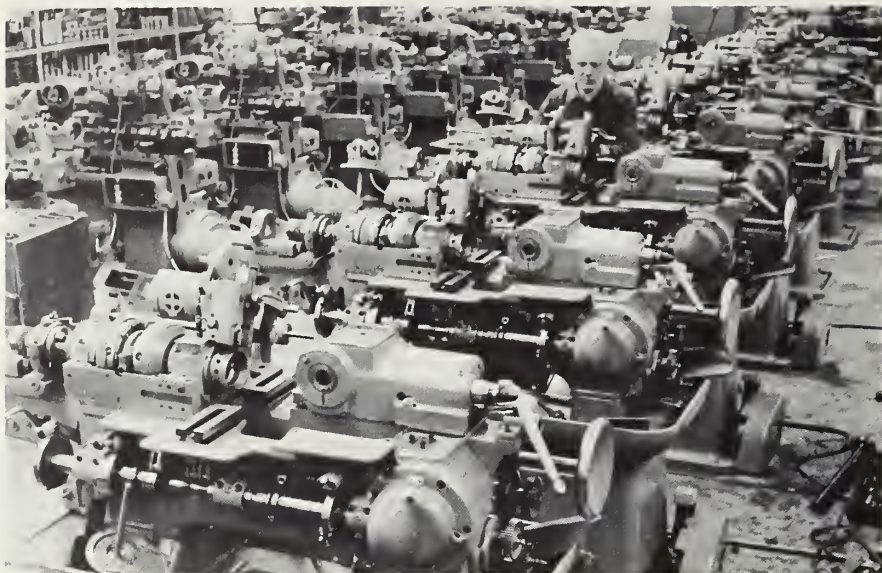


CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI, Primate of deeply Catholic Poland, formed uneasy alliance with ideological enemy, Gomulka, to maintain limited liberty in native country of both. But, as decade ended, relations between Church, State were strained.

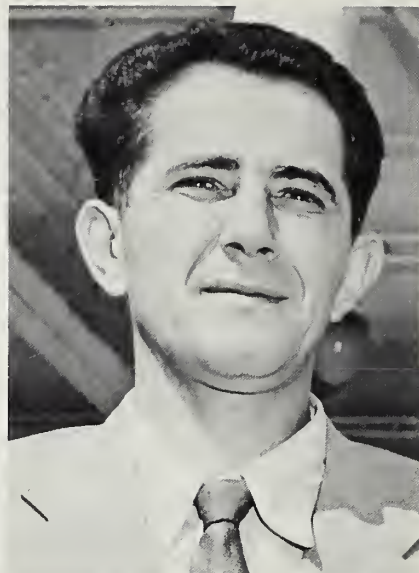


WLADYSLAW GOMULKA, Polish Communist Party secretary, announced to Warsaw crowd of 500,000 on Oct. 24, 1956, that Soviet troops would not enter country despite anti-Red riots; Poland compromised to avoid Hungary's fate.

Red Satellites Continued



CZECHOSLOVAKIAN INDUSTRY served as a front for Soviet political ambitions in the Middle East. Such factories as Skoda furnished Egypt with arms that it could not obtain elsewhere. Workers received higher wages to increase production. Docile satellite nation also became a big exporter to Latin America.



MILOVAN DJILAS, former Yugoslav vice president, got seven-year prison term because he denounced the Tito regime and Soviet suppressions in Hungary.



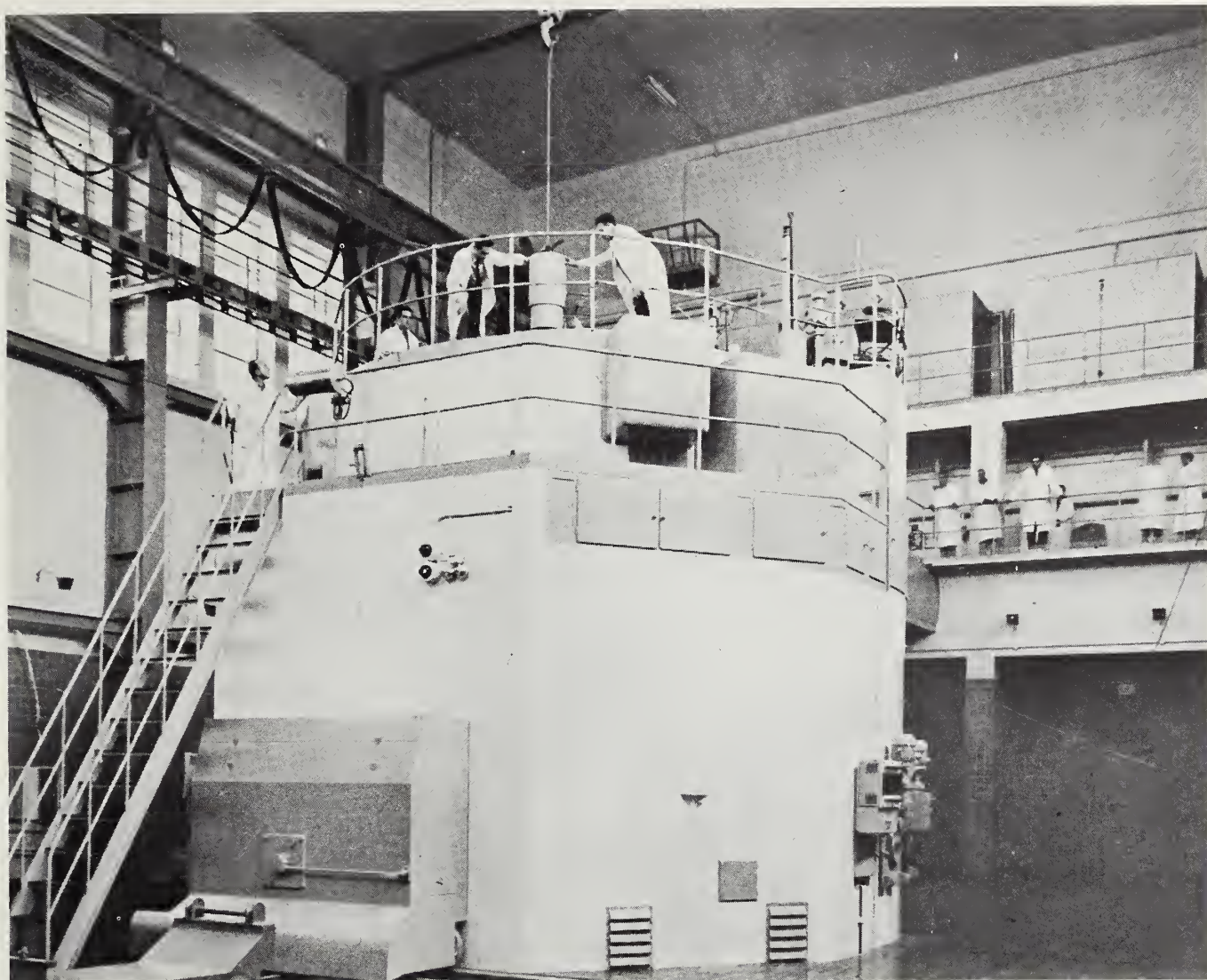
ALOYSIUS CARDINAL STEPINAC, spiritual leader of Yugoslavia's 7 million Roman Catholics, and outspoken foe of Marshal Tito, died February 10, 1960, aged 62. This picture shows him in his austere prison cell in 1951. He had been jailed four years before on charge of wartime Nazi collaboration.

YUGOSLAVIA'S DICTATOR, President Tito, gets light from smiling host, United Arab Republic chief Gamal Abdel Nasser, on 1959 visit to Cairo. Both proclaimed "neutrality", but Nasser gladly accepted Soviet aid, Tito got U.S. aid. Tito remained only big Communist leader to defy Kremlin.



PUPPET Hungarian Premier Ferenc Muennich warmly greeted Premier Khrushchev (r.) on latter's 1959 visit to Budapest. Soviet troops remained in force in Hungary after revolt.





ATOMIC REACTOR, the first to be set up in Hungary, went into operation March 25, 1959. Soviet Union technicians, using Russian equipment, helped build the unit in the

town of Csillebereg. It had a capacity of two megawatts, and would be used for research and the training of scientists. The Russians gave ample aid to puppet leaders after revolt.



CZECH PREMIER Antonin Novotny (*l.*), Poland's Gomulka (*r.*) smile on beaming Khrushchev at 1960 Kremlin meeting of Warsaw Pact powers which called for separate peace treaty with East Germany. Pact is equivalent to West's NATO.



IRON CURTAIN, lifted momentarily by ill-fated Hungarian revolt, falls again between Hungary and Austria. Barbed wire, fierce dogs and mines, at end of decade, guarded all Red frontiers, made flight to freedom virtually impossible.

REJUVENATED WEST GERMANY BECOMES KEY NATO LINK

Nation, prostrate after World War II, takes economic lead in Europe, builds strong army; Adenauer triumphs in three successive elections

WEST GERMANY soared from the ashes of World War II defeat during the decade. Its amazing recovery bolstered West European unity and alarmed competitors. Its booming business, based on free enterprise, private capital and ownership, was heartening to the Western world.

Konrad Adenauer, 84-year-old el-

der statesman, aided by Ludwig Erhard, his Economic Minister, led the country to new political and industrial dominance. Adenauer firmly tied Germany's future to the Western Allies, his big hope in his long-range dream of a reunified Germany.

The "Miracle on the Rhine" began in 1951 when the Allies lifted limits

on production. Unemployment then was 1.3 million but, at the end of the decade, manpower was actually short, despite the flow of millions of refugees from East Germany. Marshall Plan funds sped the remarkable recovery. U.S. aid, aside from vast military expenditures, totaled about \$4 billion in a decade. But hard work and the skills of "Der Alte" Adenauer and his aides put Germany back among the top industrial nations, second only to the U.S. in the West.

Chancellor Adenauer signed a virtual peace treaty with the Big Three Western Allies in 1952, restoring Germany's independence in exchange for supporting the West militarily. Full sovereignty came May 5, 1955, after 10 years of occupation, when Bonn formally joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

It was free to establish its own foreign policy, conduct its own peaceful atomic research and build a fast, highly-mobile army. Germany intended to have a force of 250,000 in the field by 1961, a revision of an original goal of 500,000 soldiers. Its first rocket battalion became operational in 1959.

West Germany paid more than \$1.4 billion to Israel and individual Jewish victims of Nazism under a 1952 pact scheduled to expire in 1963. The I. G. Farben chemical trust and the Krupp steel empire agreed separately to pay a total of \$8.8 million to former Jewish slave laborers.

Adenauer, thrice victorious in elections during the '50s, established a close accord with France and gained back the Saar territory in 1957. A big political question: who will be his successor? Politicians said it might be team mate Ludwig Erhard.

KONRAD ADENAUER, West Germany's Chancellor since 1949, tied his nation to NATO, spurred economic boom.

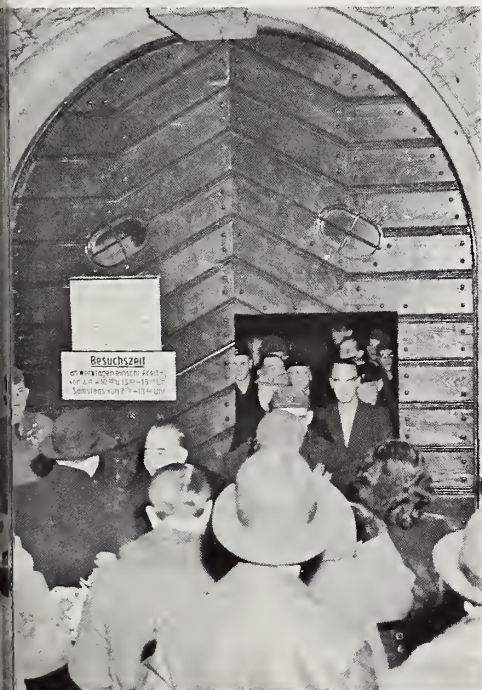




LUDWIG ERHARD, (r.) Economic Minister, effected truce with Adenauer in 1959. Coolness developed when Adenauer decided to retain job as Chancellor, not retire to Presidency. Erhard wanted the job. Heinrich Luebke became President.



POLITICAL MOAT in Europe is the divided German nation. West Germany is firmly fixed to the western allies; East Germany is anchored in the Soviet satellite camp. Both are strong industrially, West Germany being second only to U.S.



ALFRED VON KRUPP (in doorway) leaves the Landsberg Prison after 1951 pardon. Ruhr steel baron was war criminal.



REFUGEES from East German Communism jam West Berlin's Marienfelde camp to register. Millions fled Red lands.



NEW ARMY of West Germans, equipped with U.S.-supplied arms and uniforms, gets first workout April 19, 1956, after the Bundeswehr was legalized despite much resistance. Original goal was 500,000 men. Plan now calls for 250,000 by 1961. All air force and navy force are recruited voluntarily.



SMEARERS of Jewish synagogue in Cologne, Paul Schoenen, 25, with raised hand, and Arnold Strunk, (l.) go on trial. Christmas Eve, 1959, desecration set off world wave of anti-Semitic acts.

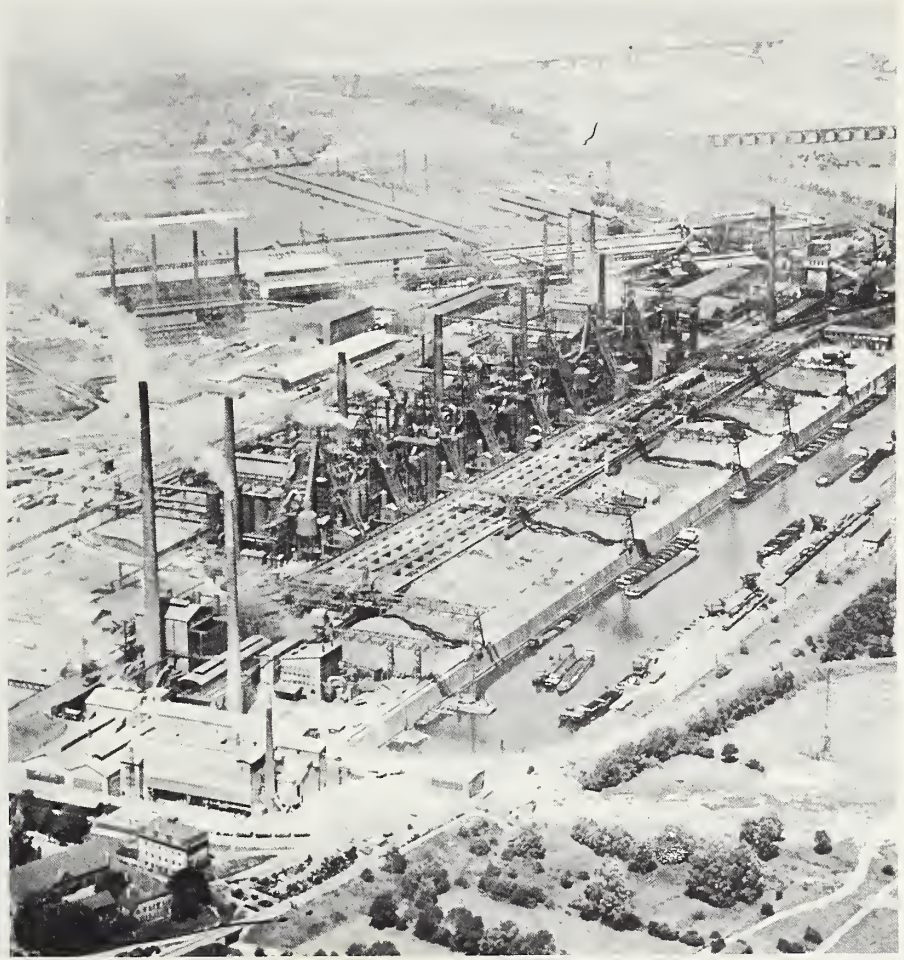


A NEW SOURCE of energy for West German industry will come from such nuclear reactors as this one, the nation's largest, being constructed at Karlsruhe. Attempts of Chan-

cellor Adenauer to introduce atomic weapons into Armed Forces were blocked by Socialists who feared such a move would put Germany in the middle in a third world war.



FIREWORKS explode over Homburg in Saar to celebrate Jan. 1, 1957, return to Germany from France of coal rich area, now 10th state of West Germany.



GIANT KRUPP FACTORY at Rheinhausen typifies vast Ruhr coal and steel complex. heart of West German heavy industry. Nation's steel production reached an all-time high in the 1950-1960 decade. Alfred von Krupp himself owns the vast, 150-plant Krupp group, largest single German combine in all West Germany.



VOLKSWAGEN assembly line pours out cars for foreign market. West German exports multiplied five times in decade.



WILLY BRANDT, popular West German mayor, talks with Chancellor Adenauer before addressing city parliament January 11, 1960. Chancellor Adenauer said that any change in West Berlin's status would surrender freedom to the Reds.



SERIOUS YOUNG Elizabeth II, queen of the world's largest community of nations, the British Commonwealth, wears crown, carries orb and sceptre in procession in Westminster

Abbey following her coronation June 2, 1953. Foreign royalty and distinguished official guests stand in homage as she passes. She actually succeeded when father died in 1952.

GREAT BRITAIN STAYS IN SUN

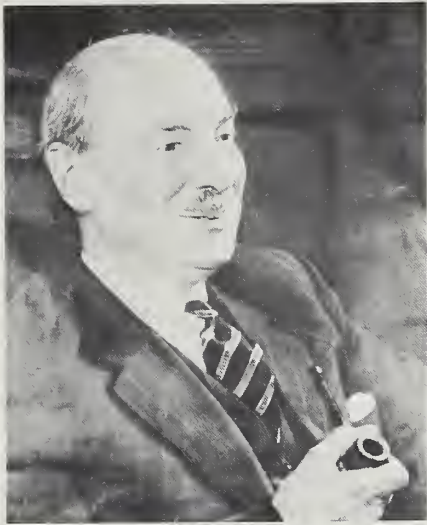
Prosperity helps Conservatives triumph in three successive elections; Winston Churchill retires; Queen Elizabeth II succeeds father George V

THE BRITISH Conservative Party, led by Sir Winston Churchill, Sir Anthony Eden and Harold Macmillan, enjoyed a decade of smashing political and economic successes, marred only by the abortive invasion of Egypt which permanently dimmed Eden's political star.

The Labor Party reeled in defeat, split sharply into quarreling leftist and rightist factions. Macmillan's campaign of "you've never had it so good" prosperity paid off in the Oct. 8, 1959, elections which gave the Conservatives a 100-seat majority in the House of Commons, almost double that won in 1955.

In 1960, the facts justified British optimism for a bright future. Although the British had not regained the unique world dominance they enjoyed in the mid-19th century, they had established themselves as the major

economic "third force" in the world between the U.S. and the Soviet bloc. Exports exceeded imports. Gold and dollar and other hard currency reserves had increased past the \$3 billion mark. A \$250 million loan from the U.S. obtained after the Suez muddle had been paid back over five years before it was due. British grants and loans to other nations from the end of World War II totalled more than \$5.5 billion, with the outflow accelerating. The United Kingdom, despite war losses and transformation of the former empire into a "commonwealth," still remained a creditor nation, second only to the U.S. as a source of aid, loans and investment for the entire non-Communist world. Quotas on most imports from the dollar area had been abolished, opening wide a market of 52 million people with more money than ever before.



CLEMENT ATLEE, former laborite prime minister, entered the House of Lords.



EX-MINER Aneurin "Nye" Bevan, most dynamic Laborite, died July 6, 1960.

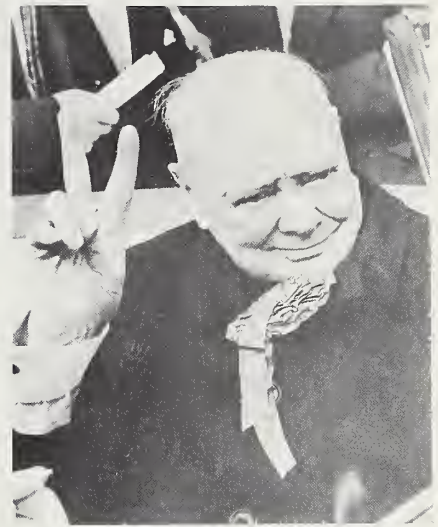


HUGH GAITSKELL rose from obscurity to Labor Party helm in only a decade.

Churchill's Conservatives got back into office in 1951, defeating Prime Minister Clement Attlee's laborites, who had established a "welfare state" after ousting Churchill near the end of the war in 1945. Even then, the Laborites had been feuding among themselves, because of Attlee's decision to expand the arms program during the Korean war. Minister of Labor Aneurin Bevan led a group into resigning. Bevan, artisan of the free National Health Service, also became angered when the Attlee regime decided to make recipients pay at least half of the price of once free spectacles and false teeth. From then on, until his death in 1960, Bevan and left-wing followers fought against Attlee, and later party leader Hugh Gaitskell. After labor's crushing defeat in 1959, Bevan conceded in a House of Commons speech that "Our (Labor) name became identified with grayness, dullness, frugalities and shortages."

In 1953 Prime Minister Churchill imposed no new taxes (for the first time in 24 years) and even reduced some existing ones. Food controls eased. Britain's adverse trade balance improved. After Stalin's death, he proposed that the major powers informally meet to ease tensions and try for an East-West agreement. After years of refusing honors bearing titles, he finally, in 1954, accepted knighthood in the Garter, highest British order. He resigned in May, 1955, in favor of Sir Anthony Eden, 57, his "heir apparent," who had served long years as Foreign Secretary.

Sir Anthony ran into trouble almost immediately. Cypriotes fought and killed British soldiers in their drive for independence. His own party men charged him with "timidity" and "half measures." Then, in 1956, Nasser seized the internationally-owned Suez Canal. Sir Anthony protested to no avail. Finally, in cooperation with France and Israel, the British bombarded and invaded the Canal Zone. But the war halted quickly under U.S., Soviet and UN pressure. Sir Anthony resigned Jan. 9, 1957, and was succeeded by Macmillan. Faced with ill health, and politically disavowed, Prime Minister Eden ended his distinguished career.



OLD WARRIOR Sir Winston Churchill made way for Sir Anthony Eden in '55.



SIR ANTHONY EDEN quit prime minister-ship after the 1956 debacle at Suez.



POST-SUEZ prime minister, Harold Macmillan, succeeded Sir Anthony Eden.

Macmillan did not disavow the Suez adventure, but he soft-pedalled it, and began retrenching to pay for the costly debacle. After a year of retrenchment, however, Great Britain emerged in an economic and political position of greater strength. By 1960, aside from winning an unprecedented victory at the polls on "prosperity and free enterprise" themes, Macmillan ordered a big defense boost to a record \$4.5 billion. While dedicated to relaxing tensions and striving for a settlement with the Soviet Union, he constantly warned Great Britain must keep up its guard. Meanwhile, he had restored diplomatic relations with the United Arab Republic, broken after the Suez invasion.

Sadness and joy swept over the British Royal Family during the decade. The beloved King George VI died of a circulatory ailment Feb. 6, 1952. His elder daughter, Elizabeth, on an African vacation with her husband at

the time, became Queen and was crowned June 2, 1953, in a procession watched by more than 2 million persons. Dowager Queen Mary, her grandmother, never lived to see the coronation. She died the previous March 24, aged 85. The cry of "It's a boy" went up Feb. 19, 1960, to signal the birth of a third child and second prince to Elizabeth II. Next in line to the throne after Prince Charles, the son became Prince Andrew.

On March 26, Princess Margaret, 29, only sister of Elizabeth, announced her engagement to a fashion photographer, Antony Armstrong-Jones, 30, ending a decade of speculation on her eventual choice. They married May 6, 1960. Four years before, she had ended her romance with Group Capt. Peter Townsend, one of the heroes of the Battle of Britain, because he had been divorced.

In neighboring Ireland, New York-born Eamon de Valera, at 77, resigned as premier, and became president.



HAPPY COUPLE, Princess Margaret Rose, 29, sister of Queen Elizabeth, and Antony Armstrong-Jones, 30, a photographer, waved from Buckingham Palace balcony May 6, 1960, after their marriage in Westminster Abbey. Capt. Peter Townsend, (l.), was considered suitor, but Margaret yielded to Church of England, Royal Family, announcing Oct. 31, 1955, an end of her romance with Townsend, a divorced man.



RACE RIOTING caused a great deal of trouble in England in 1958. In this photo, taken the night of Aug. 31, police seize a white man and woman during a race riot in the Notting Hill district of South London. More than 400 persons were reported involved in Notting Hill clashes. The night before, violence erupted in the city of Nottingham, 123 miles northwest of London. Big influx of West Indians looking for work, needing housing, led to the violent outbreaks.



OPEN HEARTH furnace such as this one at Ebbw Vale, South Wales, aided British steel production and swelling export boom at end of decade. Auto and steel makers both did extremely well and planned further expansions which Britons hoped would extend eventually to the depressed shipbuilding industry.

MASS PROTEST, England's largest, and most significant, attracted nearly 75,000 persons to Trafalgar Square in London April 18, 1960. Crowd roared its approval of demands for unilateral nuclear disarmament by Great Britain, end of U.S. and British nuclear bases in United Kingdom, withdrawal from alliances like North Atlantic Pact.



EAMON DE VALERA, whose name is synonymous with Irish independence, at 77 years of age, finally gave up 40-year political grip. Veteran New York-born premier retired to the Presidency.



HER MAJESTY Queen Elizabeth poses with Commonwealth prime ministers who met in London in June, 1957. They are (*l. to r.*) John Diefenbaker, Canada; Harold Macmillan, Great Britain; R. G. Menzies, Australia; E. H. Louw, South Africa; H. S. Suhrawardy, Pakistan; J. Nehru, India; Sir Roy Welensky, Central African Fed.; Kwame Nkrumah, Ghana; Thos. McDonald, N.Z.; M. H. DeSilva, Ceylon.



DE GAULLE RETURNS, RULES 5th REPUBLIC

Resumes power, to restore stability, end Algerian revolt; sweeps new elections

"MAN OF DESTINY" Gen. Charles de Gaulle enters Elysee Palace to talk with President Rene Coty after becoming premier June 1, 1958, during army revolt on Algerian policies. He later became president of "Fifth Republic," exercising strong executive powers. France underwent most dramatic changes since Napoleon.



FRANCE, in two and one-half years under Gen. Charles de Gaulle, saw the most drastic changes since the days of Napoleon. The nation averted civil war, got a new constitution, stabilized its economy, became the world's fourth nuclear power by exploding a test bomb, and exploited the petroleum riches of the vast Sahara. Despite the bloody drain of the Algerian rebellion, the nation under the tall, wartime hero spoke with a stronger voice on the world stage. De Gaulle's swift certainty ended a decade of ineffective rule.

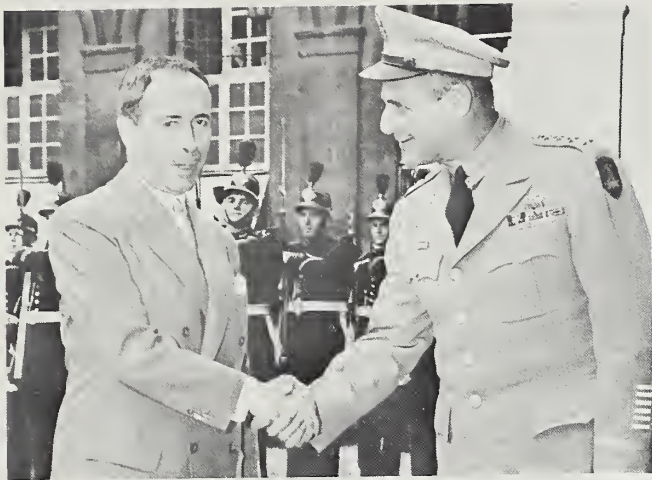
The General had resigned as provisional president of the postwar government in 1946, and in 1953 had quit politics in disgust at what he called the "parliamentary game" of the Fourth Republic. Once, in 1951, his party, the Rally of the French People, was the strongest single group in parliament, but coalitions of others reduced its effectiveness.

During the 12 years de Gaulle was out of office, France had more than a score of premiers, but none was able to hold power long in the face of weaknesses in the constitution and costly conflicts abroad.

Premier Pierre Mendes-France wrote off the lost war in Indo-China with the 1954 truce in Geneva. In 1956, France granted independence to the protectorates of Tunisia and Morocco, but not to Algeria, which long had been regarded as part of metropolitan France. French had been settled in Algeria since 1830.

French settlers and army leaders revolted May 13, 1958, against Premier Pierre Pflimlin, fearing that he planned a "sell-out" to Algerian guerrilla leaders who had been waging war since 1954 in their drive for complete independence from the French. Mobs demanded the return of de Gaulle. Military-civilian juntas took control in Algeria, then seized Corsica. Pflimlin resigned, and de Gaulle became premier June 1 after demanding six months of full decree power. He also demanded, and got, after threatening to resign, power to revise the constitution.

Voters overwhelmingly approved a Fifth Republic constitution Sept. 28, 1958, giving a president strong executive powers, including dictatorial power in times of an emergency.



PIERRE MENDES-FRANCE (r.), a Radical Socialist (conservative) premier, obtained peace in Indo-China in 1954, but at a stiff price. He and Socialist party leader Guy Mollet (l.), premier in 1956, were brief political allies. Mollet balked at Mendès's wish to rush the Algerian rebel talks.

STARTLING NEWCOMER in French politics, Pierre Poujade gained his followers 52 seats in 1956 National Assembly elections. He helped rupture Mollet-Mendès-France's Republican Front. He championed small businessmen's complaints on taxes. His group, however, later disintegrated in assembly.



ANTOINE PINAY shakes hands with U.S. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, NATO chief, in 1952 when France enjoyed its most stable post-war government up to that time. The popular premier managed to slow price spirals and lessen the number of strikes. He took firm action against Communist rioters demonstrating against Ridgway's arrival in Paris. Police arrested key Reds, including veteran chief Jacques Duclos.



Gaullists won a large majority in new assembly elections; Communist strength was cut from 143 deputies to 10; a new economic program produced a \$1.15 billion favorable balance of payments in 1959 after three years of net losses; new "French Community" of nations replaced the former French African Empire and other overseas territories, only Guinea voting to cut all ties with France; a five-year \$4 billion development program for Algeria began; de Gaulle, at 68, became president of the Fifth Republic Jan. 8, 1959, for seven years.

De Gaulle's offer of self-determination to Algeria brought another settler insurrection in Algiers a year later. He smashed it, shook up the army command, and also his cabinet of "technicians." He fired Jacques Soustelle, one of those who led the original revolt that returned de Gaulle to power. The assembly granted him decree-rule power, and Feb. 13, 1960, he gained prestige when an atomic bomb was tested successfully. This occurred just before his triumphant visit to the U.S.



France Continued

FRANCO-GERMAN accord of President de Gaulle and Chancellor Adenauer (*r.*) gave basis to European economic and defense cooperation. In this December, 1959, meeting, De Gaulle reportedly calmed Adenauer's fears about French wish to revise NATO pact in such a way as to jeopardize the U.S. contribution to European defense. The French leader had objected to the integration of European air forces; De Gaulle also demanded separate French atomic arm.



WARTIME COMMANDERS President de Gaulle, bareheaded, and President Eisenhower, examine a Civil War cannon while touring the famous Gettysburg battle field during de Gaulle's '60 visit.



PROTEST banners in French, Arabic, and English fly above crowd in Tunis, Jan. 25, 1960, demonstrating against France's planned Sahara atomic test. French exploded atomic bomb Feb. 13.



TRAGEDY, worst in history of auto racing, occurred at Le Mans, France, June 11, 1955, during famed 24-hour classic when driver Pierre Levegh hit another car at 140 miles per hour and hurtled into crowd. Toll: 82 dead; 73 injured.

BIGGEST SUSPENSION BRIDGE in Europe was built in 1959 at Tancarville, France, 20 miles upstream from Le Havre on the Seine River estuary. Workers at right, using a small gondola, rivet the king-size cables on 2000-ft.-long bridge.

ANGRY FARMERS gather at war memorial in Perigueux to demonstrate March 14, 1960, against French government agricultural policy which they claimed produced low incomes and high debts. De Gaulle refused special parliament session.

MILK DRINKING school children (*below, r.*) respond to Premier Pierre Mendes-France's program to boost consumption of dairy products and reduce French wine imbibing. His drive in 1954 to get adults on milk instead of wine collapsed.





FINE EXAMPLE of Italian craftsmanship is 32,000-ton ocean liner, Leonardo da Vinci, moored (*above*) in dry dock at Genoa, Italy, after successful May, 1960 trial run to test engines. It is the biggest liner built in Italy since World War II. Andrea Doria, sunk on July 25, 1956, off Nantucket, weighed 29,083 tons.

PROSPEROUS PENINSULA

Italian output soars; Christian Democrats continue shaky rule

ALCIDE DE GASPERI, long-time leader of the Italian Christian Democratic Party, was a firm friend of the West, and retained uneasy control of Italy while he was premier from 1947 to 1953. He held together a shaky combination of conflicting philosophies in his party as bulwark against the Communists. He died Aug. 19, '53.





SILVIO MILAZZO, rebuked by Church, Christian Democrats for accepting Communist support in local Sicilian parliament, bolted ruling party in 1959, formed own group. He won victory in elections, resumed office as regional president.

ITALY, plagued by Communist-inspired strikes and turmoil, nevertheless ended the decade with an industrial production which broke all previous records. With 1953 as the base of 100, the production index rose to a high of 154 in 1960. A sensational further increase in gold and hard currency reserves brought, by 1960, a record total of \$3.3 billion. Since 1953, Italy's Gross National Product had risen at a rate only slightly under West Germany's, the same as in France, and 2.5 times that of U.S. Italian recovery, like that of the rest of Western Europe, began with huge U.S. aid of \$2.9 billion. Italy still had a tough job exporting enough to create a favorable balance of

ITALIAN PRESIDENT Giovanni Gronchi (*r.*) visits Red host, Soviet Premier Khrushchev, at latter's country house near Moscow Feb. 7, 1960, while on state trip. Beside him is Mrs. Khrushchev, while Signora Gronchi talks to premier.



PALMIRO TOGLIATTI, leader of the Italian Communist Party of two million—largest outside the Iron Curtain—kept pressure on Italian governments ever since the war. In 1958 national elections the Reds and allies won 33% of votes.

trade. But the adverse balance dropped to \$170 million in 1960 from \$718 million in 1957. Unemployment declined to 1.9 million from more than 2 million in 1951, although population rose from 46 million to 49 million.

Politically, the decade ended as it began, with the Christian Democratic Party—led brilliantly by Premier Alcide de Gasperi from 1947 until his death in 1953—clinging to power only with the consent of rivals and by entering coalitions to fend off the Communists, led by veteran Palmiro Togliatti. Christian Democrat Amintore Fanfani could form a cabinet in 1960 only after five months punctuated with riots, squabbles and uncertainty.

PIETRO NENNI heads Left Socialists, was firm Togliatti ally throughout most of decade. Attempts to reunite Togliatti's group with right wing led by Pietro Nenni failed, and Nenni deputies usually supported Christian Democrat rule.





NEO-FASCISTS turned out in strength to raise arms in salute before bust of former Italian dictator, Benito Mussolini, at the tomb in his birthplace, Predappio, mountain town in North Italy. Estimated 5000 made Aug. 31, 1958, "pilgrimage" to Predappio. The trip was organized by Italian Social Movement, noisy neo-fascist group. Mussolini was executed near end of World War II by Italian partisans while trying to escape to Switzerland. Until 1957, when the Italian government turned over his corpse to the widow, Donna Rachele Mussolini, body had been secreted in a monastery.

U.S. AMBASSADOR to Italy, Clare Booth Luce, arrives in April, 1959, with her husband, Time-Life-Fortune publisher Henry R. Luce. Although warmly received, she stirred a lively controversy when she strongly intimated U.S. aid would halt if Italy went to totalitarian extreme, Red or right.



TEMPEST IN TRIESTE occurred Nov. 6, 1953, after the Anglo-U.S. decision to turn Zone A of the disputed area over to Italian administration. Pro-Italian demonstrators, adding fuel to an already explosive situation, are watching flames consume office furniture belonging to the Independence Party, which had favored a "Free State" of Trieste. At least six persons were killed in Italian-Yugoslav rioting before U.S. and British troops were called in to restore order. After long negotiations, Italy and Yugoslavia signed an agreement Oct. 4, 1954, dividing the 320 square-mile area.

L'AFFAIRE MONTESI: A Neo-Fascist editor, trying to upset Premier Mario Scelba's shaky government in 1954, told a wild story of a narcotics ring orgy resulting in the death of Rome playgirl Wilma Montesi. Prominent people with political ties were named in welter of inconclusive charges.





"FREE AND INDEPENDENT" reads the newspaper waved by joyous Austrian couple after May 15, 1955 signing of Four-Power treaty ending the post-war occupation.

AUSTRIA REGAINS SOVEREIGN STATUS

"Neutrality" pledge ends Soviet occupation

AUSTRIA EMERGED from the historic decade as the only winner of an international chess game in which the Allies (France, Great Britain, U.S.) and USSR were continually, often frenetically, checking each other, only to have checkmate go to their pawn.

Central European tensions being what they were, Austria was forced, in 1955, to accept neutrality in exchange for freedom and withdrawal of occupation troops. But just how far legal neutrality extended was evidenced by the chilly welcome afforded Khrushchev on his 1960 visit.

In a decade scarred by change and tensions, Switzerland managed to maintain tranquility and peace, attracting numerous foreign minister

conferences, disarmament negotiations and international organizations.

Switzerland did as well economically as it did diplomatically. Over 300 hydroelectric plants tapped the small nation's abundant water supply. Heavy exports of watches, precision instruments and dairy products, coupled with its enviable import of tourist dollars, gave the Swiss one of the highest standards of living in Europe.

As a neutral state Switzerland entered into no military alliances, but served as common ground for all.

GENEVA'S STATELY, formal Palais des Nations was the scene of often turbulent international meetings of scientists, diplomats, and state leaders.



CHEERING AMERICAN students parade at Communist-sponsored Viennese Youth Festival. 11,000 young people from 100 countries gathered in summer of 1959.



JULIUS RAAB, blunt, right-wing Austrian Chancellor since 1953, led his Catholic People's Party government coalition with Socialists, maintained neutrality.



LOW COUNTRIES DRAW CLOSER

Benelux economic union nears completion,
setting pattern for rest of West Europe;
Belgian exports double during decade; Leopold,
King of Belgians, abdicates in favor of
eldest son, Baudouin

THE "LOW COUNTRIES," the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg moved close during the '50s to a resumption of their historic unity, broken in the 16th Century by the Netherlands' revolt against Philip II of Spain.

The Benelux union, planned by the three governments while in exile during the Nazi occupation, came near completion with ratification of the treaty of 1958. (Luxembourg has been economically united with Belgium since World War I.)

Under the treaty, frontiers within the area virtually ceased to exist, and foreign trade and economic and social policies were almost completely coordinated. (The existence of three separate dynasties made formal political union seem more remote.)

The union of the three, all highly industrialized, was setting the pattern for West European economic union, which all three championed as charter members of the Common Market, the Iron and Steel Community, and the N. Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The prosperity of both the Netherlands and Belgium-Luxembourg depended largely on foreign trade (their great ports, Rotterdam in the Netherlands and Antwerp in Belgium, were respectively, third and fourth largest in Europe) and exports of both doubled during the decade.

In internal politics, developments were much alike. Both were ruled

throughout the '50s by Socialist-Catholic coalitions (the Netherlands, once predominantly Protestant, found itself with a Roman Catholic majority), and cabinet posts were shuffled among the same groups of leaders in an endless game of musical chairs.

Both, too, ended the decade without the foreign possessions which had played important parts in their economies. The Netherlands lost Indonesia in 1949, just before the decade began, and, in 1960, Belgium granted independence to the Congo. (Belgian troops, however, remained to prevent total anarchy in the new nation, pending a full take-over by the UN.)

Personal drama was furnished mostly by royalty.

Leopold, King of the Belgians, in 1951, was forced to abdicate in favor of his son Baudouin. Leopold was unpopular because, it was perhaps unfairly claimed, he had been too quick to surrender to the Germans in 1940 and because, during the Occupation, he had remarried—to the lovely daughter of an industrialist. And until he moved from the royal palace, late in the '50s, tempests were stirred by his alleged "undue influence" over his royal son.

Loyal Netherlanders, in mid-decade, were upset by rumors of rifts between Queen Juliana and her husband Prince Bernhard. Again it was "undue influence," that of a faith-healer tending one of the royal children.

AN AGE-OLD STRUGGLE intensified when furious 1953 winter storms smashed dikes, swamped nearly a million acres, took 1800 lives. Nevertheless, Netherlands, in '50s, added thousands of acres by filling in most of Zuider Zee, former North Sea inlet.



LEOPOLD OF THE BELGIANS signs away rights to throne July 16, 1951, making eldest son Baudouin (*r.*) a reluctant king who retained loyalty to his father.





TENSION EASED July 2, 1959, when Albert, bachelor Baudouin's younger brother and heir, wed lovely Donna Paola Ruffo di Calabria, of old Italian noble house. In 1960 she gave birth to son, thus providing ultimate successor to crown.



U.S. PAVILION proved center of attraction at 1958 Brussels World's Fair, which drew 15 million visitors. U.S. display, which provided "samples" of American life, and Soviet exhibit, which stressed industry, science, drew biggest crowds.





SWEDISH NAVY has an atom age "garage" (above). "Operation Granite," launched after World War II, has scooped tunnel-like harbors into cliffs along coastline.

EUROPE'S FREE NORTH

Scandinavia shares in world prosperity, remains staunchly independent despite Red saber-rattling

NORWAY, Sweden and Denmark enjoyed a decade of peace and prosperity, marred only by occasional rocket-rattling from nearby USSR.

NATO members Norway and Denmark and neutral but staunchly democratic Sweden were subjected throughout the decade to a barrage of alternating Soviet insults, threats and cajolery, but refused to withdraw from their pro-Western position.

Finland, smaller, weaker, and menaced by the Soviet Union across 650 miles of common border, was forced to maintain strict neutrality in the East-West struggle as the price of freedom. Prime Minister Urho Kekkonen summed up his nation's perilous position when he said, in 1951, "We live on fine distinctions."

Finland could not, for instance, have run the risk of annoying its giant neighbor by joining the European Free Trade Association, or "Outer Seven," as Norway, Sweden and Denmark did in 1960.

The EFTA, whose geographically scattered membership included, in addition to the three Scandinavian countries, Great Britain, Austria, Switzerland and Portugal, was formed as a competitive counterpart to the Common Market (France, West Germany, Italy, and the Benelux group.)

But its leaders—especially in Scandinavia—hoped that it would prove to be a stepping stone to complete economic integration of Free Europe, and that it would eventually be amalgamated with the Common Market.



FINLAND won concession from USSR in 1956 when Porkkala Naval Base, leased by Soviet Union in 1944, was returned, Finnish flag was raised again (above).



ICELAND lived from the sea. It squabbled during decade with Great Britain over coastal fishing, and with U.S. and NATO over presence of U.S. troops.



POPULAR constitutional monarchies were firmly established in Norway, Denmark, Sweden. Norway's King Haakon, who died in 1958, greets his great grandson.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL, while anti-Communist bastions, also were enclaves of totalitarianism and poverty in the midst of booming, democratic Western Europe.

In Spain, Generalissimo Francisco Franco rode high through his second decade of one-man rule. There were undercurrents of opposition to the Franco regime, but the people of Spain remembered the horrors of the Civil War of the '30s too well to want to risk another.

Early in the decade, Spain got a badly needed economic boost when the U.S. decided that whether it (and its NATO allies) liked Franco or not, his country was too strategically located to be ignored, and would be given dollar aid in exchange for air and naval base sites.

Between 1953 and 1960, \$400 million worth of military

installations went up in Spain, while over \$1. billion in cash, loans and commodities poured into the country.

The psychological importance of U.S. friendship to Spain was almost as great as its material value. It raised the prestige of the Franco government, which had been something of a diplomatic outcast among free nations ever since it came to power in 1939, at home and abroad.

By decade's end, the Spanish economy was undeniably expanding—and paying the price of expansion with inflation so severe that a drastic fiscal reform program had to be launched in the summer of 1959. Franco pinned his hopes for continued economic growth on development of an oil industry in the Spanish Sahara, increased private foreign investment in Spain itself and more U.S. aid.

WHO WILL FOLLOW FRANCO?

**Young prince groomed to restore monarchy when dictator departs;
U.S. bases aid Spanish economy; Salazar retains Portugal rule**



PORTUGAL, as poor as its larger neighbor, was also ruled by a dictator—Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar (*above*), a 71-year-old former economics professor who celebrated the 32nd anniversary of his rise to power in 1960. He had little real opposition until 1958, when fiery Gen. Humberto Delgado astonished the nation by running—and running hard—for the figurehead presidency against the official candidate. He lost, was “re-tired” from the military, and departed for Brazil, vowing to continue his fight from exile. Unrest seemed to mount during 1959 and 1960, but the anti-Salazar forces still had a long way to go.

NEXT RULER of Spain would be a king. Franco had decided—either 21-year-old Prince Juan Carlos (*above*) or his 47-year-old father, Don Juan of Bourbon.

FRANCO, 67 in 1960, was the boss. His tight curbs on civil rights, notably religious freedom for non-Catholics, made his regime unpopular in Free World.

U.S. AIR BASES (*r.*) bolstered European defenses, Spanish economy alike. In 1960, West Germany began negotiating for Spanish bases of its own; move was strongly opposed by its NATO allies.



TURKEY OUSTS MENDERES; CYPRUS STRIFE SETTLED

Military coup ends 10 years of increasingly harsh rule, opposition sweeps new Turkish elections; Makarios heads Cyprus republic



THE MEDITERRANEAN island of Cyprus was a trouble spot throughout most of the decade.

Great Britain ruled it, NATO partner Greece wanted it, NATO partner Turkey wanted it split.

As for the Cypriotes themselves the majority (70%) were of Greek extraction, and desperately wanted *enosis*, or union with Greece.

However, it was felt—by Great Britain and by the NATO alliance as a whole—that the island was too strategic to be turned over to Greece, the weakest member of the partnership. Turkey was determined to safeguard the rights of the Turkish Cypriotes.

In 1954, Greek Cypriotes launched a campaign of violence against British authority. The next year, Archbishop Myriathefs Makarios III (*below*), religious and political leader of the Greek population, was exiled by the British on the grounds that he was backing pro-*enosis* agitation.

And for the next four years, a sporadic but savage civil war raged on the island between Greeks, British and Turks (who organized own underground as attacks on the Turkish people by Greek partisans mounted).

In 1959, peace by compromise was finally achieved; it was decided that Cyprus would become an independent republic, barred by international agreement from union with either Greece or Turkey, with Great Britain keeping control of its defense bases.

An elaborate blueprint for the new nation's government was drawn up to insure equitable representation to Greek and Turkish Cypriotes.

In 1960, the soon-to-be republic elected Archbishop Makarios its first president (he had returned from exile a year earlier) and Turkish Cypriote leader Fazil Kucuk as vice president; it chose its first parliament, 70% Greek, 30% Turkish, and welcomed with only mild enthusiasm its Independence Day, August 16.

BARBED WIRE separated Greek, Turkish districts of Cyprus capital, Nicosia, when violence was at peak in 1956; but Greek and Turkish Cypriotes did business across it (*above*, *L.*) Though feeling ran high on both sides as island's fate hung in balance, many Cypriotes wanted no part of civil war.

TURKEY began the decade with the first free elections in its history, and ended it with a revolution that overthrew the regime that had been elected 10 years before.

In 1950, the Democratic (conservative) party of Adnan Menderes (*below*) won a landslide victory over the Republican People's party (somewhat leftist) of Ismet Inonu, which had ruled ever since the revolution of Kemal Ataturk, after World War I, and this victory started the nation on the road to Westernization.

In 1954, the Democrats, who had gone all out to increase Turkey's agricultural and industrial capacity and were enjoying considerable success, triumphed at the polls again.

In the second half of the decade, however, the government began running into economic troubles.

And, as spiraling inflation provoked popular criticism and parliamentary opposition, Menderes began moving sharply toward the totalitarian right.

His suppression of dissent brought still more opposition, which in turn was more and more ruthlessly suppressed, and by 1960, the nation was ripe for revolution.

Student riots began the revolt; a neat military coup, headed by Gen. Cemal Gursel, carried it through on May 27, 1960.

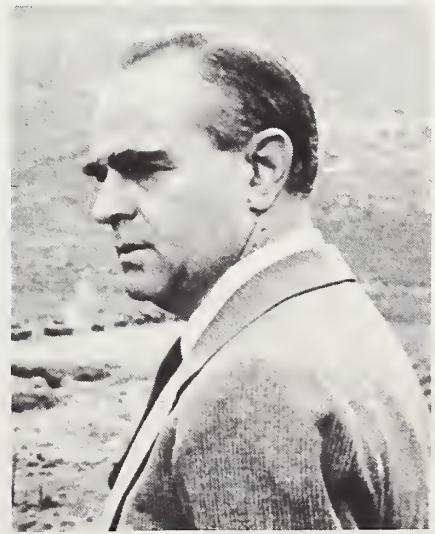
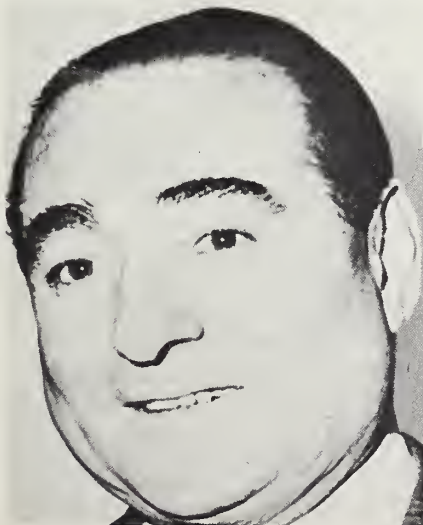
The Gursel regime took over efficiently, reaffirmed Turkey's alliance with Free Europe, and promised to hold elections in the near future. It appeared, at mid-year, that Turkey would have another chance to make a go of parliamentary democracy.



TURKISH STUDENTS sparked revolt against government of Adnan Menderes. Riots began on April 28; martial law was proclaimed, and a few days later, the universities were closed. Uprising was caused by Grand National Assembly's voting of almost dictatorial powers to commission set up to investigate opposition parties.

LEADER of Turkey's almost bloodless revolution was 65-year-old Gen. Cemal Gursel (*below*). His overthrow of Menderes regime was greeted with almost universal popular rejoicing and relief.

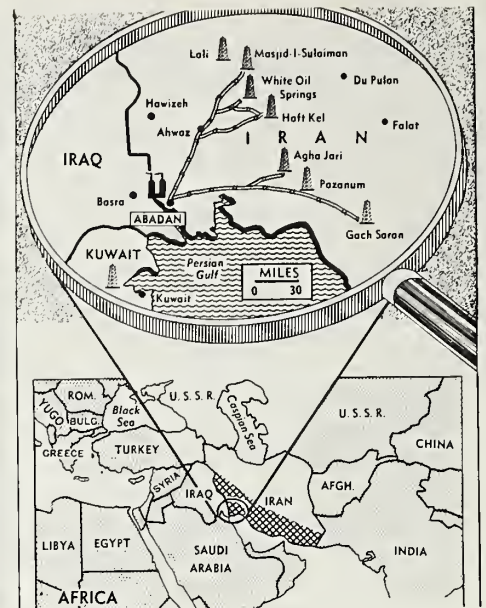
GREECE kept a precarious hold on parliamentary democracy throughout the decade, in spite of unrest over Cyprus and worst poverty in Europe. '60 premier was Constantine Karamanlis (*below*).





ANTI-WEST LEADER, former Premier Mohammed Mossadegh, known as "Old Mossy," became a virtual dictator Aug. 16, 1953, but was overthrown three days later by royalists. The aging premier, who became famous for his habit of weeping and fainting, continued his antics Nov. 19, 1953, when a Tehran military court tried him for treason. He got a three-year prison sentence.

SHAH OF IRAN Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, holds land deed in his right hand as he lifts a peasant in the act of kissing the ruler's toe during Dec. 1, 1955, Tehran ceremony, when the shah distributed crown land to 287 landless peasants.



OIL RICHES of Iran are concentrated near Abadan on Persian Gulf. Angry Premier Mossadegh nationalized the British-owned Anglo-Iranian oil company April 30, 1951, but settlement was achieved Aug. 5, 1954.

SHAH OUSTS MOSSADEGH

Pro-West ruler settles oil crisis; takes third bride

IRAN'S SHAH, Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, during the decade opened war on his nation's feudal system, which held more than 1 million farm families in virtual land serfdom. Through legislation and his own example, he planned to set up for Iran's 20 million people a model state.

The 41-year-old, thrice-wed ruler, who still yearned for a male heir to the throne, began his reform moves in the early '50s, selling, on small payments, chunks of crown land. But his example was not followed by the "thousand families," the all-powerful landlords.

Premier Ali Razmara tried to hike Iran's percentage of royalties from the British-owned Anglo-Iranian Oil Company as the decade began. A fanatic of Fadayan Islam, an extremist group which accused Razmara of being too soft with the British, assassinated him March 7, 1951. The new premier, Hussein Ala, also failed to come to terms with British interests and the move to nationalize oil spread. Serious trouble began when Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh became premier. This National Front leader despised all foreigners. The Communist-led Tudeh party, sensing a back door to power, enthusiastically supported Mossadegh, who nationalized the British oil interests on April 30, 1951. Attempts to settle the differences were abandoned Sept. 6, when Great Britain refused to talk to mob-backed Mossadegh. British oil men left Oct. 3.



BEAUTIFUL EMPRESS Soraya, then 19-years-old (*l.*), married Shah of Iran Feb. 12, 1951, but was divorced, childless, March 4, 1958. Shah first wed Egyptian Princess Fawzia, who produced a daughter, Chahinaz, but no male heir. That marriage began March 15, 1939, ended November 19, 1948.

IN 20-YEAR QUEST for an heir to the monarchy, the Shah married 21-year-old commoner, Farah Diba, on Dec. 21, 1959, when he was 40 years old. The "King of Kings" was said to be eager to have a son to display on the festive 2,500th anniversary in 1961 of the founding of Persia.

In 1952 Iran presented the free world with its most serious crisis since Korea. Near bankruptcy, swept from border to border by bloody riots, oil-rich Iran was regarded as a tempting prize for the USSR. The Anglo-French depended on Iranian oil, but their needs could be filled by oil from the West. Iran could not produce or sell its oil when the British left, and began going into the red, in both senses, at an alarming rate.

Mossadegh was a crying, sobbing and fainting old man who received foreign ambassadors in his pajamas and who feared assassination. To consolidate his position, he began manipulations to seize control of the army from the Shah. On Aug. 15, 1953, when Mossadegh dissolved parliament, the Shah countered by naming Gen. Fazollah Zahedi, arch-foe of Mossadegh, the new premier. The Shah had this constitutional right, but when palace guards

went to Mossadegh's home they were disarmed, and pro-Mossadegh and Communist mobs started to riot. Zahedi went into hiding and the Shah fled into exile. Mossadegh now was a dictator, but his rule was brief. Three days later, on Aug. 19, peasants and royalists rose up and Mossadegh was arrested. The Shah returned to Iran, and a military court sent Mossadegh to prison for three years, which he served in solitary confinement.

Relations with Great Britain were patched up and, by 1954, oil was flowing under an agreement between Iran and an international oil consortium, which included the U.S. Iran got 50% of all earnings. Iran's oil revenues in 1960 amounted to about \$250 million yearly.

Despite Soviet threats of "dire consequences," Iran joined the Central Treaty Organization (former Baghdad Pact), and signed a defense treaty with the U.S.

WEeping MOTHER holding her child, was among victims of Christmas quake in 1957 which killed 900 farmers and shepherds. Premier Manoucher Eghbal is handing money to the woman in crushed village of Farsinaj. Iran was hit by another earthquake April 24, '60. New disaster killed more than 200 persons, mostly women and children; injured 3,000 in southern town of Lar.



NEW-BORN LAND GROWS STRONG

Israel doubles population, shows
military might, increases exports;
but help from abroad still needed

ISRAEL, the johnny-come-lately of the nations, completed its first decade and, like most people, was experiencing growing pains.

Founded in 1948 under incredible difficulties, the tiny republic, no bigger than the state of Massachusetts, found that its rapid growth, from approximately 1 million people in that year to 2,105,530 in 1960, was somewhat of a mixed blessing.

Statistically, its accomplishments were tremendous. It had brought 947,825 immigrants to its arid, sun-drenched land from 80 different countries.

In 1953 only 15% of the nation's imports were balanced by exports and, in that year, the country set up a 10-year plan designed to make it self supporting by 1963.

Although this goal was still distant, the gap between imports and exports had been decreased. In 1959 it exported \$182.9 million worth of goods, imported \$432 million.

The southern seaport city of Elath, on the Gulf of Aqaba, had boomed from 500 people in 1955 to 7000. It was partly turned into a thriving oil export center by waiving income taxes for residents. These normally ran as high as 60% on \$5000.

Two basic problems were dependence on externally raised funds for income and a ring of hostile neighbors led by arch-enemy President Nasser of the United Arab Republic.

In 1959 alone, Israel received an estimated \$180 million from reparations and restitution from the West German Government as well as from the proceeds of Israeli Government bonds floated in the United States.



DEATH CAME on Nov. 9, 1952, to Chaim Weizmann, Israel's first president and a pioneer Zionist. The 77-year-old leader had been confined to his bed for a year. An honor guard surrounds his catafalque as the new nation mourns its loss.

In the mid-'60s, the reparations were to come to an end and the 12-year bonds fall due. To balance this, the government hoped to attract foreign-investments and reduce the trade gap.

Already a five-year-development plan had gone into effect with emphasis on developing mining and industry. Slowest expansion was expected in agriculture, because of limited water resources.

Dominant in Israel was the trade union federation Histadrut, whose membership included more than half of all Israel. It, with the government, owned and operated at least 60% of the nation's business, ranging from the historically-famous King Solomon's copper mines to a fancy resort hotel in Elath.

Without its army, which required two and one-half years service from all men and two from women, Israel long ago would have been gobbled up by its two pugnacious neighbors, Egypt and Syria, united in the UAR.

In 1956 Israel went to war with the latter in a struggle that caused the entry of Great Britain and France, which issued an ultimatum to both countries to halt hostilities, and then landed troops in the Canal area.

Eventually the United Nations—under strong urging from the U.S. and the USSR—occupied the disputed canal zone. It was an uneasy peace, broken by continuing extensive military preparations by the UAR, armed with Soviet weapons. In early 1960, sporadic fighting broke out along the Israeli-Syrian border. This warfare, it seemed likely, would continue intermittently as Israel's water needs increased and Egypt continued to deny the right of Israeli products to be shipped through the Suez.



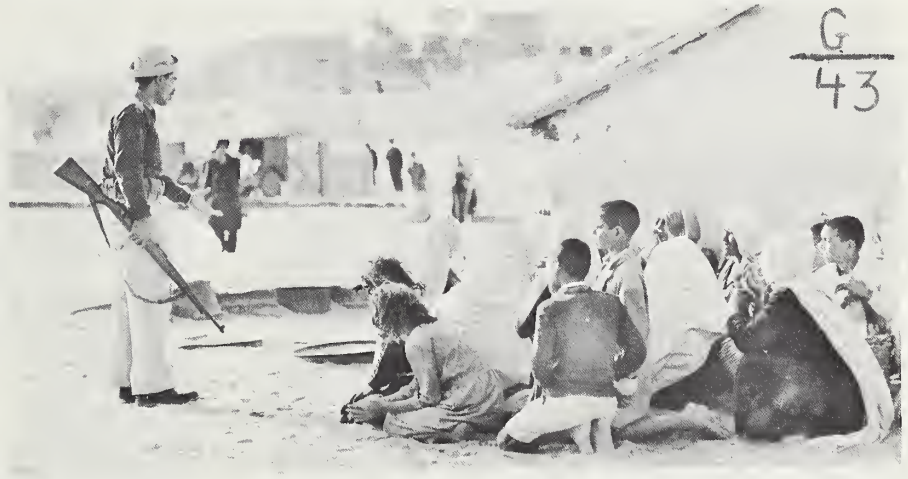
PALESTINE PARTITION adopted by UN Nov. 29, 1947, caused Palestine Arabs to revolt. After a bitter struggle, border was established along 1949 cease-fire line.



ARMED MEN guard two workmen (*foreground*) as they weld together two sections of pipe just a few hundred yards from the Jordan border during the construction of the Elath-Beersheba oil pipeline that snaked 135 miles, linked the port city with inland Beersheba. Elath also got a new railroad link across desert.



SEARCH FOR WATER is a day-to-day necessity in arid Israel, which hopes to reclaim a large portion of the Negev desert with a giant water pipeline.



NUMEROUS ARABS who fled Israel in 1948 stayed on in the war-torn Gaza strip to be cared for by the United Nations. Total of 750,000 displaced Arabs continued to be a major problem. Many of them were bitter toward border states which had encouraged them to fight against Jews and then forsook them when truce was signed.



ISRAEL FOREIGN minister Mrs. Golda Meir (*l.*) listens carefully with Chief United Nations delegate Abba Eban to discussion of the Suez Canal crisis.



OPEN WARFARE broke out again in October, 1956, when Israeli forces swept across Egypt's Sinai peninsula (*above*). British and French forces both later invaded the Suez area to protect the canal and issued a cease-fire ultimatum to both sides. United Nations then sent a multi-nation expeditionary force, took over control.



PART OF AN INDEPENDENCE DAY PARADE, CRACK ISRAELI SOLDIERS SHOW THE VIGOR OF A CITIZEN ARMY WHICH WON TWO WARS



NEW IMMIGRANTS came pouring into Israel and were sent to towns being developed in Galilee, Lachish and the Negev. With a tremendous housing shortage throughout the new land, the first job of refugees was to build homes (*above*).



DAVID BEN-GURION (*l.*), talked things over with Israeli President Izhak Ben Zvi at the latter's home in Jerusalem in July, 1959, after he had submitted his letter of resignation as the Prime Minister. It was his fifth such resignation.



ISRAEL'S PREMIER David Ben-Gurion (*l.*), chatted with West German Chancellor Adenauer in New York in March, 1960.



PORT OF HAIFA, Israel's largest, increased its capacity by widening the Kishon River, yearly handles four million tons.



"BLACK SATURDAY," Jan. 26, 1952, left Cairo a smouldering ruin after anti-British rioters ran amok. Mobs burned the Rivioli Theater (l.), making bonfire of furnishings in street.

Old Sheppard's Hotel, setting of many a Middle East thriller and memoir, also was burned. Day's riots left 60 dead, 80 wounded. Burned factories left 30,000 jobless.

NASSER RULES THE NILE

Takes over Egypt after Farouk ouster, adds Syria to "United Arab Republic"

ENERGETIC Gamal Abdel Nasser, president of the United Arab Republic of Egypt and Syria, set off a dynamite blast Jan. 9, 1960, to start construction of the long-planned Aswan High Dam on the Upper Nile. Denial of American-British funds for this dream project led the young revolutionary to seize the Suez Canal in defiance of the West and provoke the Anglo-French-Israeli invasion in 1956. The \$15 million yearly profit from the canal, plus a \$93 million Russian loan and a promise of more, made possible start of the ambitious program, costing at least \$1 billion and taking decade to complete.

Within the decade Egypt had made some surprising

economic gains. Nasser's maneuvers for dominance in Arabian affairs naturally figured strongly in his drive to industrialize Egypt. He wanted to be more than an economic match for his arch-foe, Israel. He wanted an industrial base of his own in case some shift in world politics should curb his Soviet arms supplies. And he wanted to tap the wealth of the oil states indirectly by making Egypt their source of supply for chemicals, textiles, paper, and many other things. But his drive also was an effort to cope with the same population explosion affecting the rest of the world. Egypt's population had doubled since 1900; now 25 million, it will be 30 million by 1970.



PLAY-BOY King Farouk married Narriman Sadek, 17, his second wife, in 1951; was forced to abdicate July 26, 1952. After a year in exile, she left him and their year-old son.



BRITISH TOMMIES leave the Suez Canal after a July 27, 1954, agreement giving Great Britain reoccupation rights under certain situations. Egypt seized the canal two years later.

The USSR had been, at decade's end, the big bankroller for Nasser's staggering 10-year plan, aimed to hike living standards. Moscow had put up \$178 million plus a promise of \$300 million more for the Aswan Dam despite Nasser's attacks on Communism in his feud with Iraq.

Nasser intended to expend \$10.4 billion in ten years on industries, a staggering effort for a country whose national income was only \$2.8 billion yearly, and whose per capita income was only \$118 a year.

The foreign exchange source for Nasser's big schemes so far had been loans and credits from the USSR, West Germany, Japan, East Germany, the U.S., Yugoslavia, and Switzerland, in that size and order. Most of the swift industrialization had been government-directed.

The big Economic Development Organization, a semi-autonomous government agency, had an investment of \$179 million in 75 companies. This made it the largest and most powerful voice in Egyptian economy—but second to the voice of Nasser.

The Egyptian strong man had come a long way since he began plotting against the monarchy a decade ago. He was embittered by corruption, so evident in faulty arms used by the army in the losing 1948-49 battle with Israel. He was among the army officers who seized power July 23, 1952. Maj. Gen. Mohammed Naguib was named commander-in-chief. But the real leader was Nasser. He forced the abdication of Farouk and Naguib became premier Sept. 7. On June 18, 1953, ancient Egypt, after 5000 years of rule by pharaohs, foreign vice-roys and kings, was declared a republic, with Naguib president. Naguib, a kindly man, was very popular with the people. When he sought to establish civilian rule he clashed with Nasser, who wanted continued rule by the military as the best means of achieving reforms. Nasser removed Naguib and succeeded him as premier April 18, 1954. On June 23, the voters elected him president with a declared 99.9 per cent of the votes.

FORLORN Egyptian youngster stands before British tank in ruined city of Port Said. Air and sea attack preceded Anglo-French invasion Nov. 5-6, 1956.

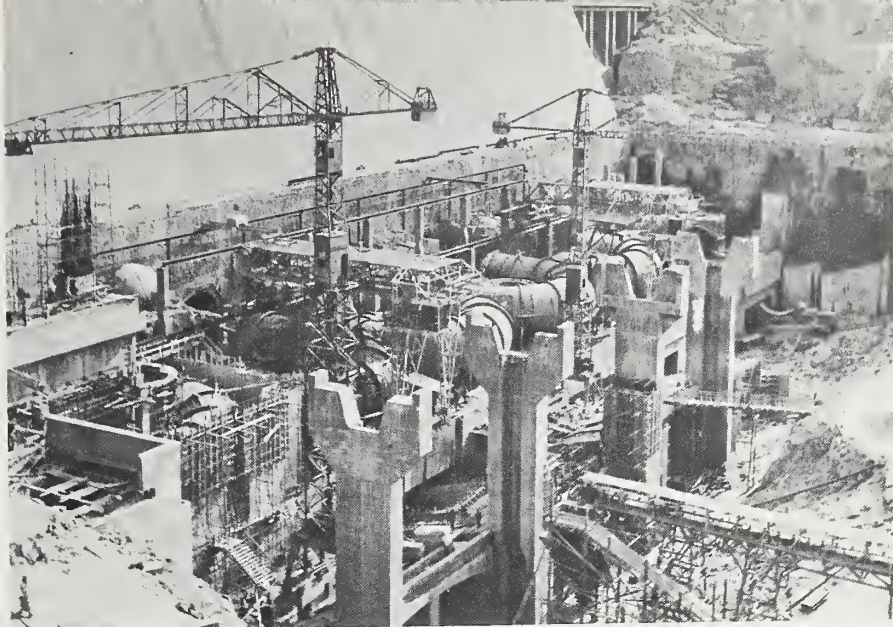


TEST OF STRENGTH between Egypt's two strong men, Gen. Mohammed Naguib, and Lt. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser (*l.*) was won by Nasser. Strikes and rioting preceded the ousting of Naguib, who was enormously popular among the Egyptians and who wanted to return Egypt to civilian government rule. Junta made Naguib give up premiership April 18, 1954, then ousted him as president Nov. 14, 1954. At his right, in this 1953 picture, is army commander Marshal Abdul Hakim Amer.





RUSSIAN T-34 tank, abandoned by Egyptian army while retreating across Sinai desert before swift advance of Israeli army, was evidence of quantities of Soviet arms sent to Egyptians and poor use Egyptians made of them.



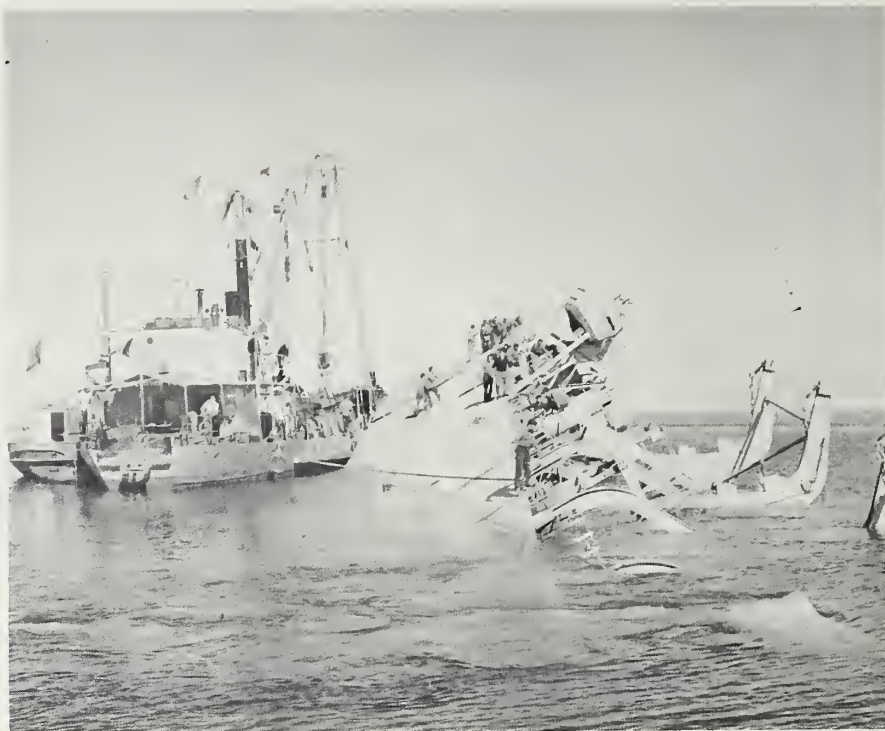
WEST'S WITHDRAWAL OF BID to finance Aswan High Dam, part of which is shown above, led Nasser to seize Suez Canal July 26, 1956, to get its revenues for the project. Dam on Upper Nile, begun Jan. 9, 1960, will cost more than \$1 billion, take at least 10 years to build and provide water for millions of acres. Dam also was expected to aid neighboring Sudanese farmers, one of whom (*below*) is seen controlling water flow to a Sudanese cotton farmland.



STRONG MAN in the Sudan, south of Egypt, was Gen. Ibrahim Abboud. His nation, formerly an Anglo-Egyptian condominium, became independent Jan. 1, 1956. Abdullah Khalil, head of the Umma party, became premier. But Abboud set up an army ruling body Nov. 18, 1958; finally seized full powers in March, 1959.



NATIONALIZATION aroused fears for future of Suez Canal, and a belief the Egyptians could not run it profitably. Volunteers joined the Egyptians for a trial, and many were retained. Here a Soviet pilot gets instructions about the canal. In 1960, the Suez waterway was exceeding its old traffic records.



UN-CHARTERED salvage crews began big job of clearing Suez Canal December 29, 1956, after a cease-fire was effected. Italian crewmen of the winch ship *Squalo*, anchored at left, swarm over hulk of Egyptian LST Akka at southern end of Lake Timsah below Ismailia. Egyptians filled Akka with cement and sank her in canal.



MERGER of Egypt and Syria in February, 1958, produced the Egyptian-led United Arab Republic. President Nasser and Syrian President Shukri al-Kuwatly invited other Arab nations to join. Yemen "adhered," but did not join.

Keeps seized Suez, Soviet Aswan Dam aid

The 36-year-old Nasser, after ousting Naguib and becoming premier and president himself, embarked on the goal of making himself leader of the Arab world.

His opening maneuver was a barter deal; Egyptian cotton for Czech arms. Soviet influence swelled.

Nasser quickly parlayed his increasing prestige in the Arab world by pressuring other Arab states into joint military pacts. Ostensibly directed against Israel, it was soon clear that these alliances were to thwart the Baghdad Pact.

In December, 1955, the U.S. and Great Britain made a firm offer to finance the Aswan Dam. The Egyptian dictator hesitated for seven months. Meanwhile, he engineered the ouster of British Gen. John Glubb as commander in Jordan, recognized Red China, and aided the rebellion in Algeria.

Western powers became aware that Nasser's "neutrality" included a willingness to accept both Western money and Soviet arms and advice. On July 19, 1956, when he decided

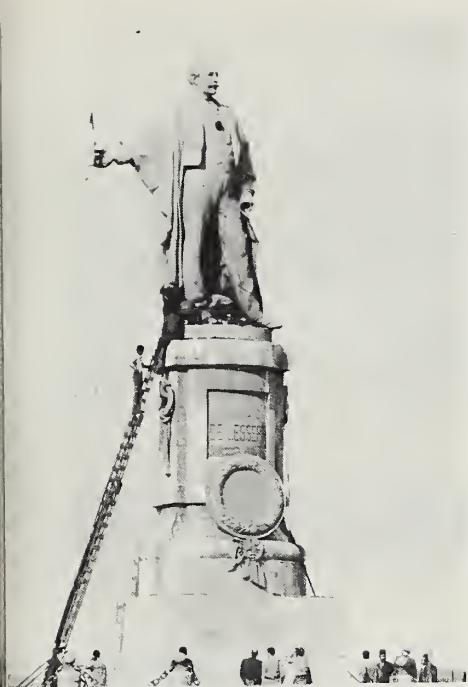
to accept its help for the Aswan Dam, the West said "no." Angered, Nasser nationalized the internationally-owned Suez Canal Company.

Israel, Great Britain and France struck Egypt in late October in one of the strangest wars in history: the victors lost and Nasser, through U.S. and UN intervention, won. The invaders withdrew with Nasser still in full control of the canal, whose use he still denied to Israel.

With greatly increased prestige, Nasser formed the United Arab Republic in February, 1958. It was a union of Egypt and Syria. Nasser became president, with another Egyptian army chief, Field Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer, vice-president and Nasser's strong hand inside Syria. Most of the extremist Syrian political leaders were quietly curbed or replaced.

Almost all of the Egyptian press was in effect nationalized in 1960. Newspapers were "reorganized" under the National Union. The government sponsored a single party for the whole UAR.

Nasser was the "New Pharaoh."



FRENZIED Egyptians in Port Said dynamite huge statue of Suez Canal builder Ferdinand de Lesseps, shown here, after Anglo-French troops withdrew.



GRATEFUL HOST President Nasser gives a party May 14, 1958, for Soviet premier Nikita Khrushchev and other Russians in Moscow, and clinks glasses with the chunky Communist leader. The Russians not only sent big quantities of arms to the Egyptians, but also gave millions of dollars—on loan—for Aswan dam.



WOMEN'S HERO in Egypt is President Nasser, who not only successfully defied the British and French, but who adopted a constitution giving women the right to vote. Egyptian women voted for the first time in the post-revolution general

election for a 350-member parliament July 3, 1957. Despite opposition, women were getting jobs formerly held only by men. Veiled women were becoming rare in Cairo; coffee shops were hiring waitresses and college girls sought such jobs.

TWO YEARS AFTER the July 14, 1958, revolt in which Gen. Abdul Karim Kassem vaulted to power in Iraq, the revolution began faltering. People seemed to be disenchanted. Some feared the nation was being swept toward another of those recurrent crises that had shaken Iraq ever since the monarchy toppled. Red threats remained.

A decade earlier, real reforms were taking place in Iraq, which most of the time disassociated itself from the rest of the Arab world. Land ownership and educational opportunities widened; dams were built to increase cultivation and to restore its original fertility to the country.

Twin coronations of the boy rulers and cousins, King Faisal II of Iraq and King Hussein of Jordan, produced a happy atmosphere May 2, 1953. Iraq was prosperous from its huge oil fields, and by 1955 had begun a vast internal improvement plan. The nation of 5 million also was able to repay \$6.3 millions to the World Bank, the balance of a loan incurred in 1950 for flood control.

In 1955, Iraq and Great Britain joined the alliance between Turkey and Pakistan, the beginning of the controversial Baghdad Pact. Iraq also severed diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. Egypt became angry, seeing the alliance as a defection from Arab League ideas.

IRAQ IS TROUBLED



BOY KINGS, Faisal II of Iraq (*l.*), and Hussein of Jordan, ascended thrones May 2, 1953. The cousins were both 18 years old and British-educated. On July 14, 1958, army-led rebels revolted and killed young Faisal, proclaimed a republic, withdrew from the Arab Union of Jordan and Iraq, and entered a mutual defense alliance with Nasser's United Arab Republic. Hussein declared himself head of the Arab Union, but that union was dead, and his own rule was shaky.

ANTI-WESTERN HERO of the revolt which knocked Iraqis from the Baghdad Pact was machinegun-toting Brig. Abdul Karim Kassem, who became premier of the republic which replaced the monarchy. Kassem was wounded in an assassination attempt Oct. 7, 1959. He blamed so-called "imperialists" as plotters against him. Kassem put down a pro-Nasser revolt in March, 1959. He put severe checks on the Communists, fending off Soviet inroads, while also attacking the West.

A new wave of nationalism swept Arab states after Egypt's President Nasser seized the Suez Canal in 1956. Even Iraq, only Arab member of the Baghdad Pact, and Egypt's foremost Arab rival, enthusiastically supported the action. Nationalists plotted against Faisal's throne.

In February, 1958, Nasser's Pan-Arabic pressure on Iraq and Jordan grew with the union of Egypt and Syria as the United Arab Republic. Faisal and Hussein shortly countered by announcing merger of their two kingdoms as the federated Arab Union.

Less than six months later, the Arab Union was dead, as was Faisal. Kassem and his revolting "Free Officers"

killed the young king, his uncle, Crown Prince Abdul Illah, and the veteran pro-Western premier, Nuri as-Said, under whom Iraq had made great strides with its public works program, the best in the Middle East.

Kassem took a middle-road nationalist course, fending off both the Nasserites and the Communists. In March, 1959, he put down a pro-Nasser revolt in Mosul, using Communist aid. He executed 13 army officers and four civilians Sept. 20, 1959—and survived an assassination attempt the next month. Though Kassem had a 50,000-man army, an estimated yearly oil revenue of \$280 million, he lacked his own party. Popular support was ebbing.

Kassem survives plots as popularity ebbs

LOYALTY DEMONSTRATION for Premier-General Kassem in Baghdad is staged on Rashid Street in support of the leader who suppressed a military revolt in northern Iraq early in March, 1959. The hero of the 1958 revolution which put the nation on a fumbling road toward a republic was under pressure to join Iraq to Gamal Abdel Nasser's United Arab Republic when a group of officers set off the uprising in Mosul. It was all over within a few days, but an estimated 500 persons were killed. The premier (in front of the knot of officials to the extreme right on the roof of the Ministry of Defense building) obtained his victory only at the cost of accepting more Communist help than seemed healthy. On Sept. 20, 1959, the Kassem regime executed thirteen of the army officers involved in the revolt, and also four civilians of the monarchial regime of the late Nuri as-Said.



IN HAPPIER DAYS Nuri as-Said, Iraqi premier, posed for this Baghdad Pact Council picture June 1, 1957, in Karachi, Pakistan. The premier, left, was killed the next year when a military coup overthrew the monarchy. (In center is Premier H. S. Suhrawardy of Pakistan, and at right is Turkey's premier, Adnan Menderes, who was ousted May 27, 1960.) The Baghdad Pact was formed in 1955 as a bulwark against Communist expansion in the Middle East. Its members were Britain, Pakistan, Iran, Turkey, and Iraq. The United States, although not formally a member, cooperated closely. After Iraq, which had been its only Arab member and whose capital had given it its name, withdrew from the Pact, the ministerial council met in Washington in October, 1959, and changed its name to the Central Treaty Organization. Pact leaders still feared Soviet inroads through Iraq.



THORN IN THE SIDE of both Iraqi Premier Kassem and Egypt's Nasser was the 25-year-old King of Jordan, Hussein, a friend of the West, and enemy of Communism.

He warned the Arab world of the dangers of Red infiltration from Iraq, and he warned Nasser in a June 26, 1960, broadcast of the "dark fate" awaiting every dictator. He called the president of the United Arab Republic conceited, an opportunist and a tyrant of the worst type.

This bitter broadcast was prompted by a speech in which Nasser, without mentioning Hussein by name, said there were still a few traitors in the Arab world who had inherited kingdoms from their fathers and grandfathers.

Hussein inherited his Hashemite kingdom from Abdullah, his grandfather who was assassinated in 1951, and from his ailing father, Talal, who ruled briefly.

Hussein, who actually took over from a regency council in 1953, yielded to anti-British demonstrations in 1956 when he dropped British Lt. Gen. John Bagot Glubb, known as "Glubb Pasha," commander of the Arab Legion, the Jordanian army which was the best-trained Arab force in the Middle East. But Hussein scored a triumph in 1957 when pro-Egyptian elements tried to overthrow him and force Jordan into a union with Egypt and Syria. Suleiman Nabulsi was premier that year. Under

Hussein holds throne despite Nasser pressure



ASSASSINATION of King Abdullah of Jordan, (*r.*) by an Arab extremist on July 20, 1951, created a crisis in that hotbed of troubles, the Middle East. His eldest son, Talal (*l.*), was proclaimed king Sept. 5, 1951. But Parliament removed Talal as mentally unfit, installing his son, Hussein, May 2, 1952. Ever since, Hussein had been fighting Nasser and Communist intrigues. Jordanian troops (*below*) are checking a civilian's papers during a precautionary curfew.



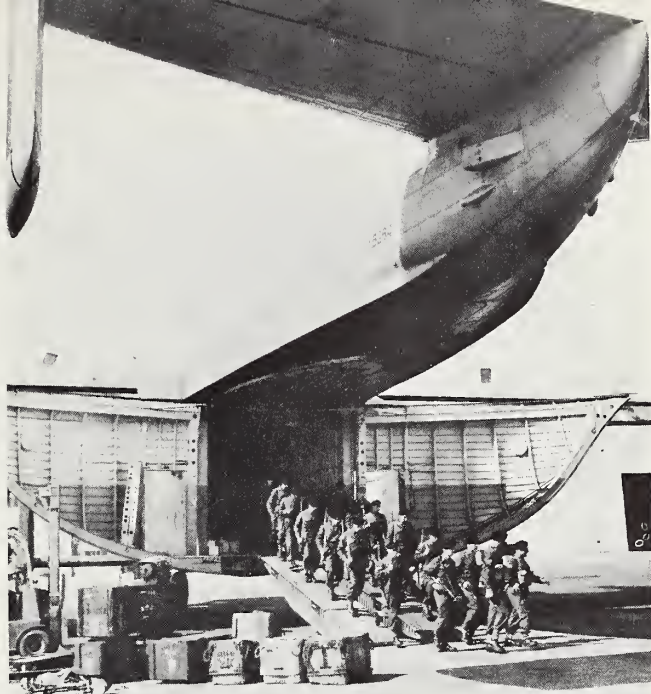
JUBILANT CROWDS celebrated when King Hussein dismissed British Lieut. Gen. John Bagot Glubb (*r.*), who was leader of the Arab Legion—the most efficient Arab military force in the Middle East. This act, March 2, 1956, came as a result of two months of riots and unrest in Jordan over the British pressure to join the Baghdad Pact. Egypt, Syria, and Saudi Arabia went directly to Jordan's people over their rulers, with agents, broadcasts and bribing to incite mass unrest.



his rule pro-Egyptian and pro-Communist elements in the army and government were being promoted. In March, the army displayed signs of revolt. Hussein made a dramatic bid to his wavering troops and won back their loyalty; Nabulsi and two successive chiefs of staff fled to Syria. Then Saudi Arabia and the U.S. rallied to Hussein with financial aid. The throne was saved.

When Kassem and his Iraqi rebels unexpectedly attacked in their coup in 1958 and killed Faisal, Hussein's cousin, and the monarchy, pro-Nasser forces again threatened Jordan. The king called in British troops, while U.S. marines landed in Lebanon. All troops withdrew later.

BRITISH PARATROOPS shown here landed in Cyprus, then flew into Jordan July 17, 1958, to protect that land after a military coup toppled the pro-Western Iraqi regime. U.S. Marines rushed into Lebanon July 15 at Lebanon's request.



LEBANON KEEPS INDEPENDENCE

Revolt to oust pro-West Chamoun, add nation to Nasser's United Arab Republic, fizzles out after U.S. sends Sixth Fleet, air-borne troops

U.S. MARINES maintain vigil on Beirut rooftop as traffic in Lebanese capital proceeds normally only block away. 1958 intervention was U.S. military's largest since Korea, met no opposition except scattered sniping. Marines were landed from Sixth Fleet, airborne troops from N. Carolina, W. Germany.



LEBANON, most westernized and most Christian of the "Arab" nations, survived the decade as an independent nation—but it was a close call, and only the dispatch of 13,000 U.S. troops made it possible.

After years of Pan-Arab agitation, whose aim was to absorb the tiny, mountainous Mediterranean land into Egyptian President Nasser's United Arab Republic, open revolt erupted May 11, 1958.

Proclaimed objective was to force the resignation of President Camille Chamoun, a Maronite Catholic (Lebanon's constitution provides that the President always be a Christian, the Premier a Moslem), chief stumbling block to union with the UAR.

After initial rebel seizure of about one-third of the country, there was little serious fighting. Most of the Lebanese ignored the crisis. Bikini-clad beauties continued sun-bathing on the beaches of Beirut, not only the capital but favorite playground of oil-rich Arab princes, despite distant, desultory machine-gun fire. Gen. Fuad Chehab, army commander, remained "unavailable" at



FORMER PREMIER Saeb Salem (*above*) led pro-Nasser revolt against President Camille Chamoun (*below*) which fizzled out after arrival of U.S. troops. Salem is Moslem, Chamoun Christian, but outbreak did not spark religious conflict which could have torn apart country, almost evenly divided between two faiths. Riots (*l.*) in Beirut were chief open violence. Leaders of both groups backed compromise under which Chamoun "voluntarily" resigned. Things otherwise remained very much as before and 1960 elections indicated the majority of the people were satisfied.



his country estate, and his troops showed little aggression.

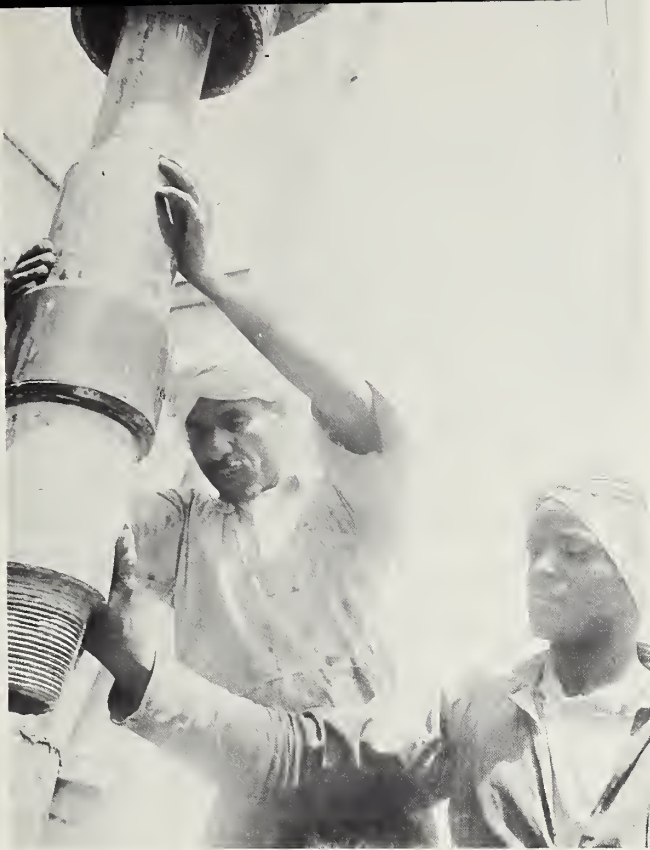
Nevertheless, as the weeks passed, rebel pressure mounted dangerously. After an appeal by Chamoun to the UN brought no action, President Eisenhower ordered the Sixth Fleet and U.S. airborne forces flown from the U.S. and West Germany to occupy strategic areas.

Radio Cairo raved, and Moscow muttered about dispatching "volunteers."

Actually, the U.S. force met no resistance. Chamoun, his face saved, resigned two months before his term constitutionally ended. The canny Chehab, a Christian with strong Moslem family connections who undoubtedly had "planned it that way," was elected Chamoun's successor by Parliament. Tension eased and, in October, the last U.S. troops were withdrawn.

Beirut settled back as convenient common ground where Arab Nationalism, the West and Communism could wage discreet propaganda war. (Most of its many newspapers are subsidized.) Camille Chamoun, in the 1960 elections, was re-elected to Parliament.





ARAMCO, and other Western companies, were not only pouring vast wealth into coffers of native rulers, but training a new generation of technicians, helping breed Arab middle class used to modern ways. Result may transform Arab society.



MAP SHOWS minor states, disputed areas of Arabian peninsula, as well as Riyadh, Saudi capital. Saudi Arabia also borders on Jordan, approaches within few miles of Israel. Rub al Khali Desert, famed "empty quarter," may have oil.

ARABIA AWAKES

THE ARABIAN Peninsula, seedbed of Islam, continued in uneasy balance during the decade, but signs multiplied that oil wealth, Arab nationalism and Communist aggression might soon shatter it.

The petty sheikhdoms along the Persian Gulf remained allied to Great Britain — and British oil companies. The ruling house of huge, mostly empty Saudi Arabia, which occupied the bulk of the Peninsula, grew rich on oil royalties from the U.S.-owned Arabian American Oil Co.

Border disputes, principally over the Buraidi Oasis, reflected oil rivalries, as did an Oman revolt and unrest in Kuwait. In Saudi Arabia there was a covert power struggle between King Saud and his brother and heir Faisal, spokesman for the rest of the family, premier, foreign minister and Nasser protege.

Medieval Yemen, in the extreme south, became a Nasser ally and staged a comic opera "war" with Great Britain over the Aden frontier.

Oil wealth, nationalism, East-West struggle, signal end to age-old patriarchal system

KING SAUD, son of great Ibn Saud, has lost ground to brother in struggle to control nation, oil wealth. Dhahran, in Saudi Arabia, is site of big U.S. base.

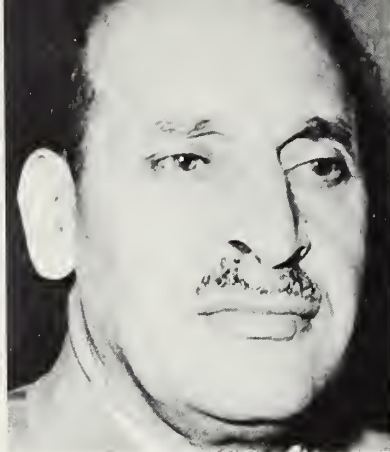


SHEIKH SULEIMAN al-Khalifa, ruler of Bahrein Island, typifies petty Arab dynasts on oil-rich Persian Gulf. He is staunch British ally, holds knighthood.



REBELS SPURN FRENCH TERMS

Algerian war continues after de Gaulle offers independence vote



FERHAT ABBAS, (l.) pharmacist from Setif, was made premier of Algerian Provisional Government. Ben Bella, now in French jail, was rebel army leader. The rebel Algerian regime holds meetings in Tunis.



ARMED "COLON" MOBS in Algiers challenged French President Charles de Gaulle's middle-road policy in an emotion-drenched uprising in 1960, but he weathered the storm and shook up the army command. Also, for the first time since the Algerian native rebellion began, peace representatives of both sides met face to face. But the rebels rejected French terms for negotiations to try to end the slaughter which began more than six years ago. The odds remained heavily against an early peace.

The Algerian war began Nov. 1, 1954, but its organizers started a decade earlier. Mohammed Ben Bella, whom the French decorated in World War II as a warrant officer in a hard-fighting Moroccan regiment, and his confederates, robbed an Oran post office in a daring raid that put more than 3,000,000 francs into the rebel organization. The French convicted him, but he escaped from prison and made his way to Cairo. He subsequently settled in Libya, directed arms traffic into Algeria, and then became commander of the rebel forces. Believed a militant leftist, he nevertheless rejected Communism. But this did not keep him from appealing to the Soviet bloc in 1956 for arms. He said his weapons-hungry forces would take aid from Communists or "even the devil himself."

Ben Bella and other rebels were captured by a ruse Oct. 22, 1956. The group flew from Morocco, where they had been guests of the king, en route to Tunisia. The French pilot landed the plane at Algiers instead.

The rebel National Liberation Front organized headquarters in Tunis after Tunisia obtained its independence from France. The rebels set up arsenals and training centers in both Tunisia and Morocco, and fed men and arms into Algeria. They fought mostly in hit-and-run attacks and ambushes. Estimates of their strength varied. The French said the rebels numbered only about 30,000 regulars. The rebels claimed they could put 120,000 men into the field. Whatever their strength, they kept nearly 500,000 French troops in the field, including 100,000 gendarmes. They put a drain of \$1 billion yearly on the French treasury and killed an average of seven French soldiers daily. They disrupted European defenses.

FEARFUL ALGERIAN lies prisoner at the feet of French soldier during France's attempt to halt native rebellion. Revolt began Nov. 1, 1954, caused a heavy drain in men and money, and kept nearly 500,000 French troops pinned down. Native demands for independence came as a shock to French, who had regarded Algeria as a part of metropolitan France.

French forces, smarting from the debacle in Indo-China, poured into Algeria, which was legally part of metropolitan France. While a long succession of cabinets tried to settle the rebellion politically, the military used a revolutionary concept to try to defeat the guerrillas. The army "regrouped" about 2 million Moslems, or about one-fifth of the native population. Officers theorized that the rebels fighting for complete independence from France needed the support of the civilian population "as a fish needs water." Without it, the rebels would be without food, shelter, and other necessities. The French also electrified barbed wire fences along sections of the Tunisian and Moroccan borders. They enlisted nearly 130,000 Moslems as auxiliaries and armed them to guard their villages. Troops sought to "saturate" the native guerrillas by sheer weight of numbers. But Algeria is a vast land and the rebels kept popping up in unexpected places after dark. The French could not run trains, for fear of ambush, nor could they use the rural highways. They abandoned farms after dark. Rebels planted bombs in crowded stores and cafes. Nobody felt safe even in the middle of big cities like Algiers. Rebels executed pro-French Moslem leaders.

French settlers of European descent, outnumbered almost 10-1 by Moslems, distrusted the Paris government. They feared a "sell-out" to the Algerian rebel government in Tunis. French troops, particularly some of the "political" colonels, backed them. Thus a revolt within a revolt occurred May 13, 1958, when army officers joined the European settlers, or "colons," to create a "Committee of Public Safety" that defied the Paris regime. These committee movements spread to Corsica and France, and rightist mobs demonstrated in Paris as well as Algiers.

To avert the danger of civil war, President Rene Coty yielded to rightist demands and asked de Gaulle to form a government. He took office June 1 as premier, then as president the following January.

On Sept. 16, 1959, he offered his long-awaited peace plan. He promised to let the people of Algeria choose their own future—even independence—within four years after a cease-fire had restored peace. This stunned the Algerian "colon" conservatives who had demanded full integration of Algeria with France. The rebel government under Premier Ferhat Abbas rejected the plan because Paris refused to recognize him as spokesman for all Algerian Moslems. By January Brig. Gen Jacques Massu, military commander in Algiers, was fired by de Gaulle for his criticism of the president. At least 24 persons were killed and 141 wounded in resulting riots that began Jan. 24 in Algiers. Insurgents erected barricades in the streets, defying de Gaulle, but capitulated Feb. 1.

On June 14, 1960, de Gaulle again invited the rebels to Paris to talk peace terms. A delegation accepted but the talks failed when Paris refused diplomatic recognition.

ALGERIAN REBEL LEADERS seized by the French Oct. 22, 1956, while on a flight from Morocco, where they had been guests of King Mohammed V, to Tunis. They are (l. to r.) Dr. Mustafa Lachera; Mohammed Boudiaf; Ait Ahmed Hocine; Mohammed Khider; Ben Bella, commander of "Algerian Liberation Army." Their arrest set off new anti-French rioting.



FAMED CASBAH, native quarters of Algiers, holds 80,000 Moslems in an area meant for 14,000. Tens of thousands more live in bidonvilles (oil-can towns) despite housing projects. French officers, armed with rifles, patrolled the approaches to the native quarters in January, 1957, during a general strike designed to influence the UN debate in New York.

WAR LESSONS were taught to small groups in the 30,000-strong Algerian rebel Army of Liberation. These guerrillas are getting instructions in the field on how to strip a light machine gun captured from the French during an ambush. Picture was taken at a hideout for the hit-and-run army deep in the barren Sahara Atlas Mountains of northwest Algeria.

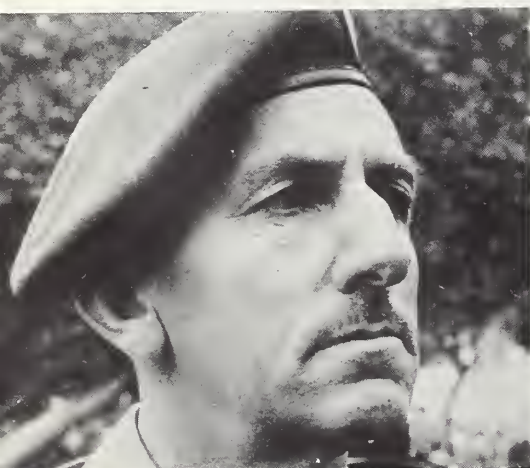




MOSLEMS AND EUROPEAN settlers marched together in a spirit of unity in May, 1958, in Algiers to demand the return to power of Gen. Charles de Gaulle. The French commander-in-chief, Gen. Raoul Salan, later addressed this crowd and spoke of the "90 million Frenchmen who are determined to remain French." Frustrated and disillusioned by the Paris government's handling of the nationalist Moslem revolt, a group of French army officers revolted and joined European civilians to create a "Committee of Public Safety" that defied the Paris regime. Newly-appointed Premier Pierre Pflimlin was unable to cope with the angered army.

GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE became premier June 1, 1958, and later president in an office patterned after the United States executive branch. In the effort to settle the Algerian native revolt, and restore French "grandeur," he visited Algeria and mingled with the people. On this Dec. 4, 1958, visit he shakes hands with Moslem school children. But the rebel forces continued to defy him, and so also did some Frenchman.

JACQUES MASSU, a general and a tough paratrooper commander, led the soldiers who seized all of Algeria's key cities in the May, 1958, revolt against the Paris government. Massu, working under General Salan, paved the way for de Gaulle's return to power. Massu, however, was dismissed Jan. 22, 1960, from his post as military and civil commander of the Algiers area because of his criticism of President de Gaulle.



INSURGENTS among Europeans arose against de Gaulle in Algiers Jan. 24, 1960, after the French president dismissed Massu. Scores of persons were killed and wounded in fights between the demonstrators and the police. Insurgents erected street barricades.





JACQUES SOUSTELLE, a leading spokesman of the French colonialists in Algeria, was ousted Feb. 5, 1960, by de Gaulle from his post as minister of the Sahara, atomic energy and overseas possessions. Soustelle had been a strong supporter of de Gaulle at the time of the first revolt of the settlers in the spring of 1958. Many original Gaullists turned against the president when he favored a conciliatory policy toward the Algerian insurrectionists.



UPRISING of Europeans collapsed on ninth day, and the insurgents were put in trucks after leaving barriers. Some 420 of the insurgents were taken to a rest camp of legion paratroopers at

Zeralda, 25 miles outside Algiers. A face-saving formula was provided by the French Army command, which agreed to let insurgents join an army unit: some just quit and went home.



PIERRE LAGAILLARDE, defeated, bearded leader of the Algiers insurgents, appeared weary as he sat in car between two policemen upon his arrival at Santé prison in Paris Feb. 1, 1960. The 28-year-old extremist deputy of the French National Assembly was flown to Paris in a military plane only a few hours after he marched out of the Algiers barricades at the head of his dispirited followers. The Santé prison was the one where the French government first incarcerated Mohammed Ben Bella, Algerian rebel leader.



UNVEILED Algerian women are voting Nov. 30, 1958, for members of the National Assembly of the new French Fifth Republic established after Gen. de Gaulle returned to power on June 1 of that year. Final returns in the election showed that, in France, voters smashed the once-powerful Communist Party, cutting its parliamentary representation to a mere handful, and giving a third straight landslide victory to de Gaulle. The French leader's prestige was also very high among Moslem moderates when he took power. He increased that prestige when he promised on Sept. 16, 1959, to let the people decide own future within four years.

BLIND MAN is led to colored ballot boxes by Libyan policeman who guides his hand and card to the opening. For the first time in history people of the new kingdom went to polls Feb. 19, 1952. Libya was the first country to get independence fully under UN auspices. The King was Idris I.

Chief architects of freedom for the two nations were Sultan Mohammed V, who exchanged his ancient title for that of King, and Habib Bourguiba, who turned from premier into President after the Constituent Assembly, in 1957, had ousted the aged hereditary Bey and declared Tunisia a republic.

While both leaders were pro-West (Bourguiba's wife was French), relations with France were severely strained at the end of the decade, largely because of great popular sympathy with the rebels in Algeria, which lay between them. Tunis was the site of the Algerian rebel "government" and its military base, and French pursuit of rebel forces and reprisal raids, such as the bombing of a village in 1958, led to bitter exchanges.

In Morocco, there was popular resistance throughout the decades of French rule, resistance which mounted in intensity after World War II, when Mohammed V, tired of his puppet role, became the nationalist leader. He was deposed and exiled in 1953, and replaced by his aged uncle, Mohammed Ben Moulay, after a contrived show of strength by the Berber feudal lords of the south, who were practically French clients, to intimidate the nationalists. But agitation continued, the new regime proved unworkable, and Mohammed V was brought back in triumph in November, 1955.

Independence, however, did not bring solutions to either political or economic problems. The nationalists, once united behind the Sultan as symbol, had less regard for him as King, and split into right and left factions. In 1958 a deliberative assembly and a cabinet responsible to it were set up. But in 1960 the King felt compelled to replace the leftist premier, Abdallah Ibrahim, with his son, Crown Prince Moulay Hassan, who was denounced

MOROCCO AND TUNISIA WIN FULL FREEDOM

French protectorates end with both nations under nationalist pressure; U.S. giving up Moroccan air bases

THE DECADE brought full independence to two more North African nations, Morocco and Tunisia.

The "Sherifian Empire," one of the first states to recognize the infant U.S., won full freedom after 35 years in which France "protected" most of Morocco, Spain the northwest shoulder of Africa. The internationally famous port of Tangier, under anomalous "international" rule, had become a smugglers' and speculators' paradise.

Tunisia, the ancient Carthage, and for centuries part of the Ottoman Empire, had been a French protectorate since 1831.

Both received independence in March, 1956.

RUBBLED VILLAGE of Sakiel Sid Youssef leaped into world prominence Feb. 8, 1958, when French airmen raided obscure Tunisian hamlet near border of war-torn Algeria, killing 68 persons, wounding 100. Tunisia charged aggression; French defended action as raid on Algerian rebel base.





WHEELUS FIELD in Libya on the North African coast is the U.S. Air Force link to the Middle East. Present government is comparatively friendly toward the United States. More than one-quarter of the national income is derived in one form or another from the U.S.; Britain also has a base.

by the leftists as being a potential "fascist dictator."

But left-wing pressure had, in 1958, induced Morocco to accept a Soviet Embassy and Czech arms and to join the Arab League.

In 1960 the U.S. began evacuating its \$400 million Air Force installations, set up in 1950 under an agreement with France. A sop to nationalist pride, it was a blow to the shaky economy, since they brought in \$30 million a year.

Both Morocco and Tunisia were pressing for withdrawal of the remaining French garrisons, but both continued to depend on France for more than half of all foreign trade.

Libya, Tunisia's eastern neighbor, saw in an oil strike by a U.S. firm the possible end of its age-old poverty.



PENITENT PASHA of Marrakesh, famed El Glaoui, kneels before Sultan Mohammed V, after latter's triumphant return from exile. El Glaoui, chief pro-French Moroccan potentate, was later stripped of his own great possessions and power.

GENTLE OLD BEY of Tunis (receiving credentials of new French Ambassador Georges Gorse) was political figurehead under French. He was ignored by Premier Habib Bourguiba (c.) and was ousted July 25, 1957, as Tunisia became a republic. Bourguiba was North Africa's chief pro-West leader, anti-French, anti-Nasser, anti-Red but friendly toward the United States.





BALLOT SLIP, symbol of the new Africa, is worn in headdress of Nigerian voter. With freedom, franchise has been extended to more than 50 million people below the Sahara. Most are illiterate, need drawings to identify candidates and parties.

South and Central Africa



**INDEPENDENT STATES
IN 1950**
(Shown in Black)

AFRICA covers 11.5 million square miles. In 1950, only one tenth of this area was free. By 1961, more than two-thirds of the entire continent will consist of independent nations, including 150 million of Africa's 200 million population.

AFRICA ERUPTS

Chaos sweeps Congo as Belgian, French, British west coast colonies gain independence; unrest spreads in eastern areas, Rhodesia, South Africa

TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD 10 years ago, Africa was the personal playground of Tarzan. By mid-1960, the "Dark Continent" appeared to have vanished overnight. In its place had risen a political, economic and social colossus representing the most massive and least violent transfer of power in the history of revolution. The change had taken place so rapidly it seemed almost furtive.

Actually, the rash of free nations that broke out over the face of Africa could be traced to the end of World War II, even though the transformation was scarcely noticeable for more than a decade. But the aspiration was there, not to mention a built-in axe to grind: colonialism. The European powers had made great strides in establishing western frameworks of government and justice, but these blessings were often less than apparent to the indigenous populations. Education was appallingly inadequate; a widespread color bar rubbed salt in the wound. By 1958, a flood of nationalism was sweeping the continent at a pace equaled by the almost frantic haste with which the colonial powers liquidated their stewardships.

The take-over was a mixed blessing. Independence was an undeniable affirmation of human rights. But there was also much concern that the mass-grants of self-rule had been a disastrously premature abdication of responsibility. Whatever the faults of the European powers, they had undertaken to prepare the African people for the time when they would run their own affairs efficiently. Few nationalist leaders could honestly claim that they were anywhere nearly prepared; their countries might well be on the road to banana-republic status. And the difficulties were compounded by the challenge from the East, although Communism might first appear as a boon. The result could be a new and worse type of colonialism.

However, on the credit side of the ledger were the strong ties between most new African nations and the countries that once ruled them. The U.S., too, was rapidly entering the picture, as investor, teacher and friend. If and when Africa's democracies reached true maturity, it would be due in large measure to the help and understanding of those they termed the "imperialists."



CZECH ARMS ARE UNLOADED AT CONAKRY, CAPITAL OF GUINEA. COUNTRY'S "NEUTRALISM" MAY BE NEUTRALIZED BY COMMUNIST AID.

THE POSTWAR FRENCH dream for her African empire (roughly the size of the U.S.) was until recently a Greater France, with every overseas possession ultimately functioning as an equal part of the metropolitan country. At the end of the war, the status of colonial populations was changed from French subject to Citizen of France. In 1957, universal male suffrage was introduced. But these major advances failed to keep pace with nationalist goals. In September 1958, President De Gaulle offered the 13 French African dependencies a revised relationship permitting complete internal autonomy. Territories rejecting the offer would be given immediate independence. The proposal was enthusiastically endorsed in French Africa, particularly by the moderate

and highly influential Felix Houphouët-Boigny, Ivory Coast president. The lone dissenter, Guinea—led by Houphouët-Boigny's arch-rival, left-wing nationalist Sekou Touré—wanted and got out, was angrily snubbed by France, has since become Africa's first potential Iron Curtain satellite. Prospects initially looked excellent for the new French Union, but soon leaders of large blocs were demanding total sovereignty. De Gaulle, sensing the inevitable, supported them. By 1961, 99 44/100 percent of French Africa will enjoy independence in a French Community bearing increased resemblance to the British Commonwealth. France's good grace in acceding to nationalism should help enormously in strengthening the ties of her former colonies to the West.



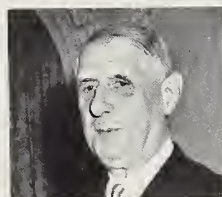
DE GAULLE IS HERO IN MALI FEDERATION.



HARBOR OF ABIDJAN, IVORY COAST CAPITAL, IS SPANNED BY NEW FOUR-LANE BRIDGE



TOURÉ



DE GAULLE



HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY



FEATHERED NIGERIAN FINANCE MINISTER.

THE IDEA of the British Commonwealth—a loosely knit union of free nations bound by ties of friendship and economic interdependence—was perhaps best seen in the newly sovereign states of Ghana and Nigeria. Their emergence to self-rule reflected the highest credit on Great Britain's policy toward its West African possessions, and on Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's progressive aims. The road to freedom in the two young countries had been marred by a minimum of disorder. Ghana—the former Gold Coast Colony—suffered only a temporary setback when its nationalist leader, Kwame Nkrumah, was briefly imprisoned in 1951. But by 1957 Ghana had become Britain's first sub-Saharan territory to achieve independence and remained in the Commonwealth as a republic. Nigeria's path

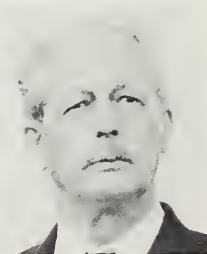


NEAR RIOT IN ACCRA WHEN GHANA'S NKRUMAH WAS RELEASED FROM PRISON.

was even smoother, although bitter political rivalries helped delay independence until 1960. The new nations were not without their special headaches. President Nkrumah had been sharply criticized for imposing strongman rule against deep-seated tribal opposition. Prime Minister Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa found Nigeria's progress retarded by 16th Century Moslem conservatism in his own Northern Province. But, thanks to civil service cadres trained in the highest British tradition, Ghana and Nigeria seemed far better prepared to govern themselves than any other new nation on the continent. Also due for independence in short order: former free-slave colony of Sierra Leone, more stable politically than most African states, and—thanks to its diamond industry—economically sound.



NKRUMAH



MACMILLAN



BALEWA



DIAMOND MINING, SIERRA LEONE'S MAJOR INDUSTRY, COVERS 500 SQUARE MILE AREA.



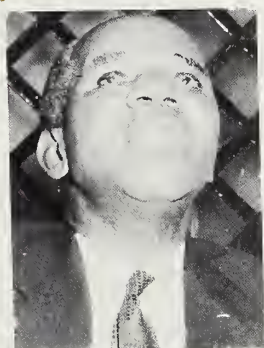
RHODESIA'S KARIBA DAM IS SECOND BIGGEST IN AFRICA.



MAU MAU TOOK 13,000 WHITE AND BLACK LIVES IN KENYA.



VERWOERD



BANDA



WELENSKY

IN EAST AFRICA, from Capetown to Kenya, relatively temperate highland climates had encouraged permanent European settlement. Whites were microscopic in number, but through their effort alone, order and prosperity had come to a stone age wilderness. To the white settler, Africa was home—he had no other—and he had no intention of pulling up roots in the face of unrealistic African demands. Resistance was most stubborn in South Africa, where the medieval practice of apartheid held 9 million non-whites in virtual slavery, threatened ultimate holocaust of violence. Handwriting on wall in these commonwealth countries might have been seen in March, 1960 in strikes culminating in attempted assassination of Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd (by a white man). Only slightly less

explosive was the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; here Prime Minister Sir Roy Welensky took firm stand for "partnership" control in "civilized" hands, whether white or black. But Africans, needled by firebrand nationalists like Dr. Hastings Banda, wanted to take over at once. Most temperate was Kenya, where whites, despite unspeakable Mau Mau horrors in early '50s, reluctantly prepared to accept African majority in government, as urged by Colonial Secretary Iain MacLeod. But demagogues such as Tom Mboya demanded immediate release of extremist Jomo Kenyatta, "freedom" 10 minutes later. Urgent need throughout "White Africa": moderation on both sides. But South African whites and Rhodesia-Kenya blacks seemed determined to thwart any effort toward moderation.



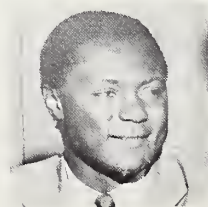
ASSEMBLY LINE FUNERAL FOLLOWS MACHINE-GUNNING OF SOUTH AFRICAN NEGROES.



KENYATTA



MACLEOD



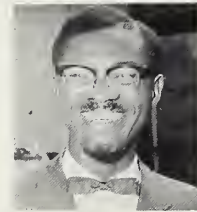
MBOYA



TERRIFIED MOTHER PASSES CHILD THROUGH TRAIN WINDOW IN LEOPOLDVILLE DURING EUROPEAN FLIGHT FROM STRIFE-TORN CONGO

INDEPENDENCE, which came to the Belgian Congo June 30, 1960, brought almost immediate chaos. The army mutinied against its Belgian officers (there were no commissioned natives), and went on a spree of rape and pillage. Hundreds died in inter-tribal conflict. Europeans fled in a massive air-ground exodus. Mineral rich Katanga Province, keystone of the economy, was led by pro-Belgian Moise Tshombe into secession. Belgian troops took over the chief cities. Goateed Premier Patrice Lumumba shrieked for the military aid Moscow hastened to offer. It seemed another Korea might develop. But a multi-nation emergency force, organized by night-and-day efforts of United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, poured in. By early fall the

UN had secured a thin veneer of law and order—but the long term crisis remained. Blame for the fiasco could not be laid entirely at the nationalist door. For over half a century, Belgium had run its immense colony as a paternalist authoritarian state in which the natives saw much material progress but were not given the most elementary political rights. Because no strong nationalist movement seemed to exist, the Congo was considered Africa's "model" colony. Suddenly, panicked by unexpected riots and the soapbox ultimatums of Lumumba, Brussels granted immediate independence to 13 million Africans who had never even seen a ballot box. The result: a full-fledged "republic" with nobody trained to run it. The Congo's near future: not good.



LUMUMBA



TSHOMBE



HAMMARSKJOLD



CONGO POLICE RESTRAIN FELLOW-AFRICANS IN RIOT



COPPER SMELTING PROCEEDS APACE IN ORE-RICH KATANGA



SOMALIS CELEBRATING NEWBORN INDEPENDENCE IN 1960 DEMAND THE SAME FOR THEIR NEIGHBORS



ETHIOPIA'S EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE

AFRICA'S MORE PUBLICIZED newborn nations were not the only trouble spots on the continent. Least-known but most potentially potent powder-keg was Somalia — whose independence July 1, 1960, was overshadowed by the Congo farce. The proud, warlike Moslem Somalis had an international axe to grind: Ethiopia's vast Ogaden region which, they asserted, belonged to them. Ogaden had long been the arena of savage border skirmishes, previously kept under control by European administration. However, should the now-independent Somalis ever press their claims, the result might be war. Ethiopia, determined to hold the Ogaden, was ready. No stranger to major armed conflicts, it had a tough, well-trained army. Logistics could be handled expertly by the

U.S.-operated Ethiopian Airlines, one of the world's most efficient. The UN, at decade's end, could do little more than keep its fingers crossed. But perhaps the king-size question mark of Africa was to be found in the Portuguese colonies of Angola and Mozambique, the only territories on the continent where politics were ruthlessly suppressed. Portugal's dictator, Dr. Antonio Salazar, considered the regions part of the metropolitan nation and no deviation—whether white or black—was tolerated. Yet the tidal wave of nationalism could not help but rub off on the Portuguese areas, although as the decade ended, there seemed small enough likelihood that it would put more than an insignificant dent in the iron-fist rule of Africa's last real colonies.



"OLD FORT" OF MOZAMBIQUE, BUILT IN LATE 16TH CENTURY TO GUARD ROUTE TO INDIES, TYPIFIES "DIEHARD" PORTUGUESE COLONIALISM



BRILLIANT GLARE OF ARTILLERY NIGHT-FIRING ILLUMINATES THE BLACKNESS OF KOREAN WAR FRONT DURING FINAL DAYS OF THE WAR.

KOREA SURVIVES RED ASSAULT

THE POPULAR UPHEAVAL that convulsed the Republic of Korea in April, 1960, forcing its 85-year-old founder and president, Syngman Rhee, from office, climaxed a decade of internal strife and full-scale Communist invasion.

For 12 years the Rhee government had served as a rallying point against aggression from Communist-ruled North Korea. But, as Rhee grew older, he ruled with a heavy hand, silenced democratic opposition and allowed his party to grow corrupt. Charges of rigged elections in March, 1960, proved the final blow to his career.

The Communist invasion began June 25, 1950, when 60,000 North Koreans armed with 100 Russian-built tanks smashed across the 38th Parallel. South Korean forces were weak, U.S. troops on hand only a token force and reinforcements available in Japan were scanty. Overwhelmed and fighting desperately, the defenders were reduced to a slim 4000 sq. mile foothold around Pusan.

Meanwhile, the United Nations, with U.S. initiative, reacted swiftly. Within two days the UN (the Soviet dele-

gate was boycotting the Security Council) met and quickly authorized military action.

During the following month, 17 UN states poured fighting forces (most were U.S.) into beleaguered South Korea and 22 others sent food, clothing, money and medical aid. Gathering strength, UN forces smashed out of the tight Pusan perimeter and began the roll-back. Simultaneously, on Sept. 15, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, UN commander, stormed ashore with U.S. troops deep behind the Communist lines at Inchon, trapping 35,000.

Suddenly, on Nov. 25, when the fast-moving UN forces had crossed the 38th Parallel and were nearing the Manchurian border, 200,000 Chinese "volunteers" swarmed across the Yalu River and drove the UN back again to the Parallel.

MacArthur, urging the military necessity of striking at bases within Chinese territory, chafed at restraints imposed by the political necessity of limiting the conflict to prevent World War III. On April 10, he was abruptly recalled to the United States by President Truman.



GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, RECALLED BY PRES. TRUMAN IN 1951, AND LT. GEN. MATTHEW RIDGEWAY TOUR PUSAN DOCKS.

U.S., UN, in bitter fighting, smash drive to overrun young republic

Two years of weary truce talks at Panmunjom—while the battle line see-sawed in bloody trench warfare along the 38th Parallel—yielded a cease-fire on July 27, 1953. Under neutral supervision, 75,799 prisoners returned to North Korea and China, 12,760 to UN contingents.

With 1 million known civilian casualties, 2 million displaced persons and 100,000 orphans, South Korea turned to the grim task of rebuilding its economy.

Aid and relief from the U.S. and UN, totaling \$2 billion during the decade, gave backbone to the reconstruction program. By 1956, 5000 new homes had been built, and 110 new irrigation and flood control dams had doubled rice production. Industrially, while coal and paper output doubled by 1956, over-all production by 1959 had not advanced much beyond the 1949-50 level, nor had it kept pace with population growth. However, expansion in chemicals, textiles, rubber, glass and clay, food processing, machinery and metals gave new balance to Korea's traditional agriculture-mining economy. In '60, South Korea made a major bid for U.S. investments.

Strained relations with Japan over lingering World War II claims and rivalry for fishing grounds were further aggravated in 1959 when Japan permitted some of the 612,924 Koreans living in Japan to return to Communist North Korea. Then when in protest, South Korea cut trade ties with Japan, inflation sent Korean prices soaring. At the time of the ban 19.5% of South Korea's imports (\$40.6 million) and 76.2% of its exports (\$11.2 million), were with Japan.

Threatening again, North Korea violated the 1953 "status quo" truce agreement almost immediately, built up its military forces to include 30 major air bases equipped with Russian-built MIG-17 fighters and twin-jet bombers. In 1957, North Korea had an estimated 350,000 troops plus an equal number of Chinese forces, with 1 million more poised just across the Yalu River.

South Korea, with only 600,000 men and U.S. forces down to two divisions, feared a repetition of 1950. In 1957 the UN, to meet the new threat, sent in U.S. F-100 Supersabre jets and supplies to help redress the balance.



END-RUN at Inchon, 150 miles behind enemy lines, caught Reds completely off guard and turned tide of war. Daring amphibious attack was part of strategy unleashed by Gen. MacArthur that forced checkmated North Koreans to Manchurian border. LST's shown above were part of 261-vessel armada that landed troops, and then kept them supplied.



WEARY PUERTO RICAN soldiers carry machine-gun along desolate Korean road. Puerto Rican troops fought for first time as unit (Sixty-fifth Regiment) in Korea, made gallant stands at beleaguered Hamhung and Hamnung. Fiercely proud of their U.S. citizenship, only commonwealth of U.S. contributed far more volunteers than 65th was able to absorb.



THEY CHOSE COMMUNISM: 21 Americans and one lone Briton who decided against UN repatriation are shown at Panmunjom, where they stayed during interrogation period. A five-nation neutral commission supervised the exchange. While

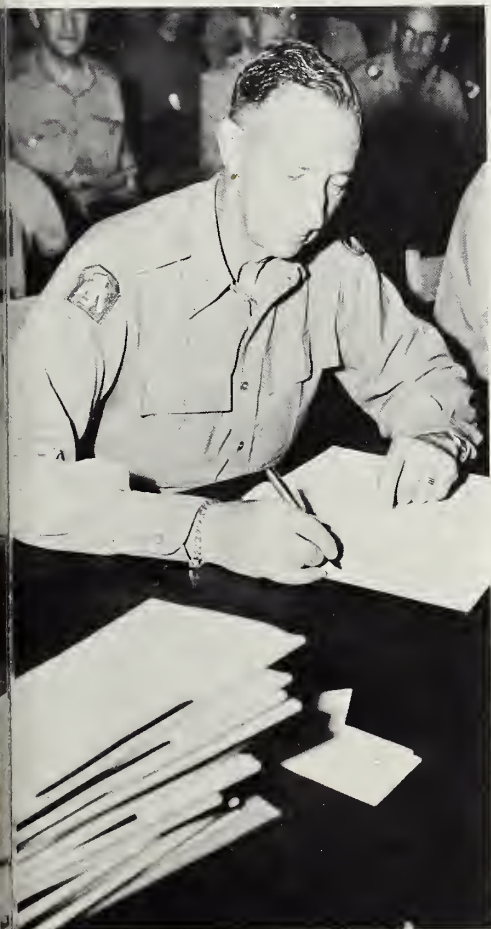
some turncoats later returned to U.S., majority disappeared behind Bamboo Curtain. Their shocking betrayal resulted in military issuance of *Code of Conduct* to U.S. servicemen. In contrast, 14,000 Red POW's refused repatriation.



MURDERED AMERICANS lie in filth of Korean trench. Taken prisoners of war, atrocity victims were found in wake of Red retreats. North Koreans and Chinese refused to recognize humane rules of warfare whenever it was convenient. Thirty Americans (*above*) were tied and shot by North Koreans at Taejon, others slain by Chinese retreating from Hoengsong.



CANADIAN TROOPS joined other UN units early in 1951. First group to arrive was Princess Pat Battalion, which reinforced U.S. outfits during battle for Chipyeong in February. A wounded Canadian officer (*above*) maintains vigil of enemy outposts. Other UN forces included detachments from Turkey, Philippines, Greece, Great Britain and 12 others.



UNEASY TRUCE was declared in Korea in 1953, ending 37 month war. Signing for UN is Supreme Allied Cmdr. Gen. Mark Clark. Truce ended two years of talks.



OUTNUMBERED BUT VICTORIOUS, U.S. troops take rest after successfully executing dawn assault on Chinese Communist positions on Western front. An estimated 300 Reds were killed by the raiding party, triumphing over mass-attack technique employed by the poorly-trained, ill-equipped, inferior Communist forces.

Rhee grows increasingly dictatorial, is ousted by popular upheaval

In spite of reconstruction problems and the Red threat, South Korea held elections. In 1956, although Syngman Rhee entered and won the elections for a third term by a plurality of 3 million votes, growing opposition registered 1.5 million posthumous ballots for his opponent, P. H. Shinicky, who died during the campaign.

However, in the March, 1960, elections widespread suspicion was aroused when Rhee's running mate, Lee Ki Poong—defeated decisively four years earlier by incumbent Vice President John M. Chang—rolled up 8.2 million votes to take *every* constituency and defeat Chang by a four-to-one margin. President Rhee, already 85 years of age, was charged with stuffing the ballot boxes to insure the selection of his own choice as successor.

These charges, and grievances accumulated during Rhee's 12 years of rule, sparked frenzied rioting which left an unofficial 250 dead and thousands injured. With riots at fever pitch, and stung by sharp official U.S. criticism, Rhee resigned April 27, 1960.

On June 15, a caretaker government passed a constitutional amendment reducing the power of the president and introducing a British-style cabinet system responsible to the National Assembly. Elections on July 30, 1960, gave the Democrats, the party of John M. Chang, more than two-thirds of the Assembly seats.

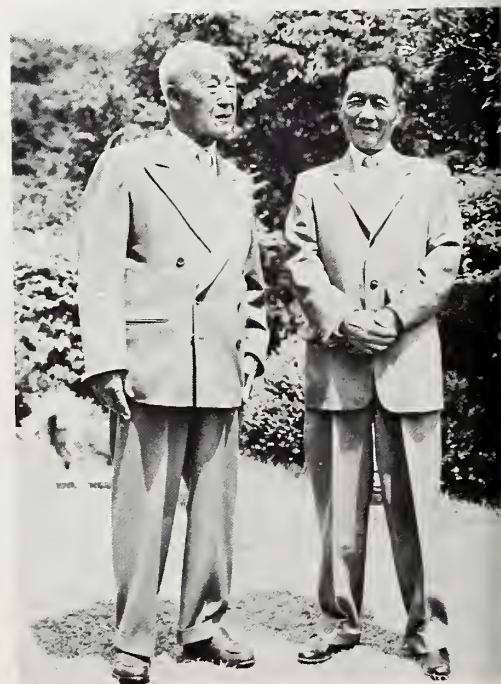
After a decade of war, uneasy truce, and political strife, Korea, the "Land of the Morning Calm," was still looking for a break in the storm.



SOUTH KOREAN STUDENTS rioted in Seoul streets, incensed at alleged ballot-stuffing by Rhee confederates to elect Lee Ki Poong. Bloody sidewalk frays resulted in capitulation of government, Rhee's self-imposed exile. New elections were held.



NEW RULERS of Korea retain shaky hold. Acting president Huh Chang (*c*), with aides Lee Ho (*l.*), Kwon Soong-Yul.



DEATH WAS PRICE of election rigging for Lee Ki-Poong (*r.*), Vice-Pres. elect, shown with Rhee before family suicide.

Red China

RUTHLESS DRAGON

Red China industrializes at own people's cost; might menaces West

COMMUNIST CHINA, one-year-old in 1950, grew mightily in the decade and by 1960 had emerged as a behemoth threatening the Western world.

Under the whiplash of chubby Mao Tse-tung, the vast Chinese mainland was cowed into submission and shoved along a Marxist path.

Uncounted millions were killed in blood purges of alleged counter-revolutionaries; some 450 million peasants were herded first into cooperatives and later, in a giant stroke of disregard for human values, placed in ant-like communes.

What happened in China in the past decade was one of the most significant events of the 20th Century, boding ill for the U.S. and its allies.

On October 1, 1950, the People's Republic of China celebrated its first anniversary. Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists had been driven into exile on Formosa.

GRIM FACE of Communist regime is reflected in Red guard at Hong Kong border. Although border is under heavy guard, uncounted thousands have fled into British colony. Red policy was to give exit visas only to disabled, aged.

RUSSIAN-TYPE trucks began rolling from Manchurian assembly line in 1958. But the amount was only a fraction of number needed. First trucks were of poor quality and needed many repairs.

DEATH IN DAYLIGHT came to millions during purges in early years of Communist regime. Usual practice was to try land owner before so-called Peoples Court, where neighbors or relatives would testify to accused's counter-revolutionary activities. Summarily convicted, accused would be shot as warning to others. Mass executions were designed to pave way for collectivization of land and eliminate even remote possibility of opposition from once landed class.



The question experts asked then was how long would the alien political phenomenon last in China. But as the years rolled by, the Reds consolidated their gains and by 1960 were hurtling headlong toward industrialization.

The cost was in blood and hunger. Mao Tse-tung, leader of the Chinese Communist Party since 1931, eliminated millions of landowners who were considered "unsafe." Peking admitted to 800,000 executions, but other estimates ran as high as 20 million.

In the drive toward industrialization, every available cent in the treasury was spent for capital goods. The result: Food supplies were continually short and the rice ration was cut in mid-1960 to an all-time low of some 5 ounces a day, barely enough to sustain life.

To keep the population occupied elsewhere, Peking used the U.S. as the chief focus of hate, spewing venom at Washington at every opportunity. The "Hate America" campaign never slowed during the decade. It reached a high point shortly before the Chinese Reds entered the Korean War in October, 1950.

While food production inched up barely in proportion to the birth rate, industrial output soared. By 1960, crude steel production had reached 13 million metric tons; coal output reached 347 million metric tons and oil production, non-existent before the Communists took power, had increased to 42 million barrels a year by 1960.

But possibly the most significant event in China during the decade was the start of the revolutionary commune system in 1958. Designed to increase production, it forced families into giving up their children to State-operated nurseries to free mothers for labor in the fields. It established under one roof feeding and living facilities.

One of the first reactions was the escape of thousands of peasants into Portuguese Macao and across the guarded border into Hong Kong. Even the Soviet Union took adverse notice of the harsh commune system, implying that Moscow considered it impractical and too severe.

Harsh as it sounded, there was no opposition from the Communist hierarchy to the pet scheme of Mao Tse-tung. Mao did lash out at what he called "rightists," but

there were no purges of Red leaders such as occurred in 1955 when Kao Kang, Communist chieftain in Manchuria, was arrested as a counter-revolutionary for opposing the centralizing of power in Peking. He later took his own life.

Mao himself stepped down voluntarily as chairman of the government on April 27, 1959, and turned over the honorific post to Moscow-trained Liu Shao-chi. But he retained the reins of policy as chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, the world's largest, with a membership of almost 13 million.

While Mao enjoyed success in welding the most dynamic and powerful government in China's 3000-year history, he failed miserably to achieve the goal of winning recognition for the Communists as the legitimate government.

Few nations recognized Red China during the decade and there was little trade with nations outside the Communist orbit. Aside from an initial rush (Great Britain, the Scandinavian countries and the Red satellites) in 1950 to recognize Peking, Egypt (1956) was the only major power to exchange diplomats in the next nine years.

The Peking regime's aggressive actions in Asia alienated its Far Eastern neighbors.

On June 20, 1960, the International Commission of Jurists found Red China guilty of systematic extermination of the Buddhist religion in Tibet. The crime, in legal terminology, was genocide and it horrified the Buddhist nations of Asia.

Yet Peking pushed the extermination campaign in a brutal attempt to smash rebellion in its Tibetan "region," and thousands of refugees poured into Nepal and India with tales of massacre by Red Chinese troops.

Suddenly, in August, 1960, Peking appeared to shift. Prime Minister Chou En-lai, for the first time, seemed to support Moscow's proposals of peaceful coexistence with the West.

But whether it portended a genuine shift away from aggressive policies awaited solid gestures—something the Chinese Communists had not displayed for 10 years.



DESPITE RECORD CROPS, harsh austerity was imposed upon peasants in winter of 1959-60. Ration reductions were in line with policy of cutting food consumption in winter, when work is supposed to be less arduous than during crop-growing seasons. Rice soup and sweet potatoes was typical fare.



FLEEING WITH FEW belongings, refugees line up at Lowu border at Hong Kong in hope of escaping totalitarian regime in 1950. Population of British colony at edge of mainland more than doubled in short time, and in 1957 officials closed colony to free entry because of water and housing shortage.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY barrage from Communist guns (*r.*) greeted President Eisenhower's arrival on Formosa on goodwill trip in 1960. Barrage killed eight civilians on tiny Nationalist-held Quemoy island off mainland coast. Reds announced barrage was designed to show "contempt" for the U.S. President who ordered U.S. fleet to protect island.



WOMEN'S RIGHTS advanced under Communist regime. For first time, women won legal right to divorce and took over some key industrial posts. Below, woman manager of power plant inspects equipment with assistant. Madame Sun-Yat-sen was given high political post as vice-chairman of People's Republic.



SOVIET EXPERTS helped Chinese map first five-year plan in 1953 (*above*). Plan, which Peking described as a great success, put emphasis on birth of industrial base for backward nation. At expense of agriculture and consumer production, Reds forged ahead quickly in production of capital goods, with the USSR supplying technical help.



MAJOR QUESTION in 1960 was whether Chinese leader Mao Tse-tung and Soviet Union's Krushchev (*l.*) were engaged in battle for ideological leadership of Communist world. Both leaders took indirect slaps at the other's policies — Moscow criticizing China's commune system and Peking, the Soviet Union's policy of "peaceful" coexistence.

Red China Continued

AMBITIOUS PLANS to harness China's rampant rivers got under way in earnest in late 1950s with huge Sanmen Gorge project on Yellow River (*right*). By 1960, an estimated 40 million Chinese were working to tame and distribute the rivers that caused centuries of sorrow to China's farmers. Aim of Yellow River project was to dot waterway with flood control and power stations and make it navigable for 2000-mile trip by ship from mouth in Shantung Province to industrial complex of Lanchow in far northwestern China.

HAPPIER DAYS in Indian-Chinese relations were represented in visit of Chinese Premier Chou En-lai to New Delhi in 1954 (*below*). Relations took sharp turn for worse in 1959 when Chinese brutally wiped out Tibetan revolt and encroached on Indian territory. Chinese seized 10 Indian soldiers and killed nine others in an attack in eastern Ladakh (October 1959), making relations even worse. Chou returned to Delhi in 1960 to seek solution of border difficulties, but talks deadlocked over what constituted border in area.



VISITORS FROM U.S. were rare in Communist China during decade, but group of young American students defied State Department warning in 1957 and went to China after visit to Moscow. Premier Chou En-lai himself greeted group, (*above*) and led singing of "*Ain't Gonna Study War No More*." Reds later tightened issuance of visas, refused to allow U.S. newsmen on mainland unless Washington reciprocated. State Department refused. "Hate America" campaign resulted in arrest of U.S. Catholic Bishop James Walsh in '60.

FREEDOM CAME in 1955 to four U.S. pilots shot down during Korean War. Communists maintained they fell in Manchuria and held them as spies, but released four without explanation at Lowu Bridge into Hong Kong (*L.*). By end of decade, Peking still held at least four Americans on spying charges. Washington kept alive talks at Warsaw with Chinese envoy to Poland, but meetings had no apparent success in winning freedom for imprisoned Americans. It was lone diplomatic link Washington had with outlaw Red regime.

FORMOSAN EXILE

Pushed off China mainland, aging Chiang Kai-shek devoted decade to strengthening army in hope of striking back at Reds

DISORGANIZED and defeated in 1950, Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist regime achieved remarkable economic success in its decade of exile on the island of Formosa.

A sweeping land reform program underwritten by the U.S. turned over most of Formosa's farmland to peasants. Crop production increased, and the island's 10 million residents enjoyed one of the highest standards of living in poverty-stricken Asia.

The key to the success was heavy U.S. aid that totaled 3.1 billion dollars. Although there was no official breakdown, perhaps half went to bolster Chiang's 600,000-member military force.

The generalissimo, meanwhile, observed his 73rd birthday in 1960 and still kept alive his dreams of retaking the China mainland. But the dream was as out of reach at decade's end as it was when the demoralized Nationalists were swept from the mainland in 1950.

In 1954, the U.S. and Nationalist China signed a treaty that limited the use of Chiang's military establishment to the defense of Formosa alone, thereby tying the old warrior's hands. Only total war, it appeared, would induce the government in Washington to unleash Chiang again.



INEXORABLY LINKED with the destiny of Nationalist China was Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek (top *l.*), shown strolling with youngest son, Gen. Chiang Wei-kuo. Aide is in background. Chiang bitterly opposed evacuation of Nationalist-held Tachen Islands (*center*) in 1955 to Communists, but U.S. pressed him to withdraw in fear that friction over tiny isles might lead to war. U.S. Navy guarded evacuation from possible Red attack. Chiang's air army (*right*) was turned by heavy U.S. aid into one of best in Asia, repeatedly whipped Red Chinese jets in dogfights over Formosa Strait. U.S. stationed Matador guided missiles on Formosa in 1957 for defense.



NIPPON RISES FROM WAR RUIN

Enemy transformed into U.S. ally; prosperity reaches all-time peak

JAPAN entered the decade under strict U.S. military occupation, but 10 years later was again claiming its pre-war position as the leading Far Eastern power.

It was a success story that rivaled that of West Germany's post-war boom. But there was one major difference—politics.

Japan's U.S.-imposed democratic procedures led the heavily-populated island nation into bitter ideological splits that erupted in 1960 into violent rioting.

The outbreaks, sparked by the ratification of a U.S.-Japanese defense treaty, forced the cancellation of a goodwill visit by President Eisenhower and the resignation of the pro-Western government of able Premier Nobusuke Kishi.

But the riots, led primarily by Red-tinged labor unions and a radical student organization known as Zengakuren, were only a minor punctuation of Japan's recapture of its pre-war eminence as a major industrial nation.

Its success story started in 1950 with the Korean War. Japan supplied the United Nations forces with the materials of war. Industry thrived, and from the ashes of World War II grew a powerful industrial complex that far outstripped Japan's pre-World War II production.

The Gross National Product rocketed from \$11.3 billion in 1950 to an estimated \$30 billion in 1960. Wages likewise more than doubled during the period. Japan, by 1960, boasted the highest standard of living in Asia.

Yet the road was paved with obstacles. Because of its close ties with the U.S., Japan was barred from trading with Communist China until 1957. The Chinese mainland, before the war, had been Japan's best customer.

Japan turned instead toward the U.S. and exported heavily—textiles, machinery, electronic equipment, even automobiles. Howls of protest rose from U.S. producers, and Japanese industrialists imposed voluntary quotas on exports that competed with American-made products.

There was bitterness in Japan over the restrictions, but it was only one of a number of friction points that scarred the alliance between Tokyo and Washington during the decade.

In 1957, the case of a U.S. soldier charged with killing a woman scrap-metal scavenger made black headlines in Japan. His name was William Girard. The Japanese insisted he be tried by a Japanese court: the U.S. wanted him before an Army court-martial.

Finally, the U.S. gave way. Girard was convicted by a



RIOTING STUDENTS, protesting scheduled visit of President Eisenhower in June, 1960, surround car of White House Secretary James C. Hagerty. Mob kept him "imprisoned" for 80 minutes before helicopter rescued him. Visit was cancelled later when safety of the President seemed doubtful.



BITTER PILL for Japanese leftists was signing of mutual defense treaty of Premier Kishi during '60 visit to Washington. Treaty was victory for Japan in that it obligated U.S. to consult one-time enemy on deployment and use of troops and weapons in Japan. Ratification touched off month-long riots.

Japanese court and sentenced to a three-year suspended prison term. He returned to his home in Ottawa, Ill. But it was not so much the shooting of an obscure scavenger that inflamed Japanese opinion as the possibility of being caught in the middle of the Cold War. Remembering the atom bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, many Japanese felt neutrality was the only course.

But Japan's premiers, with a majority of the voters supporting them, kept the nation on a firm pro-Western course. Premiers were, successively, Shigeru Yoshida, Ichiro Hatoyama and Nobusuke Kishi, all members of the conservative Liberal-Democratic Party.

The Socialist Party—aided by a clamor for trade with Red China—kept the nation in political turmoil. Fights often flared in the Diet as Japan tasted democratic procedures instituted under U.S. occupation.

The first official step toward Japan's post-war freedom came on September 8, 1951, at San Francisco, where the U.S. and 48 other nations officially made peace with Japan by treaty. The occupation was over, but U.S. troops remained in Japan under a security treaty.

Japan was fully accepted back into the community of

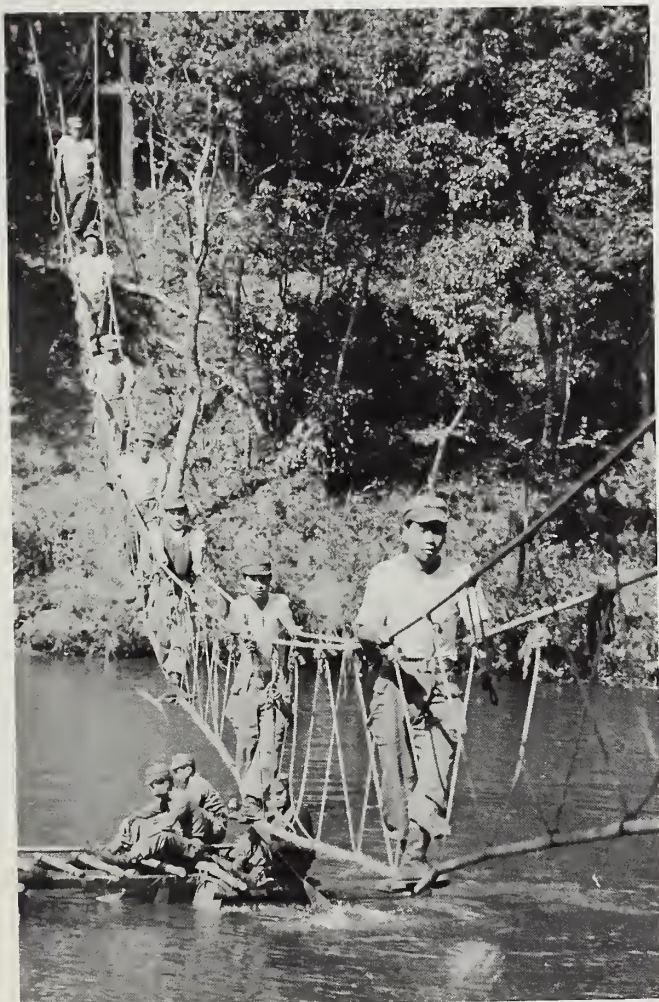
nations on December 18, 1956, when the U.N. unanimously voted to grant it membership.

By then, Japan was well on its way to economic success. A sustained foreign trade offensive was carrying Japanese goods to every corner of the earth. It became the world's largest shipbuilder and largest exporter of cotton textiles, and was pushing hard, as the decade ended, for a leading position in designing and producing electronics equipment.

By 1959, Japan was drilling for oil in the Middle East in competition with entrenched U.S. and British cartels. The one-time Axis partner likewise was giving aid to underdeveloped Southeast Asian neighbors.

Much of the credit for the success went to Premier Kishi, who was stabbed by a rightist fanatic in an unsuccessful assassination attempt on July 14, 1960. His government resigned the following day after pushing through the controversial mutual security pact with the U.S., giving Washington the right to continue to station troops in Japan.

Kishi was replaced by Hayato Ikeda, former international trade minister and avowed supporter of the West.



OUTBREAK OF Korean conflict prompted Supreme Allied Commander Douglas MacArthur to allow Japan to establish "police" reserve of 75,000. Reserve, actually military arm, was increased to 164,000 in later years. Fears by civilian populace of return to militarism kept defense force small.



STATE OF WAR between Soviet Union and Japan came to end Oct. 19, 1955, with Japanese Premier Hatoyama (*above*) signing for Japan. Agreement provided that USSR renounce all reparation claims and return Japanese prisoners. Two countries later signed trade agreement (*below*) that allowed each to establish trade mission in the other's country. Japanese booted out some Red delegates on charges of espionage.



Crown Prince's marriage to "commoner" symbolizes new democracy

Women, under the new constitution, voted for the first time. Strong pressure from women's organizations spelled the end of legalized prostitution. In April, 1958, a law banning brothels went into effect, and an estimated 200,000 prostitutes were thrown out of "work." They returned in thousands to their rural homes—most were country girls "leased out" by their parents.

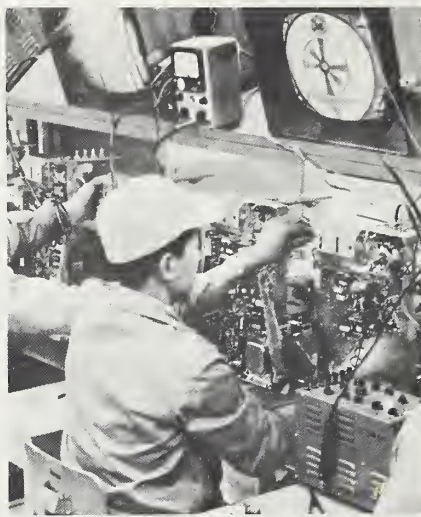
Disaster, common in earthquake and typhoon-prone Japan, struck fiercely in September, 1959, when the worst storm in 25 years killed more than 2000. One million Japanese lost their homes.

Earlier in that year—in February—all Japan celebrated the birth of a 5-pound, 9-ounce boy. The father was Crown Prince Akihito, who shattered centuries-old tradition by taking as his bride in April, 1958, a nominal "commoner," Michiko Shoda, daughter of a prosperous grain merchant.

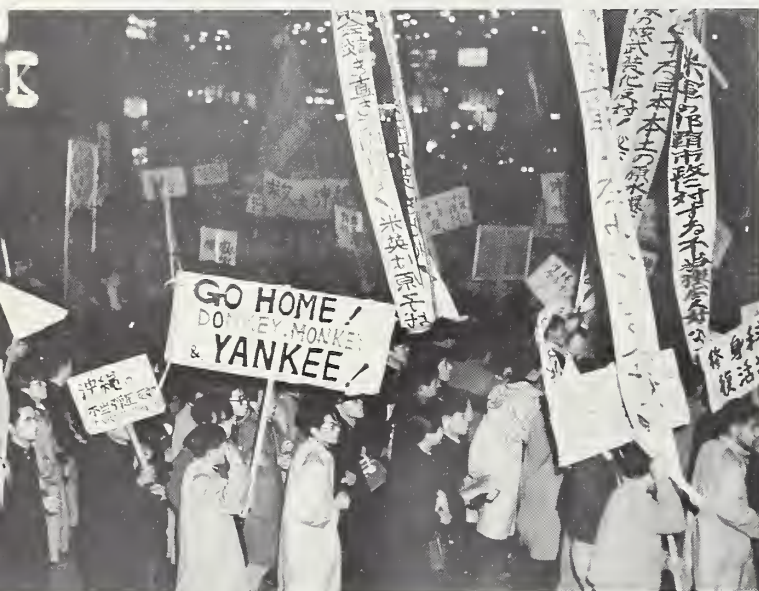
The wedding delighted the nation and proved another step toward the emergence of a "New Japan" that had abandoned its traditional militaristic concepts during a dazzling decade that left its imprint on almost every aspect of Japanese life.



YOUNG GI William Girard, (l), was discharged and sent back to the U.S. after trial in which he was convicted of shooting a Japanese scrap picker on an Army firing range. Shooting aroused anti-U.S. feeling.



STRONG ECONOMIC advance was pushed by heavy output of electronics equipment and shipbuilding industry. Japan ousted Britain in 1956 as world's number one ship-builder (above, right). Tonnage amounted to 1,746,429 tons, 26% of world's total that year, and helped carry the nation's mushrooming electronics output to buyers around world. Among many exports were TV sets (above, left), shown being tested by technicians.



DEMONSTRATIONS greeted the ouster of Red-lining mayor of Naha, Okinawa, by U. S. military occupation in 1957. U. S. first stopped aid funds in an unsuccessful attempt to freeze out Kamajiro Senaga, then finally fired him in quick move that sparked wild, swinging demonstration (above) in front of Tokyo embassy.



STRICT SHINTO ritual guided royal ceremony that saw Prince Akihito marry commoner Michiko Shoda in 1959. Akihito is first in line to throne held by his father, Emperor Hirohito. Once worshipped as descendant of sun goddess Amaterasu, Hirohito repudiated divinity after World War II, retains little power.

LOST LEADER

**Magsaysay death stuns Philippines;
U.S. bases irk some nationalists**



HANDS CLASPED in victory, Ramon Magsaysay acknowledges cheers after he swept to Presidency by landslide in 1953. Magsaysay won reputation as Huk-busting defense minister under President Quirino. He bolted Liberal Party, however, because of corruption and joined opposition Nationalists.

THE NAME RAMON MAGSAYSAY was magic in the Philippines. The peppery son of a blacksmith was a shining beacon in an island-nation where corruption and fraud had sapped the economic strength and left the people politically disillusioned.

Magsaysay rose to the presidency in November, 1953, by an astounding 2-1 victory over incumbent Elpidio Quirino. He promptly put into effect numerous reforms that startled the slow-moving nation. He endeared himself to the public by throwing open the presidential palace to the poor bringing him their complaints.

But on March 17, 1957, a plane carrying the 49-year-old president crashed at Cebu City; Magsaysay was dead. With him went the dreams of millions.

Vice-President Carlos Garcia, a long-time Nationalist Party politician, assumed the presidency and almost immediately cries of fraud were heard again. Corruption so sapped the national economy that in 1959 Garcia acknowledged publicly that "not much is left in the Government till to pay bills."

Aware of rising discontent, Garcia put into effect a "Filipino First" policy that had a tinge of anti-Americanism. He likewise called for a graft-busting commission, but few Filipinos took the proposal seriously.

The new policy, although satisfying the nationalistic desires of Filipinos, failed to exploit the mineral and agricultural wealth of the islands. Much of the land lay untilled and the mines untapped.

By decade's end, rank-and-file Filipinos were casting about for a new Magsaysay but none was in sight.



DIFFICULT negotiations over use of U.S. bases in Philippines were handled by Ambassador Charles Bohlen, shown lighting cigarette for President Garcia. U.S. agreed to give Filipinos more voice in the operation of the installations.



DESPITE CLAIMS HUKBALAHAP revolt was virtually at end, reports kept coming to Manila as decade ended of further devastation of rural villages by Communist insurgents. Rebellion began in 1948, spread stubbornly until Magsaysay, as defense minister and then president, took personal charge of anti-Huk drive. He backed army action with land reforms to eliminate rural grievances. Huk chief Luis Taruc gave up in 1954, but revolt flared again when Magsaysay was killed.



VANGUARD OF RED forces marched into Hanoi on October 9, 1954, to occupy big northern city under terms of Geneva agreement. By 1960, Hanoi had turned into a ghost of once prosperous, gay city.

NERVOUS PEACE ruled war-torn Indochina in 1960 after a decade of turbulence that rewrote the map of this Southeast Asian land.

At Geneva, on July 12, 1954, the French signed away more than 60 years of control over the Associated States of Indochina. For almost five months 14,000 crack French troops had withstood a siege by overwhelming numbers of Communist-led Viet-minh forces at the fortress of Dien Bien Phu in Laos.

U.S. planes airlifted French paratroopers into the battle, but the aid was too little and too late.

By June, 1954, Dien Bien Phu had fallen, and French power with it. After the Geneva capitulation Red troops poured into North Vietnam.

STRIFE IN INDOCHINA

Battle of Dien Bien Phu brings end of French rule



The Geneva agreement split Indochina into four nations. Laos and Cambodia emerged as independent kingdoms, while Vietnam was divided into Korea-like halves—the Communists in the north and a Western-supported regime in the south.

Yet peace did not come after eight years of war. South Vietnamese strongman Ngo Dinh Diem was threatened by Red guerrillas, bandits, and power-hungry religious sects. In Laos, Communist-supported rebels fought Royal Laotian troops in the mountainous northern provinces. Cambodia, its wary eye on Red China, wavered toward "neutralism."

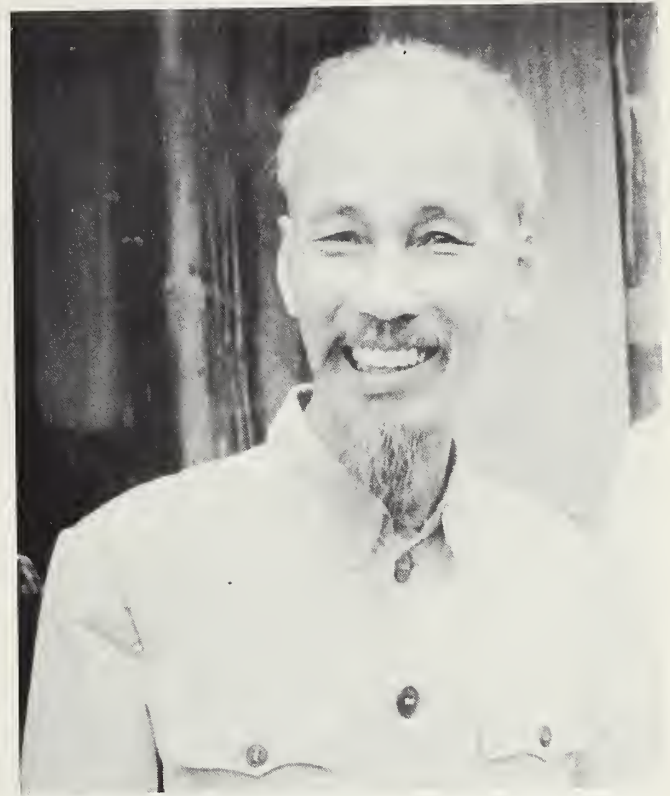
By late 1960, trying to stand on its own feet, Indochina was at a truce, but a truce which was at best uneasy.

SOME 60,000 FRENCH soldiers were killed during Indochina War. Many, such as these infantrymen, met death in defending villages against Communist rebels using hit-and-run jungle tactics.



WITH MOST of major nations attending, Geneva participants partitioned Vietnam at 17th parallel, gave Reds fertile plains and 60 percent of land in N. Vietnam.

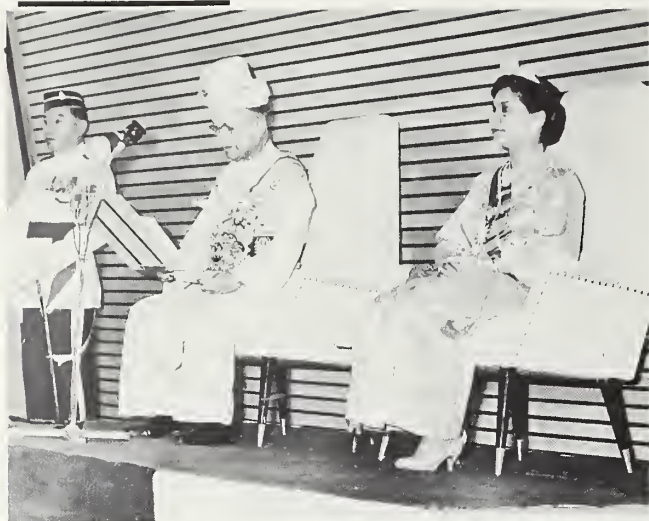
HEROINE OF Dien Bien Phu was French nurse Genevieve de Gallard-Terraube, who refused to evacuate and remained until wounded were airlifted from fort.



GUIDING LIGHT OF Communist victory in Indochina was wily Ho Chi-minh, who spent three decades in exile plotting rebel cause. His Red government became riddled with food shortages, small-scale uprisings after assuming power.

CAMBODIA'S NEUTRALIST Prince Norodom Sihanouk got royal treatment in 1957 visit to Moscow. Sihanouk favored India-like foreign policy since assuming power, but struck out late in decade against aggressive policies of Red China.





NAMED AS FIRST Paramount Ruler of Malayan Federation was Tuanku Abdul Rahman, ruler of Negri Sembilan State. Under Constitution, each of Federation's nine states would take turns as titular head of state. The Tuanku died on April 1, 1960, and Sultan of Selangor became new ruler.

His anti-Communist Alliance Party won endorsement at the polls in 1959.

Malaya's neighbor to the south—the island of Singapore—likewise achieved self government from Great Britain. On June 3, 1959, the onetime key British bastion in Asia was cut loose under Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, leader of the People's Action Party.

But independence came hard. Negotiations twice broke down over the knotty problem of Singapore's internal security. With the bulk of Singapore's population Chinese, Great Britain feared the island might turn toward Peking.

The fears appeared unfounded. Lee guided Singapore along a non-Communist course. But his chief goal, that of uniting with Malaya, remained unaccomplished. The Malays feared that Singapore's large Chinese population would affect Malaya's delicate political balance.

North of the Malay peninsula, pro-Western Thailand underwent a swift, bloodless coup in September, 1957, that deposed strongman Pibul Songgram and sent him into exile. His successor was Field Marshal Thanarat.

It was only one in a long history of bloodless coups which the peace-loving Thais accepted without dissent.

In 1958, Thanarat dissolved an elected parliament and replaced it with a handpicked assembly of which 181 of the 240 members were military figures.

SOUTHEAST ASIA, the rice bowl of the Orient, underwent sweeping political transformations during the decade and emerged in 1960 with relative stability.

Malaya, which had fought a 12-year battle with Communist guerrillas in the jungles, announced in July, 1960, that the emergency was over. British and native troops had virtually eliminated the insurgents. The death toll: some 12,000 rebels and 5000 government troops.

On August 31, 1957, amid pomp and ceremony, Great Britain formally turned over to Malaya the reins of government. Under the able leadership of Tuanku Abdul Rahman, the first prime minister, Malaya moved ahead both economically and politically.

SELF RULE FOR ASIANS

Independence comes to Malaya and Singapore;

Burma and Thailand accept U.S. aid



FIERY SINGAPORE attorney Lee Kuan Yew led battle for self-government, was named first Prime Minister in 1956. At first thought pro-Communist, Lee led his party along non-Red path, insisted, in broad five-year plan, that his aim was to industrialize island and encourage free trade unions.

Thailand's neighbor, Burma, played a neutral role through most of the decade, but in 1959 broke this policy to accept U.S. aid. Although it amounted only to \$30 million, it gratified U.S. officials who hoped it would portend a swing toward the West.

The reason for Burma's acceptance, probably, was strong resentment against Communist China for (1) incursions into Burmese territory in 1956 and (2) brutal smothering of the Tibetan revolt.

Burma, like Malaya, had its internal problems with insurgents. Karen tribesmen in Northern Burma killed thousands and cost the government millions in futile attempts to wipe out the rebels. Communist dissidents likewise remained a problem.

Within the political realm, Prime Minister U Nu faced opposition within his faction-riddled Anti-Fascist Peoples Freedom League. He stepped down for one year in an attempt to end dissent. Army Gen. Ne Win took over.

In February, 1960, U Nu regained a majority in Parliament and returned again as prime minister of Burma.

WAVE OF INDIGNATION swept Burma when Communist Chinese troops entered Burmese territory and occupied some 1000 square miles of territory in Shan states. Premier U Nu, shown (*above*) talking with Red Chinese Foreign Minister Chou En-lai, journeyed to Peking to settle border dispute. U Nu won agreement by Reds to withdraw troops, but later violations occurred. Burmese newspapermen (*r.*) indignantly picketed Soviet Embassy after being manhandled by guards when attempting to interview a Red diplomat being flown to Peking. He had tried to flee hospital following suicide try.



VIOLENT RIOTING swept Singapore in 1955 and 1956 and the government blamed it on Communist-led students. Disorders also flared in wake of series of strikes. With some 1.5 million residents of various groups (majority Chinese) crowded onto 224-square mile island, it took little to touch off rioting. One of major problems facing the government was rocketing birth rate. In 1959 births totaled 70,000, highest per capita rate in world. Scene above, showing police carting off water-soaked rioter, was repeated often during mid-decade. One United States correspondent, Gene Symonds of United Press, was killed in strike rioting by mob in May, 1955.



BUDDHISM PLAYED an important role (*above*) in the lives of Burmese, but friction broke out inside Premier U Nu's political party when he decided in 1959 to become priest. Opponents feared he would guide country into theocracy.

REVOLT RIPS INDONESIA

Sukarno's "Guided Democracy"
battles rebels and inflation



IT WAS A difficult decade for the Republic of Indonesia, but the government of President Sukarno managed to survive bloody revolution, mounting economic problems, inflation and a dozen political crises.

By mid-1960, Sukarno had emerged as a powerful political tightrope walker. He was undisputed head of Indonesian nation of 80 million, despite bitter opposition to his self-proclaimed policies of "guided democracy."

Sukarno, chosen Indonesia's first president on December 16, 1949, faced a serious threat to unity in 1955 when the South Moluccas declared their independence from the central government.

But the major revolt erupted December, 1956, on mineral-rich Sumatra when Army Col. Ahmad Hussein proclaimed autonomy for the island. Loyal troops contained the revolt, but four years later it still flickered on.

Politically, Sukarno faced growing dissatisfaction. Popular anti-Communist, Mohammed Hatta, co-founder of the republic, resigned the vice-presidency in 1955 in protest against Sukarno's dictatorial policies. But Sukarno pressed ahead.

In 1959, he dissolved the Constituent Assembly and established a 45-member advisory council to help him run the government. He likewise assumed the premiership.

Then, on Jan. 12, 1960, he gave himself the power to dissolve political parties opposed to the "aims of the State." Three months later, he suspended Parliament and appointed a new 261-member group, among them some 55 Communists or sympathizers.

Although Sukarno fought a verbal battle with Red China over his decree barring non-naturalized Chinese from engaging in business in rural areas, he maintained good relations with the Communist orbit. In 1960 he accepted a \$250 million grant from the USSR. The price: Keep the Republic of Indonesia on a neutralist course.



BANDUNG CONFERENCE brought together at Indonesian resort in April, 1955, leaders of 29 Asian and African nations, with Sukarno (above) as host. His guests included (seated, second l. to r.) Egypt's Nasser, India's Nehru, Burma's U Nu. Conference was intended to be historic milestone, but bogged down into separate Neutralist, pro-Communist and pro-West blocs, accomplished little. Comment of a diplomatic observer was: "Bandung showed there is no Afro-Asian unity."



FIRST FREE ELECTIONS in 1955 saw some 6 million Indonesians voting Communist ticket, presaged fears that island nation would go Red. Although Communists later picked up little strength, President Sukarno needed Red support for his coalition and named Communists to cabinet positions.



REBEL TROOPS, equipped with guns and planes, fought Army on many fronts on Sumatra, in Celebes and Moluccas in last half of decade. One of dissident leaders was former Army colonel Hasanuddin, shown addressing troops on Sumatra in 1959. Most Army troops remained loyal to central government.



ANZUS PACT in 1952 bound Australia, New Zealand and the U.S. to provide for joint military security in the event of Communist attack in the Pacific. Secretary of State Dean Acheson is shown addressing delegation at first conference.



SIDNEY SKYLINE reflects U.S. brand names, many now made in Australia, and highlights the post WW II commercial revolution which turned the eyes of Australian industrialists toward the United States for necessary investment capital.

NEW LOOK "DOWN UNDER"

Australia, New Zealand industrialize as wealth mounts

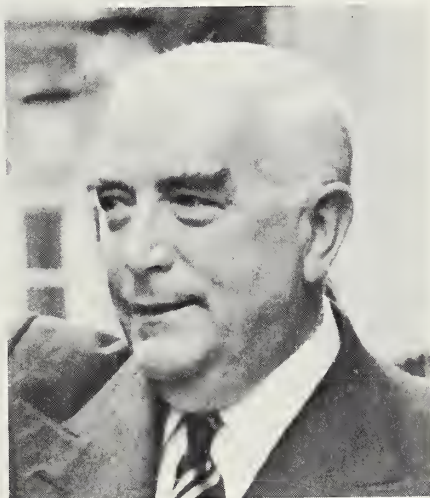
AUSTRALIA and New Zealand, with the beginning of the '50s, entered a dynamic period of growth.

Sharing a common background, the two southernmost members of the British Commonwealth "Club" also shared important strides in industrialization, education and social welfare.

Anzac political activity mainly centered upon a labor-conservative struggle. During the decade a double switch occurred in the two nations. Ousting the Labor Party in 1951, Australian Prime Minister Robert Menzies' Liberal-Country Party coalition increased its plurality in 1955, again in 1958. In the 1957 New Zealand elections, however, control shifted from the National Party to Labor.

Both countries widely expanded their international operations. In 1951, Australia signed a Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement with the U.S., signed the Pacific Security Treaty and announced full support of the Colombo Plan, designed to raise Southeast Asia's living standard. Although already joined in defense by the ANZUS pact, Australia and New Zealand decided against parochialism by joining the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization in 1954.

Australia's abundant natural resources, skilled labor force and attractive tax structure were primarily responsible for the 1959 \$14 billion Gross National Product, unmatched in its history. British immigrants had always been preponderant, but an easing of restrictions drew pilgrims from other parts of Europe, strengthening the labor force and the economy. New Zealand, also on a swift road to industrialization, was blessed in 1959 with a record \$3.2 billion Gross National Product and seized the world lead position in the mechanization of the dairy industry.



R. G. MENZIES Australian PM during the past decade of change and growth.

Aided by accelerating U.S. and British investment, Australia and New Zealand arrived at full partnership among Free World nations. Australia, for example, had the largest steel mill in the British Commonwealth and produced 29% of the world's wool.

Australia and her neighbor New Zealand were visited by most of the Royal Family, including Queen Elizabeth II and her husband Prince Philip; also, a host of movie stars.

In 1956 Australia was site of the Olympic Games, won by the USSR in a surprising upset of the U.S.

Prospering economically and socially under stable governments, Australians and New Zealanders looked ahead to increased growth in the '60s.

NEW ZEALAND CATTLE on the way to market. Dairy products and livestock continued to account for nearly 80% of New Zealand's export trade. However, recent rich uranium ore discoveries promised to open new vistas for introduction of capital from outside the country and added exports.



INDIA QUESTIONS "COEXISTENCE"

Red Chinese aggression shatters neutralist dream; Communists ousted in Kerala after winning election plurality; Congress Party hold weakens

MID-1960 SAW India's policy of "peaceful coexistence" with Communist China almost shattered, even though its first and only Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, still stubbornly advocated United Nations membership for Peking.

When the decade ended, the Chinese juggernaut not only had crushed the autonomy of Tibet, which the Mao Tse-tung government had solemnly promised Nehru to respect, but had rolled across the frontiers in 1959 to occupy 51,000 square miles of territory recognized for more than a century as Indian.

Meanwhile, near India's southern tip, native Communists had won power in a free election (so far, the only instance on record) in the unemployment-blighted state of Kerala. But they were ousted July 30, 1959, by India's President, Rajendra Prasad, in a welter of administrative collapse and massive popular resistance, and were soundly beaten in the subsequent election.

China's drive to assimilate and Communize doggedly Buddhist Tibet—despite repeated pledges to India that it would respect the state's autonomy and religion—led to a 1959 rebellion in which at least 65,000 Tibetans were killed, 1000 monasteries destroyed and thousands of refugees, including Tibet's sacrosanct ruler, the Dalai Lama, fled across the Himalayas to India. (Late in 1960 the outbreaks—and slaughter—were still continuing.)

In April, 1960, talks between Nehru and Chinese Red Foreign Minister Chou En-lai failed to bring a settlement, and Indian troops massed in the border areas.

Although Nehru's Congress Party, in two elections, retained three-fourths of the seats in the Union Parliament, it lost ground in the states. Continuous power since independence had made it complacent, flabby and, some charged, corrupt. India's big political puzzle was: after Nehru, 71 in 1960, who—and what?

Economically, the First Five Year Plan, ended in 1956, raised national income 15% and brought self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. The second, ending in 1961, called for total investment of \$14.6 billion.

Huge grants of aid, mostly from the U.S., played a vital role in the plans. U.S. assistance since 1950 totaled \$2 billion, including \$927 million in surplus agricultural commodities. A \$1.3 billion wheat loan (17 million tons) concluded in May, 1960 reflected the importance the U.S. attaches to India. Soviet aid, mainly a million-ton-per-year steel mill, totaled \$678 million.

However, India's 400 million, growing at the rate of 7 million per year, threatened to outrun existing food supplies. Average per capita income was \$62 yearly.

India's 13 year dispute with Pakistan over their common claims to Kashmir continued to smolder, despite efforts for a plebiscite. Nehru feared that in a free vote he might lose this 80% Muslim territory. However, there were hints that India and Pakistan might resolve their differences to face Red China.



SEEKING REFUGE, Tibet's Dalai Lama arrived in India in April, 1959. Red China took complete control, installed his chief native rival, the Panchen Lama, as figurehead leader.



ILL-DEFINED BORDER along the snowy crest of the Himalayas, formerly a dispute only among map-makers, became a hot issue when Chinese troops occupied 51,000 sq. miles in 1959.

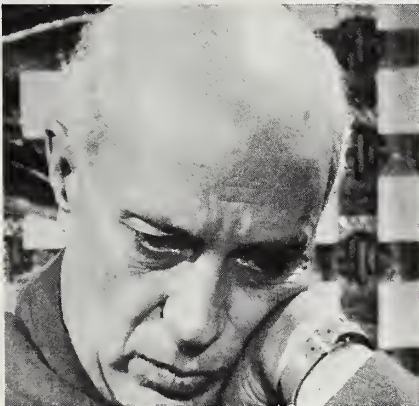


FACING Chinese border claims and feudal politicians at home, B. P. Koirala won Nepal's first elections in 1959.



PRESIDENT EISENHOWER looks on as Nehru speaks at opening of U.S. exhibit at 1959 World Agricultural Fair

in New Delhi. Thousands of Indians lined the streets to greet the U.S. President during his December visit.



BROODING PREMIER Nehru, already 71, wrestled with complacent party, divisive nation, growing Chinese threat.



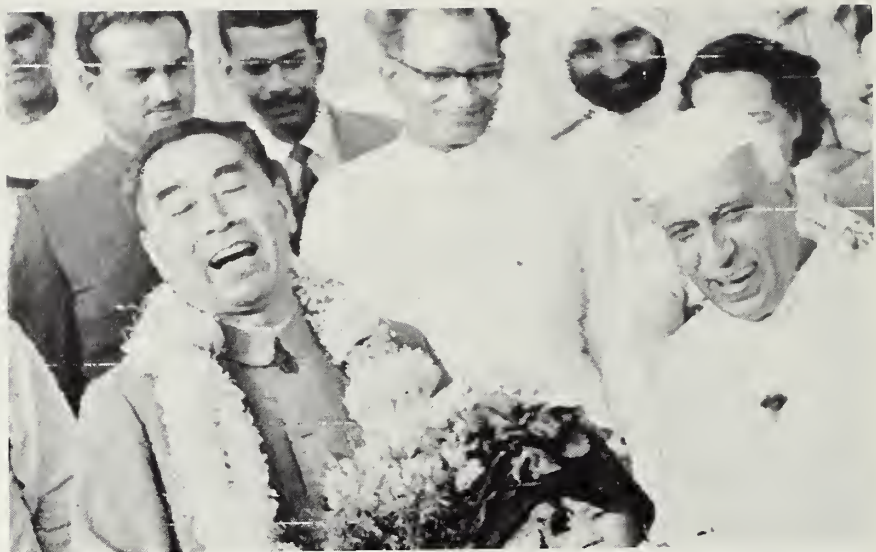
TRAGIC STAMPEDE at Allahabad's Hindu festival in 1954 trampled 500 to death, injured thousands, scattered belongings.



COMMUNIST RULE ends in tragedy. Here, an Indian mourns his wife shot by Communist police as they demonstrated against state control of Kerala's 4000 private schools. Elected in 1957, Red government alienated majority of populace by 1959.



STUDENTS PROTEST outside Chinese embassy on Nov. 4, 1959. Angrily shouting "Death to Chou En-lai," 3000 condemned border encroachment on India.



BEFORE THE SPARRING, India's Prime Minister Nehru and China's Premier Chou En-lai greet each other with smiles upon the latter's arrival in New

Delhi April 19, 1960. Six days of talks failed to solve their border dispute. Nehru firmly refused to barter away territory occupied by Chinese troops.



WORLD'S FIRST WOMAN prime minister was Ceylon's Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, widow of Prime Minister Solomon W.R.D. Bandaranaike, assassinated by fanatic Buddhist monk

in 1959. She vowed to replace him, swept Freedom Party to upset victory after highly emotional campaign. Shown with son, Anura, she listens to July 20, 1960, election returns.

PAKISTAN SEEKS STABILITY

Ayub Khan ousts Mirza; Army regime tightens reins, begins new five year plan, strengthens ties with West

PAKISTAN's new Constitution, adopted February 29, 1956, set up a republican form of government within the British Commonwealth.

Faced with perennial political instability, Iskander Mirza, its first president, was forced, Oct. 7, 1958, to suspend the Constitution, dismiss the legislatures and declare martial law. This centralization of control was tightened by Gen. Ayub Khan who ousted him three weeks later.

In spite of political turmoil, Pakistan boosted its national income 20% between 1949 and 1957. A 10 million expansion in population, however, cut the per capita gain to 7%. A \$2.5 billion second Five Year Plan, started in 1960, hoped to add another 20% to national income and create two million new jobs.

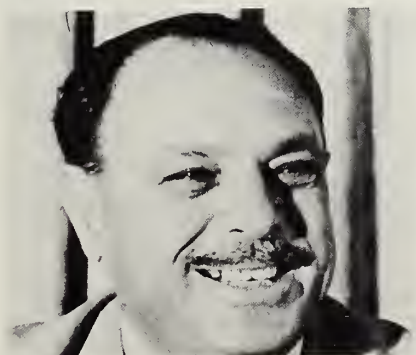
U.S. aid by the end of 1957 reached \$693 million. Of this, \$94 million was defense and \$163 million agricultural commodities. Two loans in 1959 provided \$31 million for railway improvement. In September 1959 Pakistan announced that a consortium of four British and American companies would build a \$31 million oil refinery in Karachi.

Political changes at no time altered Pakistan's firm pro-West orientation.

By the end of 1959 Pakistan and India were able to resolve minor border issues. However, Kashmir and the Indus River issues remained unsolved: Pakistan needed the waters of the Indus, which rise in India, to water its own arid plains.



OLD ASIAN VIRTUES, simplicity and austerity (*above*), reflect the determination of the Ayub government to tighten the national belt in order to build a 20th Century economy. The results are shown (*below*) in the construction boom in Karachi. With generous foreign aid, largely from the U.S., Pakistan had modernized its railways, expanded port facilities, launched new industries, raised food output.



RULING BY DECREE since 1958, Gen. Ayub Khan closed black markets, pushed land reform, promised elections "soon."



SECRETARY DULLES confers with Governor-General Ghulam Mohammed (*l.*) and Prime Minister Mohammed Ali (*r.*) on his May 1953 visit. A staunch American ally, Pakistan was a member of both the Baghdad Pact and the SEATO alliance.



FIDEL CASTRO'S triumphant entry into Havana in January, 1959, may well have been high point of his career. A year later, many of the men who had fought beside him had lost

hope for future of revolution, were fleeing to U.S. In mid-1960, reports from Cuba were that Castro was seriously ill, might give government to his radical younger brother, Raul.

LATIN AMERICA TURNS TOWARD DEMOCRACY

Old line dictatorships fade out; but Reds gain Cuban foothold

AT THE END of a turbulent decade, most of the nations of Latin America were, on balance, better off—politically, economically and socially—than they had been at its beginning.

In the early '50s, democracy had collapsed in Argentina and Venezuela and was collapsing in Colombia; the small nations of Central America were on a merry-go-round of revolution and counter-revolution; the political tide seemed to be running toward totalitarianism, instead of away from it, and hardly a nation had a government so stable that it could say "it can't happen here."

By 1960, there was reason to hope that the tide had turned.

Three small nations (the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Paraguay) were still ruled by dictators, and Cuba was in revolutionary upheaval; but everywhere else, democratic regimes were in office, and had at least a fighting chance to survive.

In most countries, the military still held the balance of power, as it had done down through the generations.

It would continue to do so until politicians—and the electorate—had time to learn the habit of solving their difference at the polls, not on the barricades.

But, in the democratic revolutions of Argentina, Venezuela and Colombia, and in lesser political upheavals elsewhere, the leaders of the armed forces had behaved with a new sense of political responsibility.

It could only be hoped that the military men of the '60s would, if they had to intervene in politics, follow the example of officers like Aramburu of Argentina, Larrazabal of Venezuela, Teixeira Lott of Brazil.

While Latin America's political upheavals were making headlines, its economic and social revolution was moving quietly forward. The progress of the '50s was often painful and erratic, but it was a real progress.



JUAN PERON, in exile in Panama, had more reason to grin than most ousted dictators; he still had some 2 million loyal supporters in Argentina. However, chance of his comeback was slim.

The basic problem confronting the Latin American states was the vast gulf between a small, wealthy, highly educated upper class, of predominantly European stock, and the hungry, semi-literate masses.

This problem was least acute in Argentina, Chile and Uruguay, whose social patterns had been changed by substantial European immigration in the 19th and 20th centuries, and in relatively wealthy Venezuela and Brazil; Latin America badly needed a middle class.

Everybody knew how to close the gap—industrialization, diversification of agriculture, heavy government spending on public works, health, education, etc.

But all of this cost money—more than most of the Latin American states had, even more than they could hope to raise in the near future by wooing foreign investors (often a politically dangerous course, since ultra-nationalist sentiment was strong), or receive in grants and aid from the U.S. and the United Nations.

All of it required honest, efficient, imaginative administrators—hard to find when governmental corruption and bureaucratic mediocrity were hallowed by tradition.

And, above all, the process of economic expansion, where it was underway, caused such severe growing pains—in inflation, trade deficits and unbalanced budgets—that the cure seemed almost worse than the disease.



MARCOS PEREZ JIMENEZ was among dictators whose regimes were overthrown in '50s. The mild-looking, bespectacled Venezuelan ran one of hemisphere's harshest police states from 1952 to 1958.



ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (above), first meeting of heads of state, Panama, 1956, was kept busy during '50s with problems ranging from economic woes of member states to charges of "aggression" against U.S. by Cuba's Castro.

The evidence of the '50s showed, however, that there could be a middle course between economic stagnation—which would perpetuate social inequality—and economic chaos, and that the nations of Latin America were learning to steer it.

Foreign capital, public and private, poured into the continent, although there was need for still more. New mines and oil fields were opening up vast stores of underground wealth; factories were going up; highways, railroads and power plants, schools, hospitals and homes

were being built faster than ever before—though still not fast enough to meet all the needs of countries with soaring birth rates.

And by the end of the decade, although economic instability was still a very serious problem, it was less rampant than it had been in the earlier years.

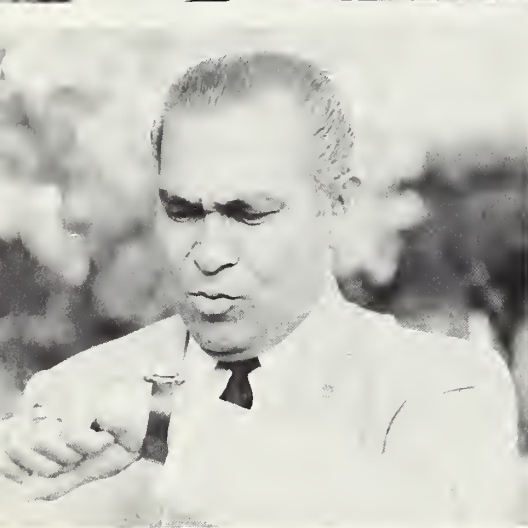
Men like President Frondizi and Finance Minister Alsogaray of Argentina, President Prado and Finance Minister Beltran of Peru, President Alessandri of Chile, were instituting programs that worked.

Budgets were being balanced, and inflation—though still bad enough to rob urban workers of most of the fruits of progress—was being brought slowly under control.

Of course, Latin America's political problem and its social-economic one were chicken and egg.

Without reasonable political stability, hopes for real economic progress would be dim; governments had to be able to launch long-range programs, get in four or six years of work on them, and turn them over to competent successors; foreign investors had to be given confidence that their investments would be safe. And, without economic progress, and the resultant growth of a responsible electorate with a real stake in its country's welfare, the danger of revolution could not be expected to vanish.

Latin America needed money, time and peace—a big order for the 1960s, but not an entirely impossible one.



Castro ousts Batista, turns on U.S., moves into Marxist bloc

STUDENT RIOTS (*r.*) were frequent during years of Batista rule. Not only the liberal intellectuals of Cuba, but the vast majority of the middle class, were strongly anti-Batista; Fidel Castro's revolutionaries had almost universal support.



Latin America Continued

DICTATOR BATISTA was popular with army, if with nobody else, when he seized power in 1952 (*upper l.*). When time ran out for his regime, he fled to Dominican Republic (*lower l.*).

OF ALL the revolutions and counter-revolutions that crowded the '50s in Latin America, Fidel Castro's rise to power in Cuba was the most dramatic.

It was also, very possibly, dangerous—not only for Cuba, but for the hemisphere and even the Free World.

The man Castro ousted was Fulgencio Batista, a former army sergeant who had usurped power in 1952 and maintained it with a reign of terror that few other Latin American dictatorships could match.

Castro was one of the students who mounted a tragic and futile attack on a Havana army barracks in 1953; he was seized, released, fled to Mexico, and returned in 1957 with the nucleus of a guerrilla army.

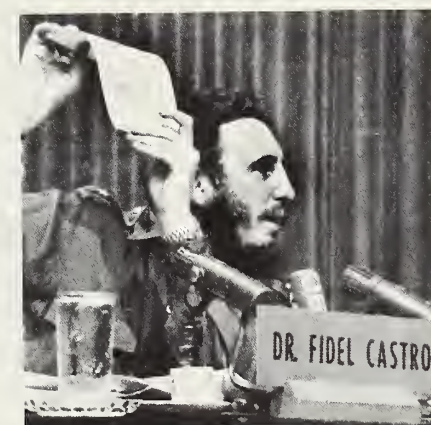
His 26th of July Movement—named for the anniversary of the barracks attack—gained wide popular support, and after two years of bitterly fought civil war, the Batista forces simply collapsed.

On Jan. 1, 1959, Fidel Castro and his bearded revolutionaries came down out of the mountains as heroes.

But in the months after the revolution, the unshaven, ebullient Castro took charge in a way that disturbed most outside observers—and many Cubans.



CASTRO fought guerrilla war against Batista from hideaway in Sierra Maestra mountains of eastern Cuba (*l.*). One of history's most public relations-conscious revolutionaries, he let a number of sympathetic U.S. journalists into his camp for long visits. His men's skilled now-you-see-them-now-you-don't guerrilla tactics and fine relations with farmers frustrated regular army attacks.



His "utopian radical" program called for such measures as distribution to the peasants of more arable land than there actually is in all of Cuba.

Before his first year in office was over, he had launched a series of vitriolic attacks against U.S. "imperialism"—although Washington had given his regime friendly recognition and taken no reprisals against the expropriation (with compensation only vaguely promised) of large U.S.-owned sugar plantations and ranches.

And, as his second year began, he appeared to be moving closer and closer to Soviet communism. When the USSR's star salesman, Anastas Mikoyan, visited Cuba early in '60 (*above*), he was showered with official honors.

Tension reached its height when, on June 29, Castro expropriated (without even an offer of compensation) U.S.-owned oil refineries (*below*) which had refused to process Soviet oil. Washington retaliated by slashing U.S. imports of Cuban sugar—and Soviet Premier Khrushchev immediately offered to buy all the sugar Cuba could sell, and to defend the country, militarily if necessary.

Most cool-headed observers seriously doubted that Khrushchev would make good on either his promises or his threats. But even the remote possibility that Cuba, just a few miles from U.S. territory, might fall into the Soviet orbit was seriously disquieting. And so was the much greater chance that the Castro regime would do much to encourage Communism elsewhere in the hemisphere.



ARGENTINE LABOR idolized Peron (*r.*, a Peronista union rally), and he returned their affection. Nothing was too good—or too expensive—for the *descamisados*, or “shirtless ones,” as he called his supporters. His regime encouraged wage increases, spent billions on social services, while ignoring agriculture, traditional mainstay of nation’s economy.



Argentine Army overthrows Peron; Frondizi wins in free ballot



JUAN AND EVA PERON made an unbeatable political team (*above*), on which blonde Evita may well have supplied more than half the brains. She took charge of social services for women and children, spent as freely—and was as popular—as her husband. She almost ran for vice president with him in 1951, but opposition from conservative members of government was too great. Shortly thereafter, she fell ill; ravaged by cancer (*r.*), she cast her last vote from a hospital bed.

ARGENTINA’S JUAN PERON, one of the most spectacularly successful demagogues of the 20th Century, was at the height of his power and popularity as the decade began.

The fact that he was fast driving the nation into bankruptcy (at the end of World War II, when Peron rose to power, Argentina was one of the world’s wealthiest countries and a major exporter of beef and wheat; by 1953, beef was rationed and wheat was on the import list) did not bother his fanatically loyal working class supporters.

His downfall may have begun when his wife and shrewd political partner, Eva, died in 1952; however, he successfully crushed all opposition for another two years.

Then, in October, 1954, he launched a cold war against the Catholic Church. This tipped the scales against him; revolts began in June, 1955, and continued through the summer until the army decided that enough was enough.





CATHOLIC LAYMEN (l.) paraded in Buenos Aires on Holy Thursday, 1955, to protest Peron's anti-clerical drive. Fearing growing influence of church, possible formation of Catholic party, he banished religious leaders, legalized divorce, fired priests from teaching jobs, ended government subsidization of religious work. It was his fatal mistake.



ARTURO FRONDISI (above), Argentina's first post-revolutionary president, turned out to be a shrewd and courageous politician and a grave disappointment to his Peronista supporters, who expected him to reinstitute national giveaway program. His stiff austerity measures led to a wave of strikes in 1959; the army, which could have deposed him as easily as it had Peron, forced him to appoint a new cabinet, but let him stay in power. A year later, he was still hanging on, even slightly stronger.

Peron was ousted by the military in September, 1955, and a military junta, headed first by Gen. Eduardo Lonardi and then by Gen. Pedro Aramburu, took over.

The nation's first post-Peron election was held in 1957, to choose delegates for a constitutional convention. Peron, from his exile in Venezuela, urged his supporters to cast blank ballots (voting is compulsory in Argentina), and 2 million of them did. Delegates favoring the government's reform constitution won by narrowest of margins.

In the presidential election of 1958, the 2 million Peronista voters swung the balance to Arturo Frondizi, and the world watched him take office with extreme apprehension.

However, Frondizi soon proved that he had no intention of paying his political debt to the former dictator. In two stormy years, he rammed through an austerity program that, by decade's end, was beginning to repair the greater part of the damage of Peron's economic orgies.

"PERON OR DEATH" smeared on Buenos Aires wall (r.) symbolizes continuing influence of absent dictator in Argentine politics. Two million voters, or approximately one-fourth of the electorate, were still loyal to him in the 1960 parliamentary elections, showed their dissatisfaction with Frondizi regime by casting blank ballots. In Argentina's multi-party system, they held the balance of power, and could almost certainly elect any candidate unscrupulous enough to solicit their voting support.





ROJAS PINILLA tried to win support of Colombian workers in his bid for permanent power, but failed. Organized labor joined all other groups, including the powerful Catholic church, to bring about his downfall. At decade's end, two years after revolution, Colombian democracy was again running smoothly.

Colombia, Venezuela expel dictators, restore democratic rule

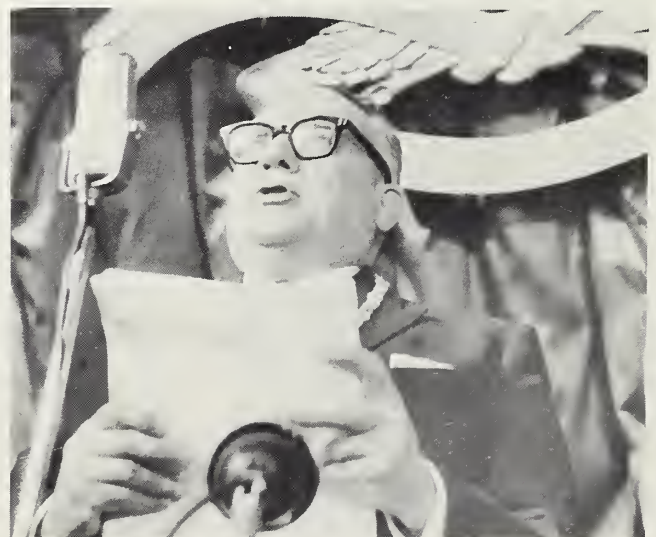


VENEZUELAN revolution began on New Year's Day, 1958; rioting in the streets of Caracas was followed by a general strike on January 21. Then, after two bloody days in which government forces fought civilian rebels (*above*) and hundreds died, top military brass told Perez Jimenez to get out.

VENEZUELA entered the '50s under the rule of a military junta which had ousted a weak democratic regime in 1948. In 1952, a presidential election was held; but the junta stopped counting ballots when the vote was running two to one against it, and announced the "victory" of its candidate, Marcos Perez Jimenez. For the next six years, Perez Jimenez ran an increasingly oppressive dictatorship. Popular resentment was lulled by the oil rich nation's spectacular prosperity, but it finally flared in 1957, when the dictator returned himself to power for another six years on the basis of a "yes or no" plebiscite. In January, 1958, the dictator was ousted by a popular uprising and another military junta took over. But this one was headed by honest, conscientious Adm. Wolfgang Larrazabal, who called for free elections within months, accepted his own defeat, and did all he could to help the new president, Romulo Betancourt, get on with the assignment of restoring democracy to Venezuela.

TRADITIONALLY democratic Colombia began the decade in a state of political chaos. The inability of either of the major parties — Liberals and Conservatives — to maintain control led to an army coup in 1953, and the rise to power of Gen. Gustavo Rojas Pinilla. Four years later, he had still not gotten around to calling elections; late in 1957, his puppet National Assembly endorsed him for a second term. The nation then staged an almost bloodless revolution; students rioted, workers struck, businessmen closed stores and plants, and the Army simply advised the dictator to leave quietly. Liberals and Conservatives appeared to have learned their lesson; they stopped squabbling, agreed to a 12-year plan for bipartisan government drawn up by provisional regime, and in 1958 elected Liberal Alberto Lleras Camargo president.

ROMULO BETANCOURT, Venezuela's post-revolutionary president, had kept his Democratic Action Party alive underground during 11 years of military rule and dictatorship; it swamped opponents at the polls in '58. Revolutionary leader Larrazabal's presidential bid was hurt by Communist ties.





PERENNIAL MAVERICK of Peruvian politics, Victor Raul Haya de la Torre (*l.*) left Lima for Mexico City in 1954, after five years in the Colombian embassy, which he was not allowed to leave after seeking political asylum there in 1949.

NATIONALIZATION of tin mines was one of first official acts of Bolivia's 1952-1956 president, Victor Paz Estenssoro (*r.*). His Nationalist Revolutionary party stayed in power with Hernan Siles Zuazo (1956-60), was expected to win handily in 1960 campaign. Bolivians (*lower r.*, a typical group at polls) were vehemently nationalistic, anti-U.S., in spite of—or because of—their economic dependence on Northern neighbor. Anti-Yankee sentiment flared most dramatically in 1959, when *Time* Magazine quoted U.S. embassy official in La Paz, saying nation should be 'abolished.'



EVEN in the countries where major political upheaval was avoided, the forces of growth and change were at work and tension was high.

Chile, politically one of the most stable and economically one of the most advanced of the Latin American states, battled inflation and labor troubles throughout the decade, and made some strides toward diversification of its copper-and-nitrate-based economy with oil, steel production.

Peru, also relatively stable and prosperous, nevertheless also suffered acute economic growing pains throughout most of the '50s. In 1959, however, it launched a well-planned austerity program; a year later, currency was stable, the budget balanced and the outlook bright.

Landlocked, leftist Bolivia was plagued by the worst inflation of all, and heavily dependent upon U.S. aid. But there, too, government efforts for stabilization were bearing some fruit by decade's end.

A boom in bananas helped another nearby country, Ecuador, along the uphill road to prosperity.

Backward Paraguay, under the little-publicized but firmly established dictatorship of Alfred Stroessner, enjoyed remarkable stability at the price of extremely slow economic development.

Neighboring Uruguay, which, with its political and cultural sophistication and high living standard, provided a striking contrast, was the scene of an interesting governmental experiment. In 1952, it abolished the presidency and established a Swiss-style nine-man executive council.

CHILE marked its 27th revolution-free year in 1960. Carlos Ibanez del Campo (*r.*) was president during most of the decade; he was succeeded in 1958 by Jorge Alessandri, who launched a new anti-inflation program that balanced '59 budget, gave real hope for future.



OIL loomed large in Peruvian plans for economic expansion. All over the continent, vast stores of underground wealth—petroleum, metals and minerals — promised a future prosperity.





GETULIO VARGAS (*l.*) ruled Brazil as dictator from 1930 to 1945, performed astonishing feat of making comeback as freely elected president in 1951. Threat of coup by army officers who feared that he planned to re-usurp dictatorial powers drove him to suicide in 1954. His economic policies were more conservative than those of next elected President, Juscelino Kubitschek (*r.*). Under both regimes, U.S.-Brazilian relations were excellent, private foreign investment encouraged, although Kubitschek flirted briefly with extremists.



Brazil builds new capital; inflation hampers industrialization

EVERYTHING went up in Brazil during the '50s—including, unfortunately, the cost of living.

The giant nation's population soared to 66 million. Its cities mushroomed; a new capital, Brasilia, rose out of the wilderness of its central plateau; it boosted industrial and agricultural output to new highs, attracted millions of dollars in private foreign investment and spent millions more in loans from the World Bank, Export-Import Bank and International Monetary Fund on development of its vast potential in steel, oil, mining and other industries. And, from 1950 on, it battled runaway inflation that grew worse year by year.

Economic expansion and its accompanying growing pains were the major preoccupation of Brazil's political leaders, Getulio Vargas, who committed suicide during his presi-



BUILDING TYPIFIES MODERN ARCHITECTURE OF NEW BRAZILIAN CAPITAL

dential term in 1954, Joao Cafe Filho, his successor, and Juscelino Kubitschek, chief executive from 1956 to 1960.

Kubitschek, a likeable leader whose ambition and optimism for his country seemed to know no bounds (Brasilia, a multi-million dollar monument to faith in the nation's future,

was his pet project), tried to fight inflation by riding it out—legislating frequent wage increases, spending huge sums on public works, and keeping more money rolling off the government printing presses.

When cost of living rose 50% in 1959 over 1958 and hard-pressed workers began rioting in Brazil's major cities, it appeared that the inflation issue might play a key role in the defeat of the government party's 1960 presidential candidate, Marshal Teixeira Lott, 65-year-old soldier.

Julio Quadros, the opposition candidate, was a former school teacher whose meteoric rise in politics had begun only in 1953, when he ran for, and was elected mayor of Sao Paulo.

One of the most popular and deserving men in Brazilian public life, Quadros, in mid-1960, was fighting for the chance to lead Brazil into the new decade—his chance was good.



COFFEE was one of mainstays of Brazilian economy (*l.*, shipment ready to load at Santos). 1959 was a bumper year with record 17.7 million bags sold.

British Caribbean colonies form new Commonwealth

A NEW NATION was born in the Caribbean in April, 1958, when the West Indies Federation—made up of 10 small islands and island groups—became a member of the British Commonwealth.

In its first parliamentary elections, the leftist Federal Labor Party won a slim majority, and Sir Grantley H. Adams, former Prime Minister of Barbados, became the first Prime Minister of the new state.

The members of the Federation are Jamaica, Trinidad-Tobago, Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Dominica and Antigua.

They arch over 7700 miles of the Caribbean (see map, r.), with Trinidad and Jamaica 1000 miles apart. Their total population is about 3 million, and their total land area no bigger than that of Massachusetts. Sun, sea, calypso songs and rum make the West Indies one of the world's pleasantest playgrounds.

Among their other commodities are sugar, bananas, bauxite (on Jamaica), asphalt (on Trinidad) and spices. However, most of the islands' people are poor, and the new government planned an ambitious program of industrial development and agricultural diversification.

It was hoped that union would in itself bolster the West Indian econo-

my by eliminating the problem of complex customs and immigration laws for each tiny island, thus permitting a free flow of goods and people throughout the Federation.

However, after the Federation's first two years of statehood, it was clear that union was easier to achieve on paper than in reality.

The islands were plagued by parochialism, squabbling and inept leadership; it was feared that Jamaica, the largest and most prosperous, might be leaning toward secession.



CHIEF MINISTERS of Jamaica and Trinidad, Norman Manley (l.) and Eric Williams (r.), refused to run for Federal parliament in '58, preferring to stay home, keep their parties under control.



HINDU PRIEST FROM TRINIDAD, BARBADOS REGIMENTAL BUGLER, BRITISH-BORN SUGAR PLANTER ARE TYPICAL CITIZENS OF FEDERATION



VIOLENCE AND BLOODSHED marked the years of Communist domination in Guatemala. (Above), a 1951 riot in Guatemala City. Supporters and foes of the Arbenz regime, equally fanatic, rioted whenever a controversial law was passed.

Pro-Reds lose Guatemala; Trujillo seems shaky



CENTRAL AMERICA's most critical political crisis of the decade was the rise to power, in the early '50s, of a strongly Communist-oriented regime in Guatemala. In March, 1951, popular young Jacobo Arbenz Guzman (*lower r.*) won the presidency in free elections. Within months, his government was veering sharply to the left. Many of the reforms it instituted, such as land distribution, were badly needed and long overdue; but what soon began to alarm U.S. observers—and many Guatemalans—were its obviously pro-Soviet sympathies. By 1953, when Arbenz expropriated 240,000 acres of United Fruit Co. land, pro-Communist and anti-Communist demonstrations were rocking the country. A year later, a successful revolt, which almost certainly had U.S. backing, was mounted by Col. Carlos Castillo Armas (*above*), and Communism had lost its first foothold in the Western Hemisphere. As President, Castillo Armas struggled to steer a middle course between reaction and radicalism and return the nation to stability; he had achieved some measure of success before his tragic assassination in '57.

THE SIX tiny nations of Central America (Guatemala, Panama, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras) and their Caribbean neighbors (the Dominican Republic, Haiti) spent the '50s inching painfully toward a place in the sun.

Poverty and political unrest were endemic throughout the area. The violent rise and fall of governments was so much a matter of routine that a president who served out his term and turned his office over to a successor chosen in reasonably free elections was a rare phenomenon.

(Exceptions to the rule of political chaos were reliably democratic Costa Rica on the one hand, totally totalitarian Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic on the other.)

An agricultural economy based on a few all-important export crops (coffee, cotton, bananas), an unfavorable export-import balance and governmental extravagance and corruption were the chief causes of economic ills.

At decade's end, however, the outlook seemed to be brightening.

Political tensions were down from a boil to a simmer. Governmental austerity programs and drives for diversification were in full swing.

Most of the little nations received a valuable economic shot in the arm when the U.S. agreed to split United Fruit Co.'s taxes on Central American operations 60%-40% with producing countries instead of 50-50.

And, most importantly, Central America—like Latin America as a whole—appeared to have realized that its hopes for economic strength lay in union. Plans for a common market and a cooperative drive to stimulate manufacturing were taking a definite shape throughout 1960.



At the end of the decade, by far the most powerful of Latin America's few surviving dictators was Trujillo of the Dominican Republic.

Trujillo had held the island nation in an iron grip since 1930, and he showed no intention of loosening it.

He had instituted a "cult of personality" that dictators of bigger countries might well have envied. The capital city was named for him; so were roads, bridges, dams, schools, factories. His portrait hung in virtually every Dominican home. Newspapers published fulsome articles about him, and their letters columns were crowded with messages from citizens who found it advisable to praise "El Benefactor."

There was no doubt that the Trujillo years had been one long reign

of terror for those who opposed him, or that much of the wealth that 30 years of stability had brought to the country had gone straight into the pockets of the large Trujillo family. (His brother was nominal president.)

However, he still had the support of the masses, whose standard of living he had undeniably raised.

The growing opposition to his regime came from the business and professional classes, and was winning the support of the Catholic hierarchy.

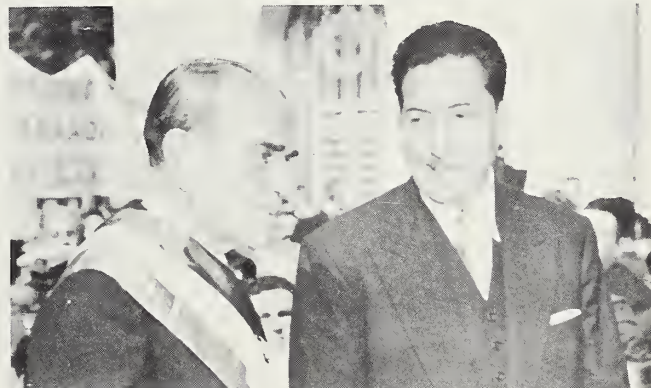
The giant question mark was the military, loyal for how long?

A pattern very similar to the one that had led to Juan Peron's downfall in Argentina may be forming.

A revolt in January, 1960, was put down, but many observers believed that Trujillo's days were numbered.



GENERALISSIMO Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina was 68 in 1960. He had nominally relinquished presidency to brother Hector, but was still "Supreme Chief."



Perennial Panamanian resentment over U.S. occupation of the Panama Canal Zone exploded briefly into violence in late 1959, when young nationalist agitators (*above*) tangled with U.S. troops.

Panama's president, Ernesto de la Guardia, had won substantial concessions from the U.S. on jobs and pay for Panamanian workers in the Canal Zone, but had failed to win the right to fly the Panamanian flag beside the U.S. flag in the Zone, which was what the nationalists wanted most. His successor, Roberto Chiari, who took office in June, 1960, was expected to press the flag demand harder; the possibility that he might go so far as to attempt nationalization of the Canal was remote but disquieting.

Chiari had taken office in orderly fashion, but earlier in the decade, Panama had its share of political turbulence. Arnulfo Arias was deposed when he tried to establish a dictatorship in 1951; his successor, Jose Antonio Remon, was assassinated in 1953.

PUBLIC PROJECTS like waterworks, beautified by Diego Rivera mosaics, in Mexico City suburb of Lerma (*r.*) helped boost Mexico's expanding economy. Although the rural masses were still poor, Mexico had progressed much farther along the road to stable prosperity than had most of its neighbors.

MEXICO was the exception that proved the rule on the Latin American political scene; orderly democracy prevailed, as it had since the early 1930s. (*Above*), retiring president Miguel Aleman (*r.*), rides in parade with incoming chief executive Adolfo Ruiz Cortines on inauguration day in 1952.



CANADA COMES OF AGE

Unprecedented prosperity, major world role reinforce nationalism of U.S. northern neighbor. But economic and defense ties grow stronger despite Conservative victory over Liberals on "Canada First" platform.

IN THE 1950s, Canada, while retaining membership in the British Commonwealth, came to full maturity as an independent nation, adding a new, fresh voice to the councils of the Free World.

Its economic advance was equally rapid. Its population rose from 14 million to 18 million; its Gross National Product doubled (\$35 billion from \$18 billion); industrial production increased two-thirds, making it the sixth largest nation in industrial output; and immense new mineral wealth was opened up, oil and natural gas in the West, iron and copper in the bleak Northeast.

Canada's coming of age was symbolized when Queen Elizabeth, in late 1952, appointed as Governor General the first native-born Canadian, Vincent Massey (instead of a connection of Royalty or a British peer.)

It received further recognition when Massey was succeeded, in 1959, by Maj. Gen. Georges P. Vanier, the

first French Canadian and Roman Catholic to hold the office, and when, in 1957, the Queen herself opened Parliament in Ottawa as "Queen of Canada." (Elizabeth also visited Canada in 1952, while still princess, and in 1959, to open the St. Lawrence Seaway.)

Internationally, Canadian troops played an important role in Korea, and in the UN force sent to Suez following the 1956 cease-fire. This was largely arranged by Nobel Prize Winner Lester Pearson, External Affairs Secretary during the long years of Liberal power.

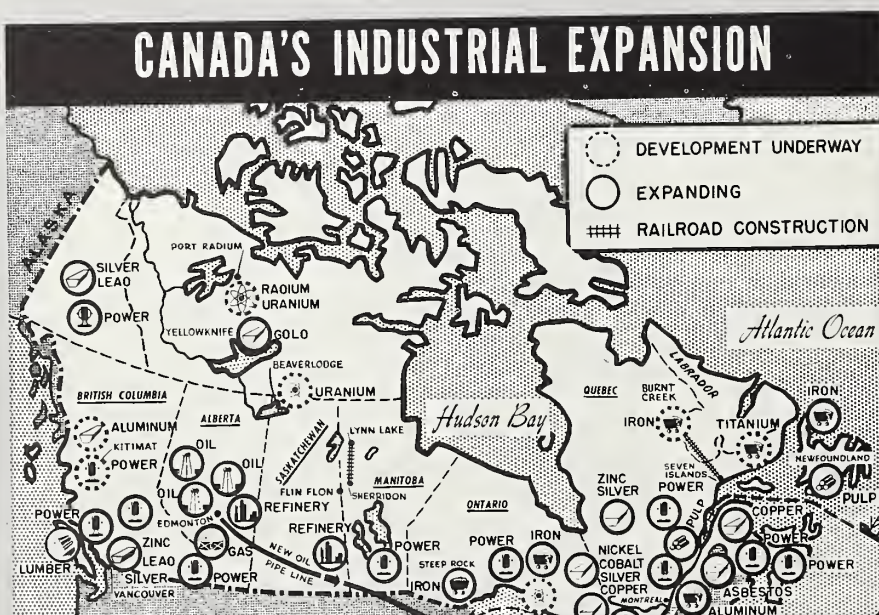
Politically, the major event was the overthrow of the Liberals, after 22 years of continuous power, by the Progressive Conservatives headed by Saskatchewan lawyer John Diefenbaker. The Liberals lost their majority in June, 1957, and were overwhelmed 222 to 65 in a second election in March, 1958.

An equally stunning upset followed

the death, late in 1959, of Maurice Duplessis, for 15 years "strong man" premier of Quebec as head of the French Canadian nationalist *Union National*. After two stop-gap Nationalists, a Liberal, Jean Lesage, became premier in June, 1960, following an election which Liberals hoped pointed to a national comeback.

Diefenbaker, in his two victorious campaigns, spoke out against U.S. dominance. (U.S. industry, by 1960, had at least \$14 billion invested in Canada, owned stock majorities in many leading corporations.) In office, however, he continued virtually complete defense cooperation, and the economic links grew ever stronger. (The U.S. took 55% of all Canada's exports, supplied 65% of all imports; Canada accounted for more than a fifth of all U.S. foreign trade.)

But the decade had transformed these ties, like those with Great Britain, into full, equal partnership—during it, Canada fully came of age.



CANADA'S ECONOMIC PROFILE

	1950	1959
Population (millions)	13.7	17.8
Gross National Product (\$ billion)	18.1	34.6
Employment (% of Labor Force)	87	95
Average Hourly Earnings (\$)		
(Manufacturing)	1.04	1.72
Total Industrial Production (1949=100)		
Mining	106.0	166
Manufacturing	107.0	153
Electrical Power (billions KWH)	54.4	103.8
Foreign Trade (\$ billion)		
Exports	3.2	5.6
Imports	3.2	5.7
Balance	—	—1
National Budget (\$ billion)		
Revenue	2.6	4.7
Expenditures	2.4	5.3
Balance	—2	—6
U.S. Direct Investments (\$ billion)	6.7	14.6



NATIONAL UNITY was strengthened by completion, in 1960, of 5000-mile Trans Canada Highway, modern motor link between East, prairies, Pacific Coast. New road will open up large

additional areas to vacationing Canadians and tourists, whose annual expenditures jumped during decade from \$220 million to \$400 million. About two-thirds came from the U.S.



DIEFENBAKER's rise to Prime Minister-ship was not only Conservative triumph, but first time post went to leader who came from outside big eastern provinces.



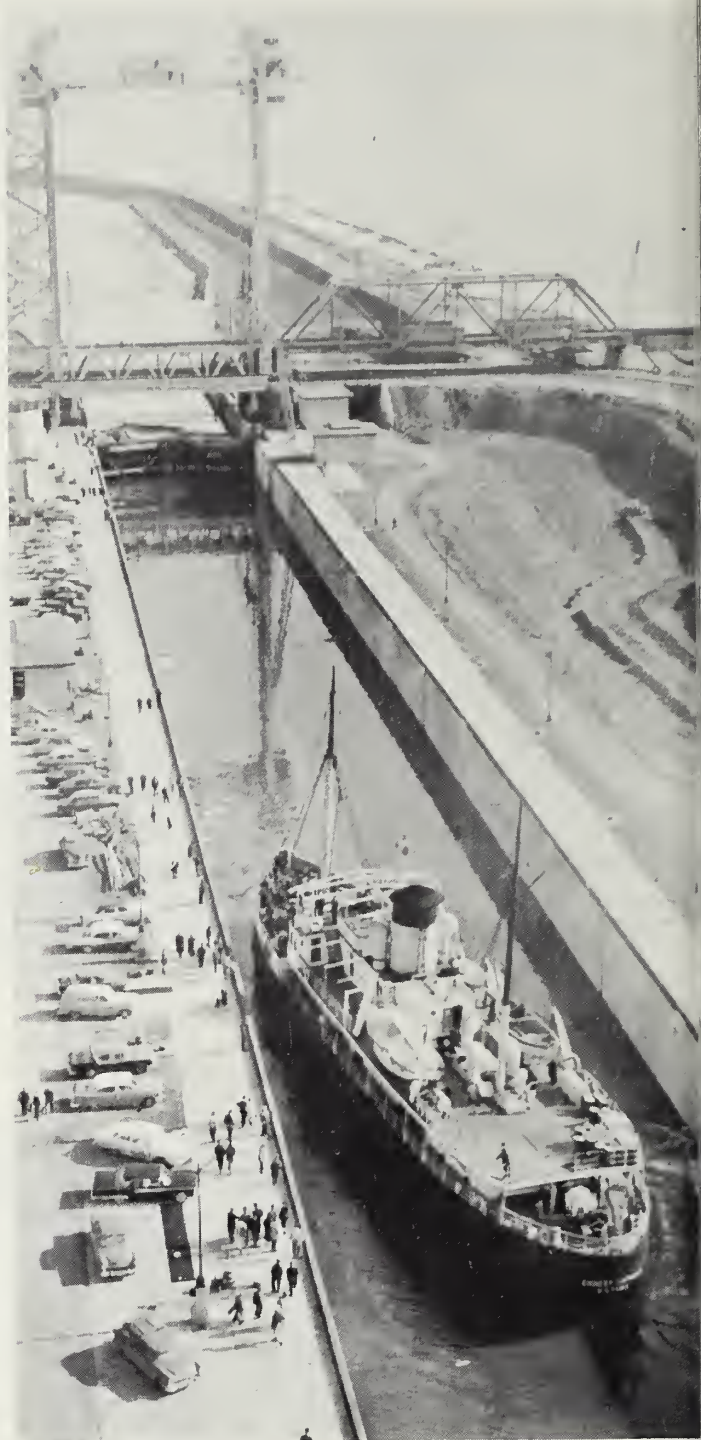
DEATH of Maurice Duplessis, for 15 years "dictator" of Quebec, signalized weakening of French particularism, increased sense of Canadian nationhood.



DEFEAT of Liberals, followed by death of former Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent, made Lester Pearson, former External Affairs Sec'y. chief of opposition.

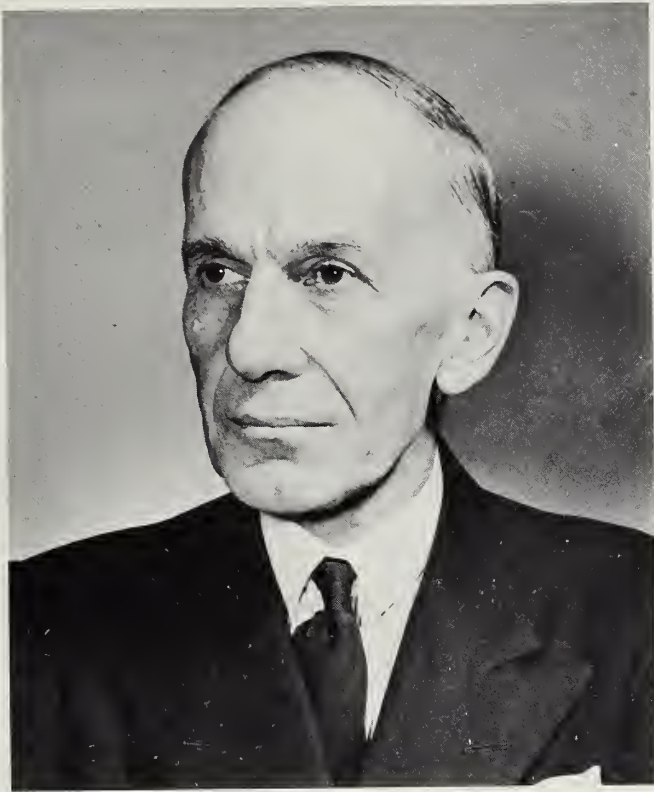


CANADIAN-U.S. cooperation continued despite political changes. Important 1953 talks were held between President Eisenhower, Prime Minister St. Laurent, assisted by Pearson, (c.) Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, Hume Wrong, Ambassador to U.S. Topics included wheat surpluses, seaway plan.



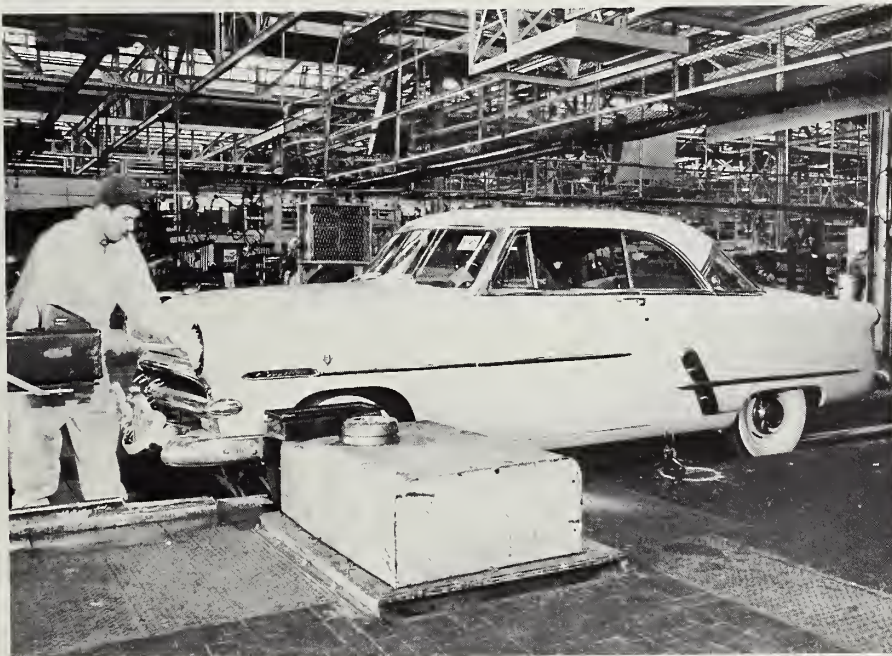
CANADIAN ICEBREAKER Earnest Lapointe, in April, 1959, was first ship to enter St. Lawrence Seaway, which brought ocean into vast interiors of Canada, U.S. After June dedication, Queen, with Eisenhowers and Diefenbakers as guests, led nautical parade through jointly-built Seaway aboard yacht.

NATIONHOOD did not weaken strong ties with Commonwealth, great affection for Elizabeth, Queen of Canada as well as Great Britain. High point of first of her three visits during '50s, on all of which her husband, Prince Philip, accompanied her, was first square dance. The Duke wore plaid shirt.



CANADA'S FIRST native born Governors General were Vincent Massey (*l.*) and Maj. Gen. Georges Vanier. Their 20th Century predecessors in Vice Regal post included Queen Vic-

toria's son, Duke of Connaught, British novelist Lord Tweedsmuir (John Buchan) and World War II hero, Lord Alexander of Tunis. But Canada came to prefer native sons.



CANADA FORGED AHEAD in manufacture of automobiles (Ford assembly plant, *above*), aircraft, farm machinery, rubber and electrical goods, as well as the processing industries, led by paper and pulp, petroleum products, nonferrous smelting and refining, iron and steel, sawmill products, meat packing. Eighty per cent of manufacturing was in Ontario and Quebec provinces. Agriculture depended on mechanization of larger farms (550 acres average grain farm) to hold its own in world trade. Cash income of Canadian farmers for 1959 was \$2.8 billion—\$423 million from wheat. (A typical Alberta wheat field with an oil rig pumping is shown at right.) Canada abandoned all agricultural price supports.





AMERICAN SCENE

U. S. conquers economic Everests; mood turns serious as the decade draws to end

EARLY in the decade, in 1954, Edmund P. Hillary of New Zealand and his Sherpa guide, Tenzing Norkay, scaled the world's highest mountain, Himalaya's Everest.

Throughout the decade the U.S. people were triumphantly scaling other equally awesome (if less tangible) unconquered peaks, peaks of production, of output, of unprecedented prosperity.

Gross National Product (total of all goods and services) rose from \$329 billion in 1951 to well over \$500 billion in 1960; disposable personal income, the amount after taxes and similar deductions Americans could actually spend, jumped from \$226.1 billion in 1951 to 1960's estimated \$350 billion. This meant an average, in 1960, of just under \$2000 in the pockets or purses of every man, woman and child in the U.S.—and they were spending it!

They were riding, for example, in some 58 million automobiles (approximately one to every three persons and more than in all the rest of the world), taking to coastal and inland waters on 7.8 million pleasure craft and talking over 72 million telephones (again, more than half the world's total).

They were listening on 156 million radio sets (three to a home and almost one to a person) and viewing on well over 50 million television sets.

Bolstering their urge to buy, advertisers during the decade spent \$98 billion, \$12 billion in 1960 alone. (TV's share of the total rose from 3% in 1950 to 13.7% in 1959, while radio's dropped from 10.6% to only 5.8%; newspapers remained far in the lead, averaging one-third.)

Individuals' total assets, as the decade ended, were approaching \$1000 billion, a fact which made their installment debt, well over \$35 billion, a matter which did not unduly worry economists.

TV not only showed its muscle in advertising but, in entertainment, had the once omnipotent movies staggering on the ropes.

Attendance at motion picture theaters kept on plunging downward despite desperate efforts to lure back patrons by everything from wide screens to free baby-sitting and simultaneous scents as well as sounds. As the '50s ended, Hollywood was drawing a growing portion of its total revenues from the hated upstart, both by making new

films for it (not all were Westerns) and by selling or leasing its precious libraries of old pictures.

Prosperity, with its inevitably attendant high prices and costs, produced an actual shrinkage in the number of Broadway offerings. Initial production expenses rose so high "angels" were reluctant to underwrite them unless virtually assured of a hit. But this trend was more than compensated for by, in New York City itself, the mushrooming of the "Off-Broadway" stage and, in the country at large, by the rebirth of repertory.

Music was a beneficiary of accelerating prosperity, and of a deepening cultural awareness. Concert seats, for the first time in U.S. history, outsold baseball tickets. (Baseball, like the movies, was in a state of flux; attendance fell off, and teams moved skittishly around the country, with such apparent fixtures as the New York Giants

and the Brooklyn Dodgers traipsing to, respectively, San Francisco and Los Angeles. And, as with the movies, TV was blamed; it was agreed that by bringing big league games to every whistle stop, it had "murdered the minors.")

Books, too, boomed, with the inexpensive paperbacks, the decade's publishing phenomenon, on sale on every newstand and in every drugstore. If, in too many cases, they were lurid sensationalism or downright pornography, they also were making the greatest literature, the whole record of human achievement, available to every American.

Evidence of growing seriousness, at least of growing awareness of the

rest of the world, was foreign travel, on which during the decade 90 million Americans spent \$17 billion, and increasing concern with the potential enemy, the Soviet Union. This manifested itself in exchanges of official visitors ranging from ballet dancers to atomic scientists, and included, in 1959, a momentarily mellow Khrushchev.

Serious, too, and stimulated by Soviet scientific accomplishments, was the renewed emphasis on education fundamentals, too long neglected for dubiously useful "social training" which often failed to teach children even how to read. (Most important single educational development was the Supreme Court's desegregation of public schools.)

The U.S. ended the old decade, and entered the new, unimaginably rich, but no longer complacent—aware it must earn and hold, under challenge, its place in history.



TELEVISION CAST SPELL OVER GROWNUPS, TOO

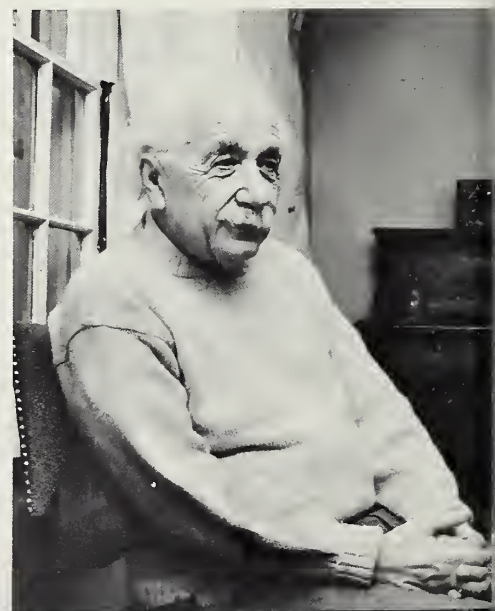


THE BURGEONING CLOUD of radioactive dust blasted into the atmosphere by a force hundreds of times greater than that of the Hiroshima bomb overhung the scientific and political life of the '50s. Twenty-three men on a simple Japanese

trawler, the *Lucky Dragon*, inadvertently spent two weeks at sea while highly contaminated debris rained down on them from the skies. On March 1, 1954 at 4 a.m. the U.S. had detonated its "super-bomb" at Bikini, 85 miles away.

SCIENCE TRANSFORMS LIFE

Research makes man healthier, adds years to life expectation, but it also opens up dread possibility of destruction of all human accomplishments, all life on planet



SCIENCE, once considered worthy of only back-page news space, leapt on to the front page in the "historic decade" and stayed there.

There were good reasons for the average man's increased interest in scientific developments. Science in the '50s made man healthier, giving him longer life to enjoy the "good life" brought by a higher standard of living. Drugs dispelled aches, real or imaginary, and tranquilized the troubled mind of modern man. His diet was enriched with tastier, better meats, fruits and vegetables, all made possible by hormones and genetics.

Technology moved man further and faster. Record after record was broken as the highest mountains and lowest depths of the sea were explored. Research and investigation ranged from the minute core of the atom to the wilderness of outer space. The universe was no longer spoken of as the "great unknown." Science did not yet have all the answers, but now time and money seemed the only deterrents.

But while science had immeasurably helped man, it also put into his hands the weapons of ultimate destruction. It seemed to many that science had created a "Frankenstein," a terrible monster it could not control.

In 1952, as if the atom bomb were not deadly enough, the U.S. exploded a weapon with even more dire potential, the hydrogen bomb. Soviet scientists soon followed suit. Before the three nation (U.S., USSR, Great Britain) moratorium on nuclear testing began on November 1, 1958, the earth had been shaken with the blast and debris of over 300 explosions—explosions varying in power from the "small" Hiroshima-size (20,000 tons of TNT) to 20 or 30 megatons (30 million tons of TNT) at Eniwetok. The atmosphere was tainted with the resulting radiation. France attained the questionable prestige of membership in the "atomic club" with the 1960 Sahara blasts.

Progress was made, however, toward peaceful uses of atomic power. Chinks in the Iron Curtain were large enough by 1959 to allow small groups of scientists from both the U.S. and USSR to tour their opposites' laboratories. The year before, beginning July, 1958, 64 nations took part in the International Geophysical Year, supply-

ing equipment and scientists for an 18-month study of the earth, its oceans, atmosphere, sun, and outer space. The data collected promised to keep scientists busy for the next five or six years.

The past decade also produced numerous scientific advances that probably went unnoticed by most of the general public but were nonetheless important.

The basic "parity law" of nuclear physics was shattered by experiments showing seemingly identical sub-atomic particles to possess unexpected right and left hand properties.

Earth's "electric blanket," the ionosphere, was found to extend 1000 times further out than previously thought.

Coordinating the newer science of radio-astronomy with older optical astronomy, an international team of scientists found a new galaxy—5 billion light years distant (1 LY=7 trillion miles). Its "age-old snapshot" was compared with galaxies nearer earth in an attempt to solve one of science's most crucial problems, one that philosophers have been debating for almost 2500 years: did the universe expand from one beginning, or is it in a "steady state" with matter continually being created?

The world's most powerful cyclotron (at the AEC's Brookhaven National Laboratory) pulled protons around a circular, half-mile long magnet, accelerating them up to 30 BEV (billion electron volts). The machine will serve as an atomic microscope for 30 BEV bullets, making it possible to explore the minute, fifty quadrillionths cms., radius of a proton.

During the '50s man used the sun to heat his homes, made diamonds in high-pressure laboratories, studied the language of ducks, bees and porpoises, bred fatherless chickens and rabbits, and subjected his own body to extremes of heat, cold and pressure.

Science, in many ways, made the world a better place. People lived longer and more abundantly. But a double-edged sword dangled over mankind, one side ready to annihilate it in a nuclear blast, the other to stifle man with a world population that might reach 13 billion by the year 2050, as compared to the present 2.9 billion.

At decade's end the question was—even if man escaped the nuclear threat, would there be enough room for him?

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S 1953 U. N. speech led eventually to two major atomic energy conferences in Geneva, '55 and '58. The atom's role in medicine, biology, agriculture, basic research and as power source was explored. Upshot was much declassification by Atomic Energy Commission when it found many 'secrets' widespread.

ALBERT EINSTEIN, via TV, warned the U.S. people: "The hydrogen bomb has appeared on the public horizon as an attainable goal. It hints that the annihilation of any life on earth has been brought within the range of technical possibilities." His famous 1939 letter to Roosevelt urged a go-ahead on the atomic bomb. Einstein died in 1955.

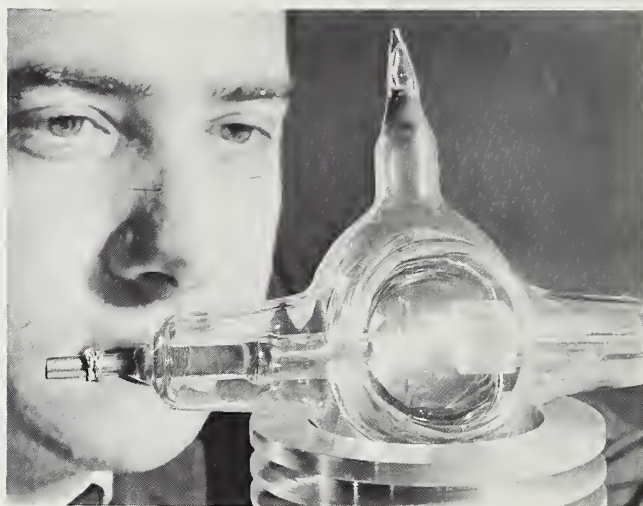




"STRATOSCOPE" BALLOON carried two men up to 80,000 ft. in a sealed gondola in the fall of 1959. Navy Cmdr. Malcolm Ross and Charles Moore of John Hopkins went aloft to make telescopic studies of Venus without interference from 90% of earth's atmosphere. Finding: Water vapor near Venus.



VIVIAN FUCHS, later knighted, was met at the South Pole by Everest's Edmund Hillary (*r.*). Fuchs completed first overland Antarctic crossing in 2100-mile, 98-day icy race.



A **"COHERENT" LIGHT** source—one which no longer is random waves vibrating at different frequencies—was a scientific "first" by Dr. Theodore Maiman. The cube-shaped ruby (called Laser) absorbs random light, later emits it as a parallel beam of great intensity and precise color purity.



CHOPPY JANUARY DAWN off Guam tosses the U.S. Navy's bathyscaph *Trieste* before it dives beneath the surface of the Pacific. Inside the cramped sphere attached beneath a larger float of gasoline (lighter-than-water to enable them

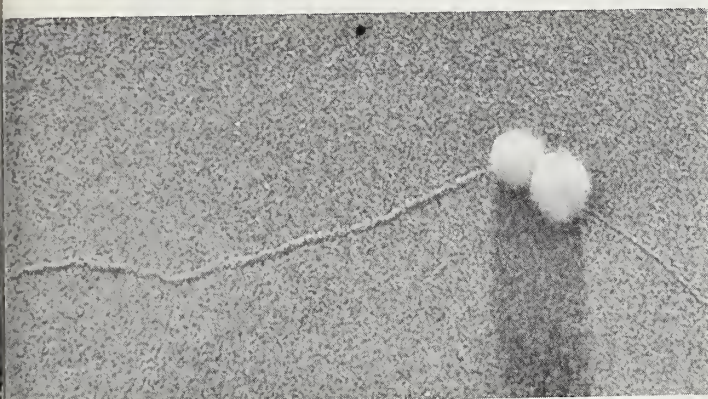
to rise), Lt. Don Walsh and Jacques Piccard, of famous scientific family, sank into total darkness of the virgin sea. After five hours they were resting at the bottom of the Mariana Trench, 36,000 feet down—man's deepest dive yet.



"LIVING FOSSIL" dating back to the Devonian period 300 million years ago, a Coelacanth was found alive off the Comoro Islands near Madagascar in 1952. Thought extinct for 70 million years, the features of this anachronistic creature (paired leg-like fins, rudimentary lung) hint a relationship to land vertebrates.

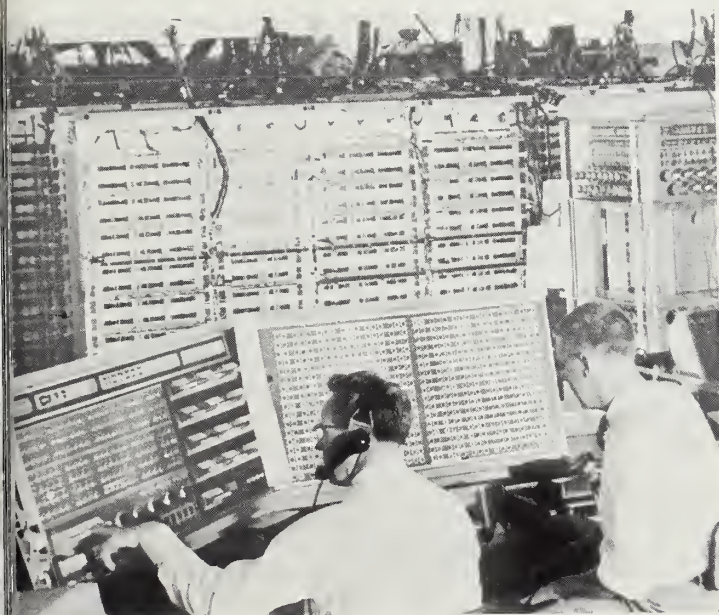


LISTENING POST for messages sent by intelligent life on planets of nearby stars is this 140-ft. radiotelescope stationed in the remote hills of West Virginia

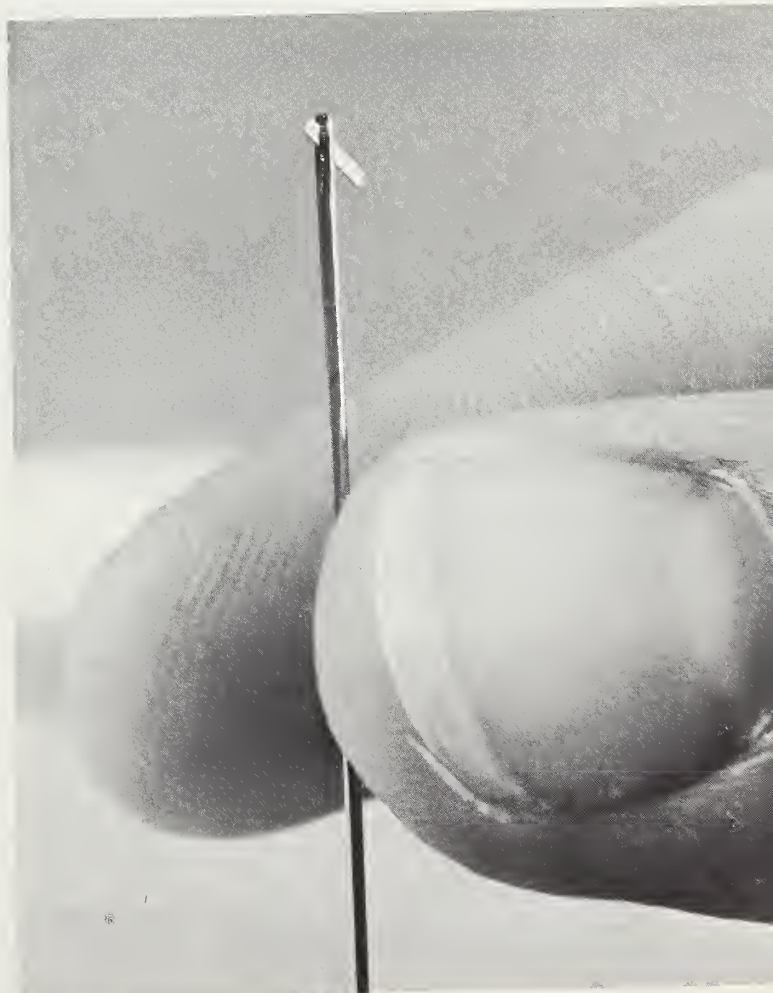


ELECTRON MICROGRAPHS show thread-like DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) protons, magnified 112,000 times. Sequence of just four chemicals within DNA may determine genetic differences between individuals in animals, plants and bacteria. Scientists seek to break code, see how the genes work.

A LOGIC UNIT small enough to go through a needle's eye, is made of a grooved piece of silicon. One such solid-state component replaces 12 transistors. Since 100 million may be crammed into a shoebox, computers now may be "packaged".

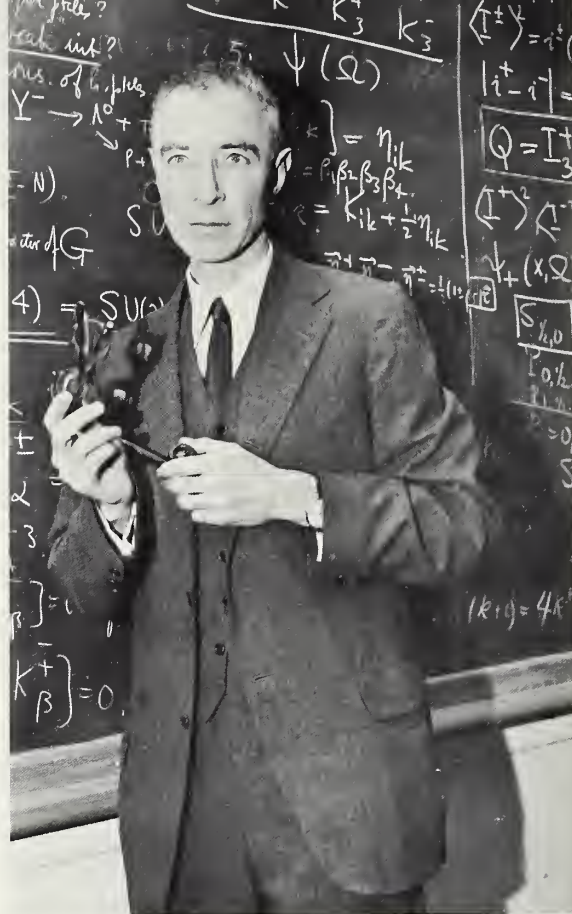


ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS came into their own in the '50s. They were used to sift out radar signals bounced off the sun and for projecting outcomes of national elections. The first air defense computer (*above*) at Lincoln Lab near Boston culls over information in the event of a raid, solves the problems and gives answers for immediate defense procedures.





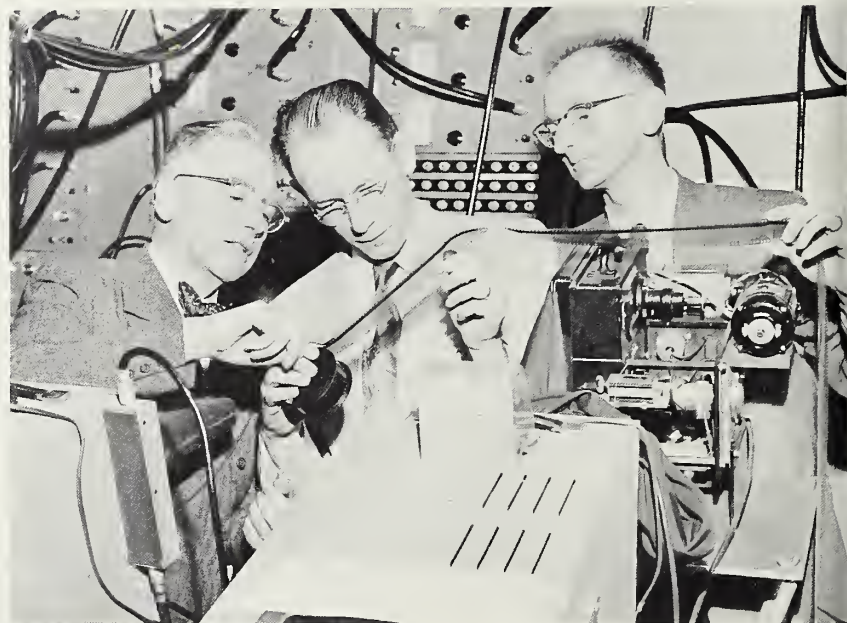
DR. EDWARD TELLER, father of the H-bomb, adamantly advocated continued nuclear tests: his goal was first, a "clean" bomb, then small, tactical weapons, then peaceful A-bomb explosions for blasting out harbors or releasing oil. Dr. Robert Oppenheimer (*r.*), prime mover in the Los Alamos A-bomb development, warned in 1953 that U.S. and USSR "are like two scorpions in a bottle, each capable of killing the other but only at the risk of his own life . . . The atomic clock ticks faster and faster." Relieved in '54 of AEC security clearance for not enthusiastically supporting H-bomb work, he headed in '60 Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton.



Science Continued



"**THE ITALIAN NAVIGATOR** has landed and the natives are friendly" let Washington know, Dec. 2, 1940, that Enrico Fermi's work under the west stands of Chicago's Stagg Field had paid off, and a controlled atomic chain reaction had been sustained for first time. In 1954, "world's outstanding nuclear physicist" (who at 37 won the Nobel Prize for discovery of atomic transmutation by the addition of neutrons to the atomic nucleus) died of cancer at his home at the age of fifty-three.

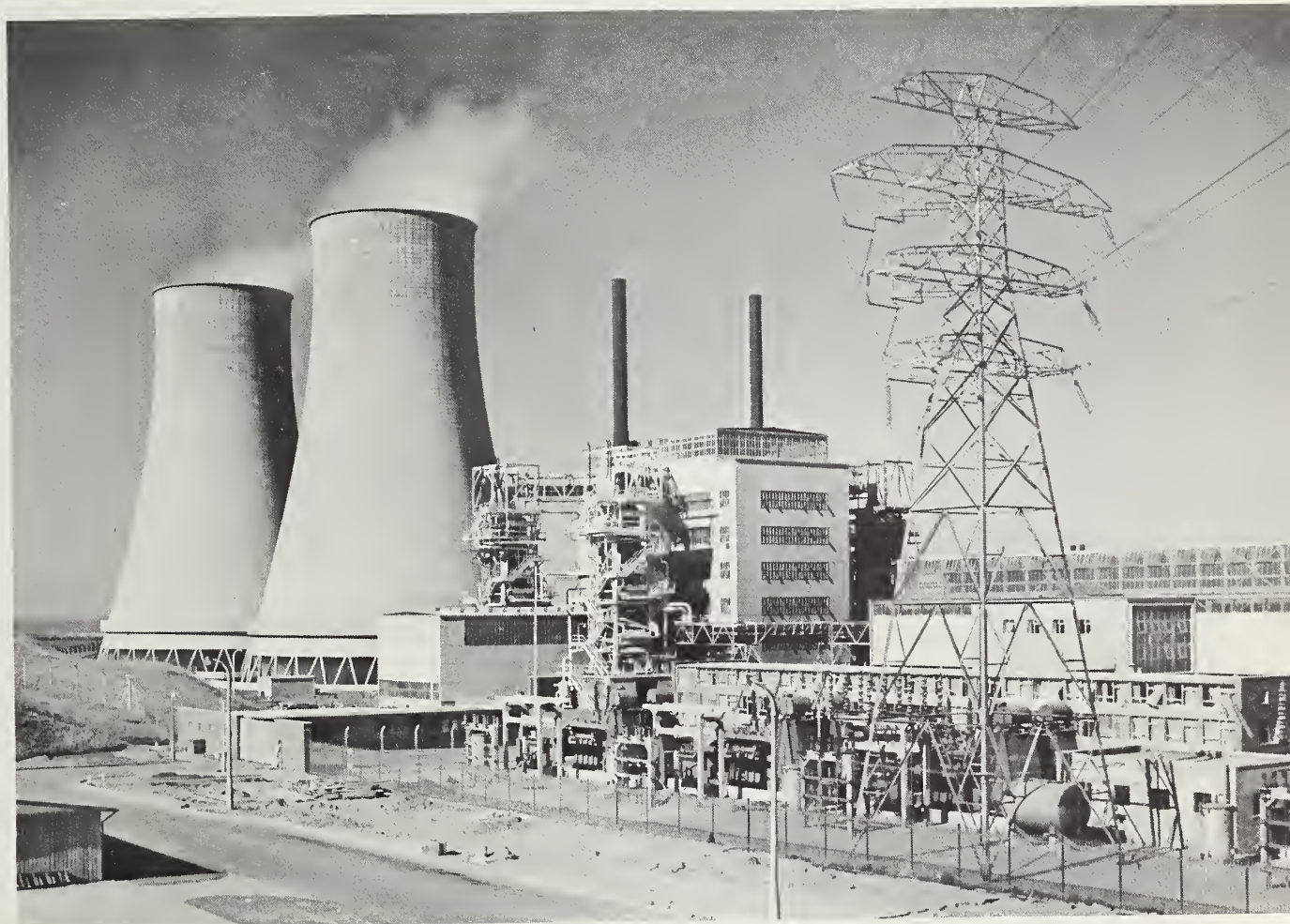


A NUCLEAR GHOST which had haunted world's physicists for a generation was finally snared in the giant Bevatron in 1955 at the University of California. Discoverers of the tiny antiproton (Emilio Segre, Clyde Wiegand and Owen Chamberlain) examine oscilloscope photographs which show subatomic particle's rate of travel. Pinpointing first anti-matter particle brought to public mind the question whether whole anti-matter universes represent annihilation threat to our positive world.

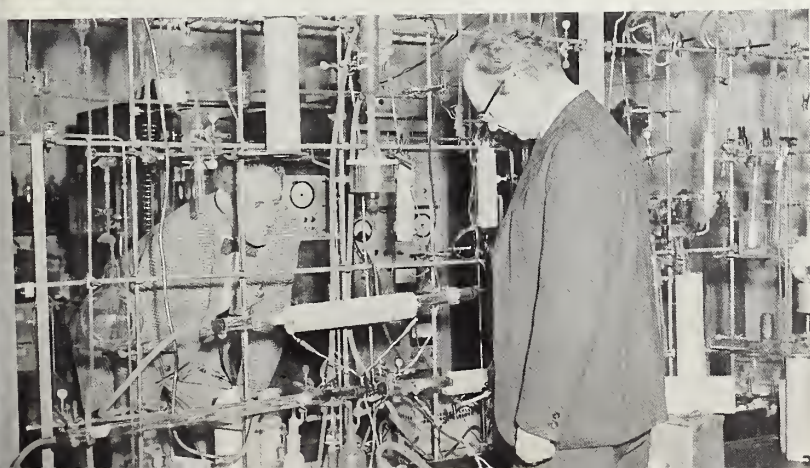
RADIOACTIVE CARBON-14 is taken up by all living matter. Once there, it begins to decay and its radioactivity is halved every 50,000 years. This knowledge, elaborated by Willard Libby, has become archeologists' most cherished tool. By calculating present C14 levels, they can extrapolate the time at which the prehistoric or archeological plant or animal was living. Six-ton apparatus (*right*) keeps out contamination by air during the precise extraction of the C14.



MAN-MADE GIANT molecules of RNA (ribonucleic acid), the complex cell chemical which controls the growth of proteins necessary to life, brought fame to laboratory of modest New York University biochemist. In 1959, Dr. Severo Ochoa was awarded Nobel for medicine. One of his most promising students, Arthur Kornberg of Stanford U., shared the prize for synthesizing a molecule like natural DNA (see p. 165).



CALDER HALL, clean, quiet array amongst sheep of the Northern English countryside, was the world's first commercial nuclear power plant. Queen Elizabeth in Oct., 1956, pulled the switch which sent 70,000 nuclear-made kilowatts of electricity to the grid. By 1975 "atomic" electricity should be economically competitive there. The largest U.S. power installation is at Shipingport, Pa. (60,000 kw.). USSR claims a 600,000-kw power station but has neglected to tell where huge A-powered city is located.



MEDICINE TAKES OFFENSIVE

Anti-polio vaccines found, progress made in circulatory and cancer research

DR. JONAS SALK, following on the heels of such virus-probers as Goodpasture, Huang, Weller, Robins and Enders, produced the dramatic break-through of the decade—an effective polio-vaccine.

By 1960, over 91 million Americans had received Salk vaccinations. However, almost 87 million had none.

A surge of optimism swept the U.S. when the incidence of paralytic polio hit a record low of 2499 in 1957, compared to 13,580 in 1955.

Disappointment and controversy followed as the “crippler” rallied in 1958, reached epidemic proportions in 1959. Immunologists split into two camps, backers of the Salk killed-virus vaccine and proponents of the oral, live-virus vaccine.

As the 1960 polio season approached, two facts emerged: (1) polio had not been eradicated, (2) the Iron Curtain countries had adopted the live-virus vaccine while the U.S. continued to evaluate the massive 1958-1960 trials.

Revolutionary progress in mental health during the 1950s had resulted from the widespread use of such tranquilizing drugs as the mephensins, meprobamates, chlorpromazines and rauwolfia. These had enabled

therapists to “reach” and help many thousands of the mentally disturbed who before had been utterly withdrawn from reality.

The growing trend towards “open door” and out-patient therapy expedited the adjustment of patients from institutionalized to home life.

In heart disease, leading killer in the U.S., artificial heart and lung devices enabled cardiac surgery to save lives by operations never before considered possible.

Drugs also made their vital contribution. The rauwolfia group effectively lowered blood-pressure in hypertensive patients. The diuretic action of the chlorthiazide family was a boon to cardiac patients suffering from excessive tissue fluid retention.

Other developments were the replacement of faulty blood-vessels with man-made substitutes and the successful scraping, or reaming, of clogged coronary arteries of the heart.

Research on the relationship of cholesterol to circulatory disease (especially atherosclerosis) did not produce common agreement as to the basic causative factor. The public, however, moved toward revamping

its diet and a rash of low, and anti-cholesterol products invaded markets and homes.

The U.S. Government, drug companies, hospitals and medical schools spent increasing millions, in money and man hours, in research on cancer, the nation’s hydra-headed No. 2 killer.

The decade also saw refinements in diagnostic techniques, expanded facilities for radiation treatment and improved radical surgery methods.

A striking trend was the rise in the virological approach to cancer and mounting evidence that some types, including leukemia, may be caused by — among other factors — viruses.

An exciting highlight was the development of chemical agents which destroy specific cancer cells, delaying, at least for a time, malignant growth. Greatest need remaining, however, was for an agent that would be non-toxic to the surrounding healthy cell-tissue.

An interesting fact, perhaps symbolic, was that Dr. Albert Sabin, a leading developer of oral-type, live-virus polio-vaccine, planned at the end of 1960 to change his focus of research from polio to cancer.



DR. JONAS SALK injected 320,000 Americans with his killed-virus polio vaccine in 1954 field trials. Results led to U.S. Public Health Service acceptance, Salk immunization campaign, popular belief after 1957 that polio was conquered.

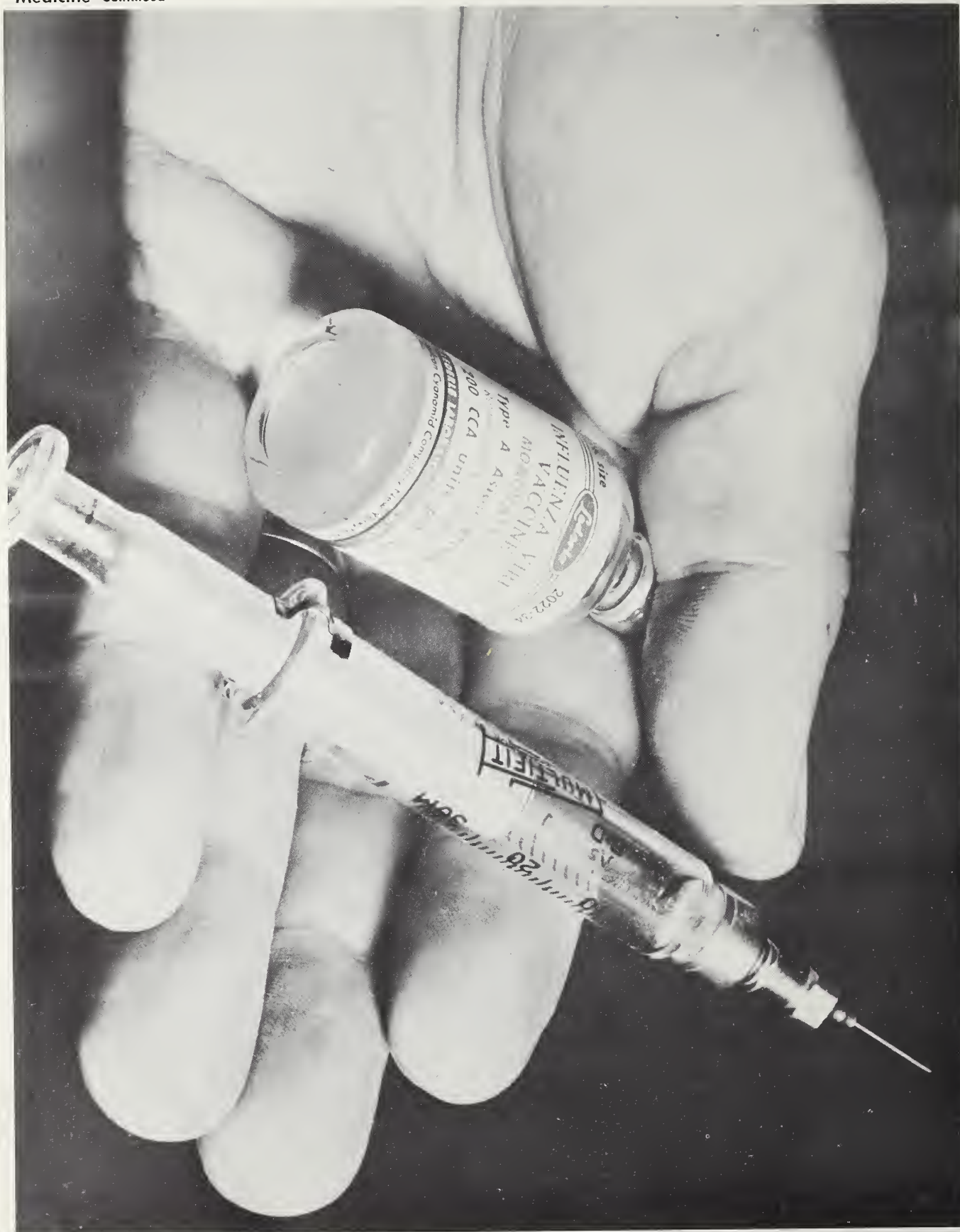


ORAL, LIVE VIRUS vaccine research was conducted independently by Drs. Sabin (*above*). Harold R. Cox. Hilary Koprowski. While 60 million Russians had received inoculations by 1960, the U.S. authorities were still evaluating method.



SMOKING-MACHINE (above), used in lung cancer research, also symbolizes prevailing medical opinion on smoking and health: "Too many cigarettes won't hurt the machine." Sta-

tistical evidence, however, still links lung cancer with excessive cigarette-smoking. Tobacco companies reply: "No direct evidence of causation," yet continue trend to filters.



PANDEMIC OF ASIAN FLU in 1957-58 left a worldwide memory of aches, sneezes, absenteeism. Health Service estimated incidence in U.S., for peak year (1957), at 20 million—deaths due to the virus, complicated by pneumonia and other fac-

tors, at over 10,000. Vaccine (*above*) was immunologists' attempt to stem the tide. This was first pandemic in which a relatively new type of virus was identified early enough to predict its spread and enable timely preparation of a vaccine.



HIDEOUS RAVAGES of nuclear warfare yielded externally to science of plastic surgery in 1956-7. U.S. doctors at Mt. Sinai Hospital, N.Y., transformed 25 Japanese "Hiroshima Maid-

ens" from bomb-casualty gargoyles into reborn human beings. Before (*r.*) and after (*l.*) pictures of Shigeko Niimoto give proof of man's skill at destruction and salvation.



DRUGS A BARGAIN OR FRAUD? Dr. Austin Smith (*above*), president of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn., defended drug companies in 1960 Senate hearings against charges of

profiteering, monopolistic practices. He hailed drugs and medicines as "real bargain" for the American public, which spends annually five times more on alcohol than medications.



HEAD-TO-HEAD SIAMESE TWINS underwent the first successful separation surgery of its kind in medical history. The unprecedented operation, performed in

1952 at the Univ. of Illinois Educational and Research Hospital, took 12 hours, 40 minutes. Picture (*above*) shows twins being fed months before the operation.



RUSSIAN DOUBLE-HEADER coexisted 30 days. Head, forepaws of puppy, grafted by Dr. Vladimir Demikhov onto full-

grown Shepherd, received ample nourishment from larger dog's system, but puppy liked to lick candy on the side.



HEART SURGERY made huge strides in the last decade. Operations, formerly impossible, succeeded as scientists de-



veloped artificial hearts, lungs and other devices to maintain circulation of blood while a defective heart received surgery. Surgeons (*above*) join the bloodstream of a mother

(*r.*) to that of her 5-month baby (*l.*) to sustain life while they mend a hole impairing child's circulation. This dramatic scene took place in 1955 at the Univ. of Minnesota Hospital.



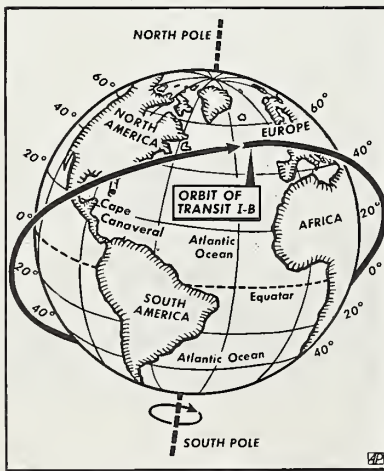
SOVIET SATELLITE streaking over Tokyo symbolized lead in race for space. The space voyager served as reminder of Soviet's expert technology, prompted U.S. spacemen to work around the clock, but, month after Sputnik I in '57, Sputnik II with dog was launched.

AMERICANS once thought of "space" as a mysterious realm that belonged between the covers of lurid science-fiction magazines. As recently as 1957, an Air Force directive went out to all personnel; "refrain from speaking in a way which makes valid Air Force projects sound like space flight or trips to the moon, lest the public lose confidence in us."

All too soon afterwards, the U.S. public learned just how much confidence they should have had in the "crazy" space-minded people. When the USSR launched the world into the space age, Oct. 4, 1957, the U.S. looked at itself and wondered.

The U.S. had money, brains, big universities, competent engineers, yet it had already been out-paced in a contest where to be second best was, at the beginning at least, to be the loser. Like it or not, the U.S. was being dragged by its heels into the race, not only in space, but to recoup its lost international prestige.

A principle Soviet asset had been a careful, long-term program leading to the conquest of space. Since 1934



U.S. SATELLITE launched from Cape Canaveral April 13, 1960, circled the globe every 94 minutes—an average speed of approximately 17,000 miles per hour. Orbit passed over world's great oceans.

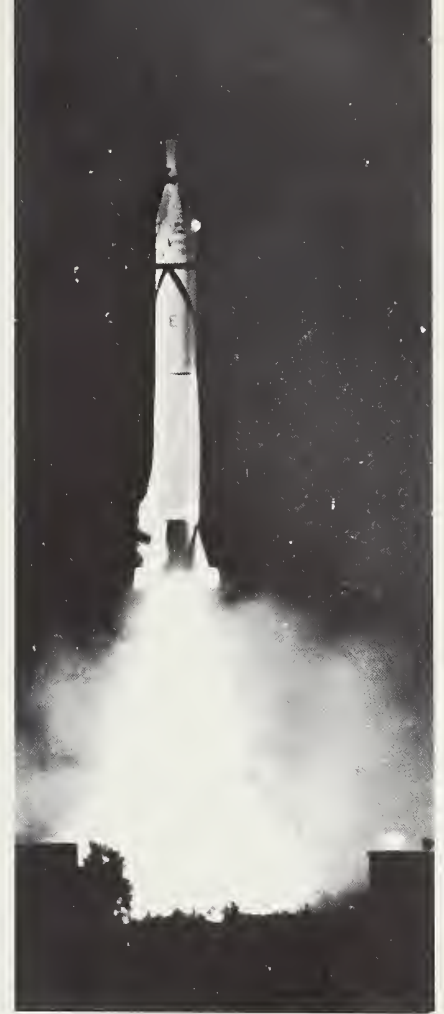
A. A. BLAGONRAVOV, chief Soviet satellite scientist, was in Washington for space "cooperation" conference when he electrified world with news that USSR had successfully launched a satellite.



they had had a full-scale rocket program. Top level space planners were a feature of centralized government planning. Stalin, himself, took a personal interest in missiles—one possible reason for emphasis on that branch of military research. Their scientists enjoyed the highest esteem, high pay, access to rationed luxuries and a preferred status that made them a “new elite.”

In contrast, U.S. science professors often earned little more than university maintenance men. And, despite the enormous complexity of American technological life, they were still considered a group of oddities.

It was not that the U.S. had no rocket program. Since the middle of World War II, when the devastating power of the V-2 rockets was launched against England from Peenemunde on the north coast of Germany, the military services had been all too conscious of the incredible power behind the “rockets’ red glare.” A rocket research



AMERICAN EXPLORER I put the U.S. into the space game on January 31, 1958. The Army’s Jupiter IRBM rocket performed perfectly in its first satellite-boosting task.



AFTER VICTORY in orbiting 30.8 lb. Explorer I, anxious press gets questions answered by Dr. William Pickering (propulsion), Dr. James Van Allen (designer of scientific experiment), and Dr. Wernher von Braun, chief of Jupiter team.

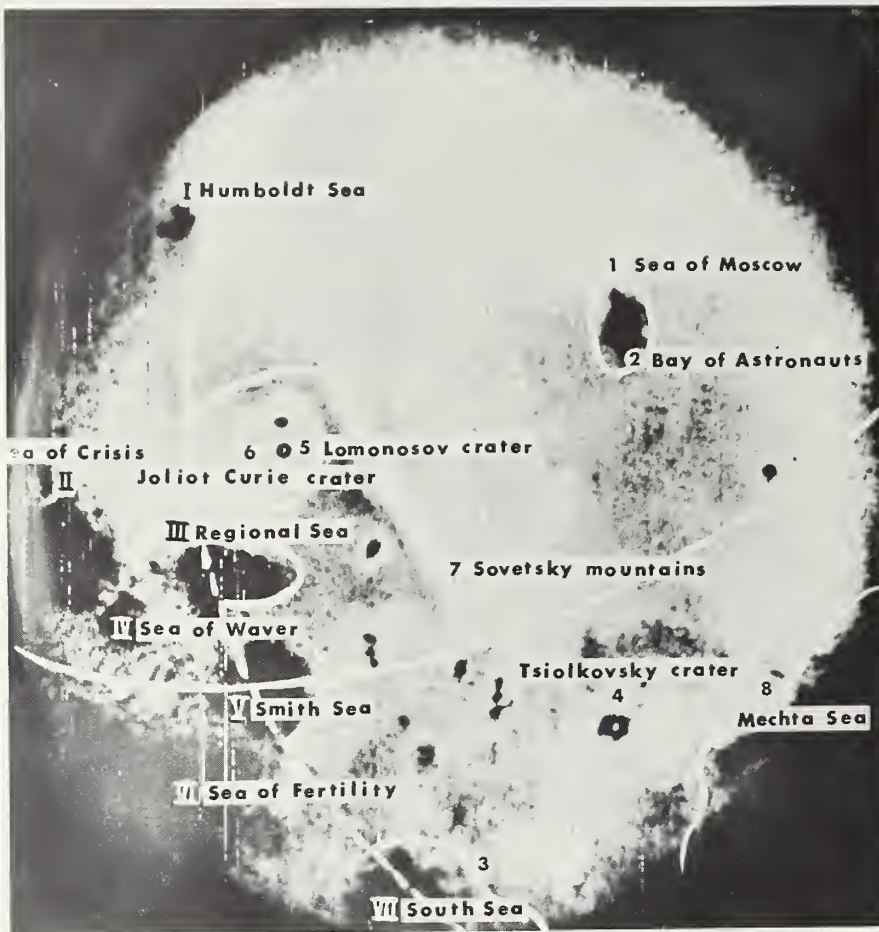
program was initiated, but for more than 10 years it lacked most of the elements vital to success. It was a program without high priority, without assurance of continuing and generous financial support, and without a group of dedicated men in positions of authority.

In July, 1950, when the Atlantic Missile Test Center was inaugurated, the supporting equipment for the first “shoot” was not too much more elaborate than that used in the mid ’20s on a Massachusetts field, when Robert Hutchins Goddard shot off the world’s first liquid rocket. The 1950 missile-men crouched in a tarpaper bath-house fortified with sandbags and watched their 56 foot Bumper 3 rocket (made from the quick amalgam of an old V-2 and a WAC Corporal), surge off the pad, rise to a height of 50,000 ft. and plop safely into the Atlantic 200 miles away.

Since then, the Cape Canaveral site had become the Free World’s greatest missile test center. Some 23,000 people worked on the 1500 acre launch area and the 12

VISIT TO IOWA LAB by top Russian space scientists came in fall of 1959 after American Rocket Society meeting, when Academicians Sedov, Krassovsky and Blagonravov were invited by Dr. James Van Allen (*l.*) whose Explorer experiments discovered two giant bands of radiation around earth.





HIDDEN FACE OF MOON is shown for the first time after Soviet's second moon rocket (first hit on near side) relayed back 40 minutes of pictures shot when the satellite swung near dark side.

lb. Explorer satellite, carrying cosmic ray counters, was looping around the earth once every 118 minutes. Six weeks later the Navy's Vanguard was successfully launched, equipped with batteries charged with energy from the sun. Its signals were still heard in 1960.

Studies of its orbit "drag" revealed that the earth, once thought to be a slightly oblate sphere, was actually shaped a little like a flat-bottomed pear. Space radiation was discovered to be a thousand times more intense than was expected.

In May, 1958, Moscow crowded about its Sputnik III, weighing one-and-one-half tons, and sneered at U.S. "grapefruit." To coordinate U.S. space efforts the National Aeronautics and Space Administration was created by Congress that summer.

Air Force Pioneer moon shots in the fall continued to fail, but reached a record 71,300 miles. An Atlas ICBM was orbited at Christmas, how-

Dog, monkeys first voyagers

isolated sites on the 6000 mile flight range.

In 10 years over 800 missiles had been fired, mostly after 1954 (until then the experimental rocket program was, at best, rudimentary), when component flight testing began on Thor and Jupiter intermediate range ballistic missiles and the Atlas Intercontinental missile. All three of these military missiles, which in 1960 were "operational," had been used to boost scientific payloads in ballistic curves down the Atlantic range and into orbit. But in both the USSR and the U.S. military missile programs came first, scientific rocket research programs second.

At the time the Russians launched their Sputnik I into orbit they claimed that the Red Army had "at its disposal" an ICBM. Any doubts that the Reds did, in fact, have a giant rocket capable of long range target accuracy were dispelled when a 1200-lb. dog-carrying satellite hurtled into orbit early in November, 1957, boosted by 500,000 lbs. of thrust. The Atlas could only generate 360,000 lbs. but had successfully sent a nose cone into the Atlantic after traveling 1200 miles.

Early in December, 1957, the first U.S. satellite attempt failed. The slim 72-foot Vanguard rocket that was to have orbited a four-pound, six-inch satellite lifted four feet off the pad, settled back awkwardly on the beach, and exploded. In 1958 Werhner von Braun's Army Jupiter team successfully put the U.S. back into the race. A 31-

ORBITING AT 450 MILES Tiros I, America's superb weather satellite, takes picture of the Red Sea and Mediterranean.



ever, and broadcast a human voice, "this is the President of the U.S. . . . Peace on Earth."

In 1959 man-made planets joined the galaxy. Bearing a plaque with the legend "USSR January, 1959," a 796-lb. cosmic rocket blasted free of the restraining forces of the earth's gravity field and circled in orbit around the sun. It was joined three months later by a Pioneer IV.

NASA announced in April, 1959, that seven experimental test pilots representing all the military services, would begin training as spacemen, one of whom would someday be thrust into space atop an Atlas in a two-ton Mercury capsule which would orbit earth four times at 18,000 mph, following which he would eject himself out of orbit and parachute back to the Atlantic Ocean. The expected date was "sometime in 1961."

In the late summer of 1959, Explorer VI was orbited carrying a TV scanner to take relay pictures of the earth's cloud cover.

Almost perversely, by mid-September, the Russians proudly announced that a vehicle with 860 pounds of equipment was "flying to the moon" at 37,500 mph. Fifty-nine hours after take-off, it hit, spreading pennants marked "USSR-September-1959-September" near the once inviolate "Sea of Serenity."

By November the world's newspapers and scientific journals carried on their lead pages a view of the "dark side" of the moon that no human eyes had ever seen before. Looping behind the moon, Lunik II's camera eye focused on the sunlit other side of the moon. A photocell scanner "broke up" the picture and transmitted it bit by bit over 300,000 miles to Moscow, where it was reassembled.

In January, and again in July, 1960, the Russians caused an international stir by sending "super rockets" 8000 miles into the Central Pacific. U.S. scientists specu-

PRECEDING HUMAN ASTRONAUTS, trained animals were rocketed into space by both U.S., USSR, to determine what future hazards hostile space environment might present to man. "Space-monkey" Sam, (l.) pulled lever all during the



"PRE-HUMAN" TEST was "boiler plate" Mercury capsule shown hoisted from Atlantic after a fifty mile trip through sky with Rhesus monkey Sam inside.

capsule ride. Laika, the Soviet's "space-dog" (c.) became history's first space traveller aboard Sputnik II. She died seven days after blastoff from "oxygen starvation." "Able" monkey (r.) holds 'conference' after ride in Jupiter nose cone.





SWIMMING IN AIR, three pressure-suited Astronauts experience short period of weightlessness, or zero G, while plane executes parabolic curve. In orbit, first spaceman will spend four hours free of gravity's pull without harm, it is hoped. But possible situation cannot be tested on earth, where gravity prevails.

FIRST STAGE of the mighty Saturn rocket engine (von Braun with model) was tested in '60. Full rocket will be four times heftier than Soviet's had.

lated whether this was a prelude to recovery of a human space-traveler.

U.S. technology began to pay off in 1960. A Thor Able Air Force combination sent nearly a hundred pounds of cosmic ray counters, magnetometers, solar paddles into orbit around the sun. Before its second radio voice faded away, scientific data had been transmitted a staggering 27.5 million miles.

The Tiros weather satellite was then launched, and in its first three months had transmitted 25,000 "bird's eye" pictures of the weather from over 400 miles up.

This was followed by the successful launching of Transit navigational satellites. Looking like gaudy Christ-

mas ornaments, the satellites, and later a full system, announced their position every minute in code.

Ships on the high seas, properly equipped, would be able to use the "man-made star" to chart their course with greater accuracy than in the past.

This would be a boon to missile-launching subs, which, to hit a target precisely, must be able to program their own position into the missile's computer guidance systems.

The near goal in the space struggle for both the U.S. and USSR was conquest of the moon. Although the Soviet Union held a definite lead at the decade's close, an awakened U.S. was striving to close the gap.





JET TRANSPORT ERA began January 1959 when Pan American World Airways inaugurated commercial service with the Boeing 707. Cruising at 600 mph, the giant jetliner could carry 175 tourist passengers NYC to Paris—3680 miles—in 7 hours.

JETS SHRINK WORLD

**Atlantic crossing cut to seven hours, trans-U.S. to under five;
traffic control problem grows; military planes increase range**

PROGRESS in the field of aviation during the 50s changed the entire course of human development.

Jets screamed overhead with a familiar roar, scarcely attracting any attention. But that roar had made possible an overwhelming alteration in travel-time. In ten years the world had shrunk by one-half in terms of time.

The 1953 promise of 7-hour Atlantic flights and four and a half hour transcontinental dashes was a reality by the end of the decade. Pure jet airliners were carrying passengers between key cities in the U.S. and throughout the world. Advances in aviation had, in fact, made it often necessary for the traveler to spend as much time going to and from airports as flying halfway across the country—and the absurd situation was getting worse.

The same jets which devoured inter-city distances required larger and larger airports, land which no longer could be found within reasonable distances of cities.

Helicopters could take care of some of the problem by ferrying passengers downtown. After the first heliport was opened in New York City in 1956, the low rumble of the "whirlybirds" became an everyday part of the metropolitan zone.

Other VTOL (vertical takeoff and landing) techniques aimed at attaining speeds sufficiently high to cover short inter-urban hops efficiently. Tilting wings and tilting ducted propellers kept the cabin horizontal. The Ryan X-13 turbojet was one of the "tailsitters." In takeoff it zoomed directly upward; landing, it eased itself down, hooking its nose on a guide wire.

The Armed Services, eager to protect retaliatory power in the event of runway or flight-deck destruction, successfully used the brute force of rocket power to blast fighters 400 feet high at 300 mph, in three seconds.

Military fighters increased their range (and therefore



DISPUTED PILOT'S seat (l.) in cockpit of DC-8 jetliner (chief 707 competitor) led to pilots' strike protesting ruling of Federal Aviation Agency that FAA inspectors should ride behind pilot. E. R. "Mike" Quesada (r.), first administrator of the new regulatory agency, charged that a "small hard core" of airline pilots was fighting his efforts to make aviation safer. Other FAA moves balked by pilots: compulsory retirement at 65; revision of seniority system to prevent older pilots from first flying (for higher salaries and better hours), the faster, newer models.





SLEEK SWEEP-BACK airframe marked the appearance of the Russian-built MIG-15 (*L.*), capable of supersonic speed in level flight and of pulling away from the early versions of the F-86 Sabrejet fighter in Korean skies, but range and pilot safety were often sacrificed. Korea's final tally: 208 MIGs confirmed downed, 58 U.S. F-86s lost. Not until 1953 did the first U.S. supersonic combat F-100 Supersabre (*below*) with 50,000-foot ceiling and a combat range of more than 600 miles, give the USAF air superiority. This plane was followed by others in the F-100 series, the F-104, F-106.

their elusiveness) by re-fueling in mid-air. A "flying boom" from air tanker to fighter piped in jet fuel at 15,000 foot altitudes.

Even the infantryman, it seemed, would soon be taking to the air. Individual helicopter blades attached to the soldier's back and rocket-powered "jump belts," were offering more mobility than the traditional weary-soled "dog soldiers."

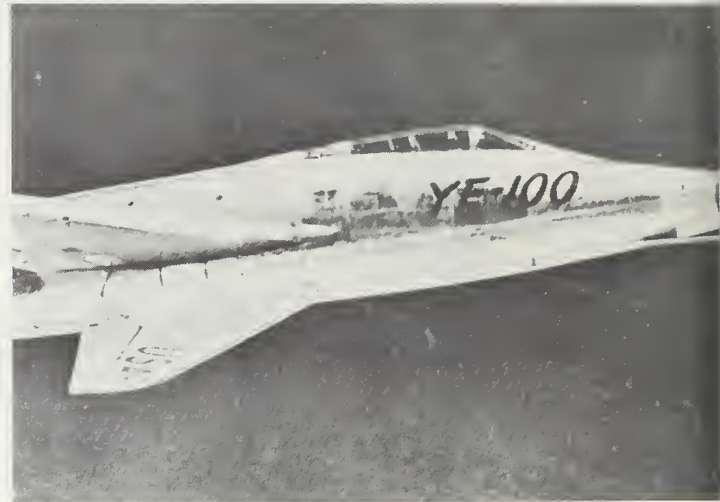
Military spending for aircraft, which accounted for 80% to 90% of the aircraft industry's sales in 1955, was going to the missile-makers. Fiscal 1960 aircraft expenditures were over half a billion down from the \$7.1 billion of 1959, which in turn was a considerable drop from the '58 figure of \$7.5. billion. Aircraft industry employment dropped 125,000 between 1957 and 1960.

The private plane industry boomed throughout the last half of the decade. as fast executive travel was made possible by 8,000 company aircraft. This swelled the sub-industry to \$100 million proportions.

The need for traffic control became evident when two aircraft, mere specks when 10 miles apart, would meet in 36 seconds if flying at common speed of 500 mph. A 1957 survey of air traffic in New York City showed 123 planes in the air simultaneously. It was expected that this number would be quadrupled by 1975, a major problem for traffic specialists.

Commercial jet travel and utility flying were here to

HIGHEST JUMP in history was made in November, 1959, by AF Capt. Joe Kittinger from balloon 76,400 feet (15 miles) above New Mexico. His small drag chute failed to steady,



stay and, it was estimated, military flying would continue for at least another 15 years.

But space was the new realm. Man would be led there by the pioneering work of Scott Crossfield, test pilot of North American's X-15, which would take man to the borders of space at 4500 mph, and by the 7 Mercury Astronauts who would be rocketed into the black reaches of space by an Atlas ICBM.

Indicative of the changing spirit of the aircraft industry was the revision of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences' title — to Institute of the Aerospace Sciences.

slow his descent, so he fell for 13 miles at 423 mph through — 40° cold. At 10,000 feet his chute opened, his safe landing proving pilots could safely bail out above 55,000 feet altitude.



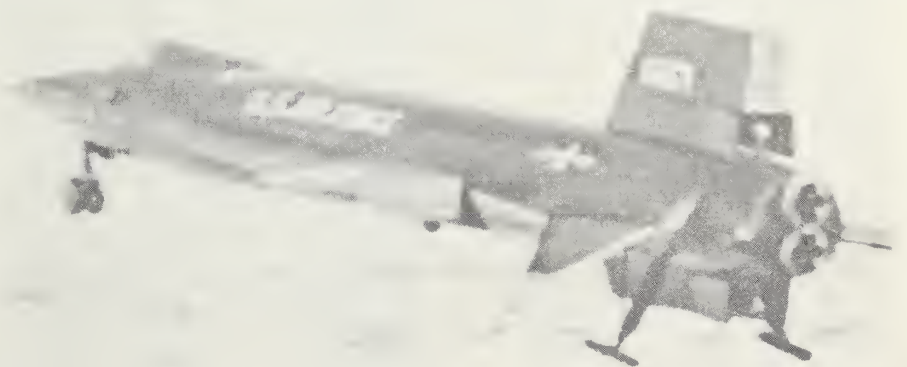
VERTICAL TAKEOFF and landing was close to a commercial reality with the British Fairey Rotodyne. The dual-prop aircraft has a rotor above fuselage for takeoff and landing and conventional propellers for horizontal flight. When put into operation, carrying 50 people, it will halve the present 4-hour plane-bus trip from London to Paris, France.



JET ACE Ivan C. Kincheloe, flew the fantastic, pint-size Bell X-2 rocket-plane to 126,200 feet (23.86 miles) for world altitude record. Later he said that the plane plummeted 86,000 feet in 62 seconds while the stick was completely ineffective. Slated to fly X-15, Kincheloe (with 10 MIG kills, 101 combat missions, 5 years testpiloting) died at 29 years of age on routine F-104 mission.



LANDING SKIDS DOWN, the X-15 rocket plane "mushes," nose up, onto the dry lake at Edwards AFB, Calif. Built by North American for the Air Force and National Aeronautics and Space Administration, this half-plane, half-missile was scheduled to fly three times faster (4,500 mph) to altitudes four times higher (100 miles up) than man has ever flown before, sometime in 1961.



DECADE ACCEPTS ABSTRACT ART

New forms,
old classics,
dominate '50s

THE WORLD'S artistic eye was sharpened and shocked during the 1950s.

The decade began with frauds, fads and fancies. Patrons became artists by paying firms of "ghosts" to create works in their names. In the wake of increasing abstractionism, standards became so confused that monkeys and small children caused widespread interest by aimless splatterings of paint on cardboard.

In the U.S. a nation-wide clamor for western art began when the famous art collection of cowboy painter Charles M. Russell was bought by a Texas oilman. The stampede for range art was on.

Diego Rivera, famed Mexican left-winger, continued to produce red-tinted frescos until his death in 1953. Among them was "Nightmare of War and the Dream of Peace," which portrayed U.S. soldiers crucifying Korean workers.

Across the Pacific, moderns under the guidance of Hasui Kawase and Shinsui Ito, in complete contrast to such early Japanese classicists as Hiroshige who painted landscapes in the traditional manner, developed a new national school called Nippon-Ga (Japanese Style). Other Japanese like Kiyoshi Saito followed European styles, much to the distaste of some Japanese critics.

The slight political thaw behind the "Iron Curtain" permitted Polish artists to turn from "Socialist Real-



"CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS DISCOVERS AMERICA" was another forceful painting by cane-carrying mystic Spaniard Salvador Dalí. Once a surrealist, he now insisted that he intended to concern himself more in the future with religious thought and art.

ism" to Impressionism and Abstractionism.

By mid-decade amateur art had gained new and unprecedented popularity. The most noted exhibitors were Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Sir Winston Churchill.

Art interest had reached a new peak by 1956. Over one million people flocked to Rotterdam in the Netherlands to see a \$50 million collection of paintings by the famous Dutch artist, Rembrandt, shown to celebrate his 350th anniversary.

Jacques Villon, 80-year-old French cubist, captured the painting prize at the 1956 Venice Biennale, the largest international art show. The award for sculpture went to Great Britain's Lynn Chadwick; for engraving to Japan's Shiko Munakata and for drawing to Brazil's Aldemir Martins.

French archaeologists discovered

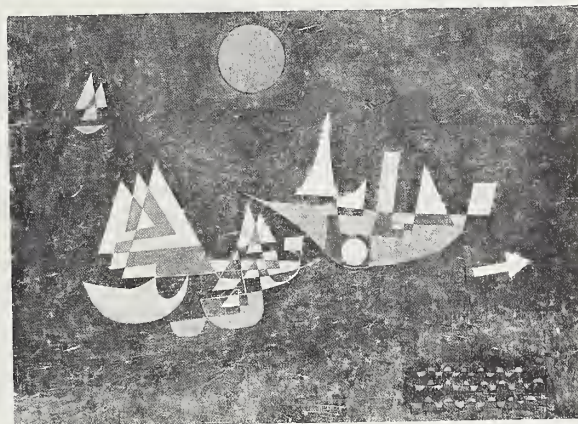
6000-year-old ivory sculptures and the sculptor's studio in Israel's Negev desert. Other Gallic "diggers" uncovered at Tassilli, in the African Sahara, skilled rock paintings which were executed between 8000 and 3000 B.C.

In Munich the famed Alte Pinakothek museum was opened to the public. Closed since 1939, it had been completely destroyed in a 1944 bombing. The rebuilt structure displayed its 900 original masterpieces, which had been preserved for the duration of the war in a salt-mine.

By 1960, welded, twisted or hammered steel, bronze and chrome emerged into elegant patterns and often intricate, confused forms of sculpture. The 10 years ended as they had begun, with art that claimed to reflect the confusion and chaos of the atomic age in which it was born.



"CHRISTINA'S WORLD" was painted by Andrew Wyeth. His masterful use of egg temper and "magic realism" made the Pennsylvanian the highest paid living artist.



"JUNGLE" by Irish-born New Yorker Colleen Browning captures slum's spirit and exemplifies new tradition in modern realism. Swiss cubist Paul Klee's "Departure of Ships" (*r.*) was one of his paintings which gained him popularity.



"OCEAN GREYNESS" typifies the work of the late leader of the "drip" school, Jackson Pollock. Although his canvases were often under heavy criticism, his new style brought him fame and widespread influence. He died in an auto crash in 1956.

Wide promotion by U.S. museums and the leadership of such artists as American abstractionist Jackson Pollock gave to modern and abstract works increased popular acceptance in the art world. Around the globe millions gathered in bewildered interest to view "nouveau art."

Such abstract ceramic murals, as "The Wall of the Moon" by Joan Miro and Josep Llorens Artigas decorated the UNESCO Palace in Paris, supplanted traditional wall decorations depicting man and beast.

Artist Frenchman Bernard Buffet created a sensation by personifying post-war man and life with modern interpretations.

Moderns and impressionists of the 19th Century like Claude Monet, father of impressionism, and Georges Seurat, founder of pointillism, continued to grow in importance. "Portrait of a Young Woman," by Frenchman Amedeo Modigliani, was sold at Sotheby's Galleries, London, in 1960 for \$67,000. Paul Cezanne's "Peasant in a Blue Blouse," was bought at the same gallery in 1959 for \$406,000. Paul Gauguin's "I Await the Letter," at the same sale brought \$364,000, the highest ever paid for a French post-impressionist at a public auction. A portrait of "Mr. and Mrs. Robert Andrews" by Englishman Thomas Gainsborough was sold at Sotheby's in 1960 for the same amount.

After criticism and disrepute, modern artists and their work were finally endorsed universally. The acceptance carried so much impetus that traditional and classical works were often slighted or overlooked completely.

"COMPOSITION #3" by Russian pioneer abstractionist Wassily Kandinsky was painted in 1914. It was finally shown in 1956 and re-evaluated along with three other works at tens of thousands.





"CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS" typifies work of controversial Sir Jacob Epstein, who died in 1959. Admirers considered him greatest modern sculptor. Object of Epstein's scorn was Reg Butler, whose *"Political Prisoner"* (above) won \$32,000 prize.



"PREGNANT WOMEN," by world famous Spaniard Pablo Picasso, represents his shift to sculpture from abstract work.

Sculpture Regains World Popularity

One focus of interest during the decade was sculpture.

Such smooth, detail-lacking stone representations as the West German sculptress Katherine Singer's *"Rubble Women,"* which typified the thousands of German women who cleared tons of debris from war-torn Berlin, have become common in public parks and galleries.

Great Britain's Henry Moore, at first considered a "revolutionary,"

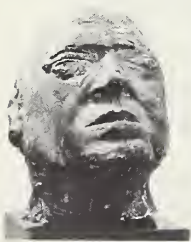
became the leader of the "smooth school" and achieved recognition when he was commissioned to carve a symbol of family life which he entitled *"Family Group."* Completed in 1956, it was placed in Harlow in Hertfordshire, Great Britain.

The popularity of such welded metal sculpture as *"The Devil With Claws,"* a rough bronze statue by Germaine Richier, also increased during the past ten year period.

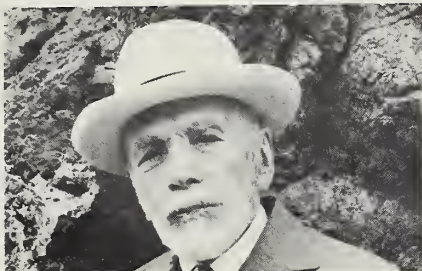


"THE SELF," a rust-brown iron sculpture by Japanese Isama Noguchi, won the 1959 Logan Award at the Chicago Art Institute. Italian Marino Marini's bronze *"Curt Valentin"* (below) represented trend toward detailless figures.

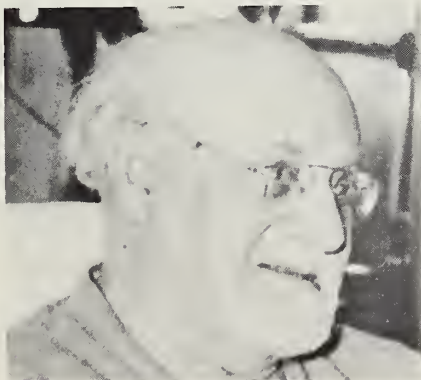
"STEEL WELDED KING," by Barbara Lekberg, won recognition at a showing in Sculpture Center, New York. *"Family Group"* (below) was carved by Moore.



BERNARD BERENSON, U.S.-educated Lithuanian-born art critic, authority on Italian Renaissance paintings, died in Italy at 94 in 1959. Great collections were built on famed savant's advice.



"CHRIST MOCKED BY SOLDIERS," was painted by French religious-expressionist Georges Roualt. He died at 87 in 1958. Henri Matisse (*below*), modern French painter, died Nov. 4, 1954. During his life he had survived criticism to become France's most respected master.



"WATER LILIES," valued at \$1 million was totally destroyed in a fire that caused \$320,000 worth of damage at New York City's Museum of Modern Art in 1959. It was painted by one of the world-renowned French Impressionists, Claude Monet. Other Monet paintings were exhibited at the Museum of Modern Art in 1960.

Both deaths of famous artists and the discovery of lost and hidden masterpieces were seen in the decade.

Notable among those who died, was one of the foremost U.S. painters, John Marin, a water colorist. He influenced his field with unique, chart-like linear effect paintings.

On the West Coast the finding of **"Leda and the Swan,"** a painting believed to be by 16th Century Italian, Paolo Cagliari Veronese, caused universal interest. But some experts, both in the U.S. and England, held that the reported \$1 million find was merely a copy.

A dozen Rembrandt etchings, valued at \$4000-\$5000 for the group, were found in two books purchased for \$10 by a San Francisco commercial artist. The volumes were part

of a 1200-book shipment from England to the United States.

In 1959 a bust of Cosimo de' Medici, Renaissance ruler of Florence, was found after a two-year search by Dr. Walter Heil, director of the M. H. Young Memorial Museum. The \$500,000 portrait sculpture was the work of 16th century Italian sculptor Benvenuto Cellini.

An original **"Madonna and Child,"** work by Leonardo da Vinci, was found in 1956 in a New York antique shop. It was valued at \$1 million.

The period of artistic discovery was brought to a close in 1960 with the announcement of the finding, in Mexico, of the oldest American art. Impressions of animals were found by Dr. Jaun Armenta on a 30,000-year-old mastodon pelvic bone fossil.

"RAPE OF DIJANIRO" by Italian Luca Giordano, was one of ten Renaissance paintings found in a Pasadena, Calif. home, claimed to be worth \$10 million.



A SENSATIONAL FIND, of original and forceful painting by Spanish artist Francisco Goya, was valued at \$6000. It turned up in a Bilbao, Spain art shop.



PAPERBACKS, BESTSELLERS, DOMINATE '50s

Themes range from learned to lurid



CARL SANDBURG, still active in his early eighties, published his early autobiography *Always the Young Strangers* at 75. Later he received awards from the Poetry Society of America and recognition for his 1953 publication *Abraham Lincoln*.



NOBEL PRIZE for literature went to Sir Winston Churchill for his six-volume "personal narrative" of World War II. *Triumph and Tragedy* told of the final conferences with Truman and Stalin and the breakup of the powerful wartime alliance.

BY THE END of the 1950s, book publishing, after seven years of steady improvement, for the first time topped the \$1 billion mark. First-class reading was available in a profusion notable for its variety and vitality. Although the U.S. reading public decreased from 21% of the total population to 17%, as a result of the advent of television, publishing houses declared that at the close of the decade sales had increased by 60% over '52 figures. The volume of books sold annually rose well past 550 million. Many of the books sold were condensed (the Reader's Digest Condensed Book Club alone distributed 16.5 million books in one quarter) or book-club editions (64 million copies in 1958). Neither of these put dollars into the tills of bookstores.

All that was published was not good. Many lurid, badly written and often dull works were found in the bookstalls.

From Here to Eternity, a top seller by James Jones, and Herman Wouk's Pulitzer Prize winner *The Caine Mutiny*, along with *The Cruel Sea* by Nicholas Monsarrat, were among the better books. *The Cardinal*, by Henry Morton Robinson, out-sold all other fiction in the early '50s. J. D. Salinger's first novel, *The Catcher in the Rye*, made a smashing hit. Giuseppe di Lampedusa's *The Leopard*, published posthumously in 1960, was enthusiastically received and scored a sweeping success. Small town America appeared in James Gould Cozzens' *By Love Possessed*, and big-town Washington was dissected in Allen Drury's *Advise and Consent*.

One of the most important literary pieces to steal past the Iron Curtain was the late Russian Boris Pasternak's novel *Doctor Zhivago*, which was first printed in Italy in 1954. The Nobel Prize was offered to Pasternak for the novel but Party pressure forced him to refuse the honor.

John O'Hara's *From the Terrace*, a long chronicle of the status and sex of 20th Century man, sold briskly. But despite public approval, some of his critics believed that this was his poorest work.

Interest in authenticated and colorful historical works continued through the 1950s. Garrett Mattingly's *The Armada* jumped to prominence on the best seller lists. *Exodus*, Leon Uris' glowing saga of the birth of Israel provoked Prime Minister David Ben Gurion to comment, "As a literary work it isn't much, but as a piece of propaganda, it's the greatest thing ever written about Israel." It was scooped up by millions and increased Israel's tourist rate by 11%.

Diaries, memoirs and biographies poured from the printing presses. *The Diary of Anne Frank* (written by a Jewish teenager while she and her family hid from the Nazis in occupied Amsterdam) recaptured for the '50s the horrors of World War II. Anne died in a death camp.

Old military and political campaigners, with the advantage of hindsight, returned to re-fight World War II

controversies in a flood of memoirs. Great Britain's Field Marshal Lord Montgomery fired a volley at General Eisenhower for what he claimed was mis-management of the European campaign. Sir Winston Churchill in 1953 completed his six-volume personal history of World War II with *Triumph and Tragedy*. His latest monumental work was the third volume of *The History of the English Speaking People*, published in 1958.

Another book of lasting importance and enduring beauty was Anne Morrow Lindbergh's collection of reminiscences, *Gift from the Sea*.

Adventure-seeking readers scaled the heights of Everest with Sir Edmund Hillary in *The Conquest of Everest*. *The Spirit of Saint Louis*, a gripping narrative by Charles A. Lindbergh, vicariously carried thousands across the Atlantic.

A new trend in cold realism emerged during the decade. Such vivid, vibrant works as Ernest Hemingway's Pulitzer Prize winner *The Old Man and The Sea* and Lawrence Durrell's latest Alexandrian novel, *Clea*, led the market.

The first book ever printed, *The Holy Bible*, remained the world's best seller. Early in the '50s the *Revised*

Standard Version brought denunciations from fundamentalist Protestant sects. They complained that this new edition of *The King James Version* altered traditional interpretations.

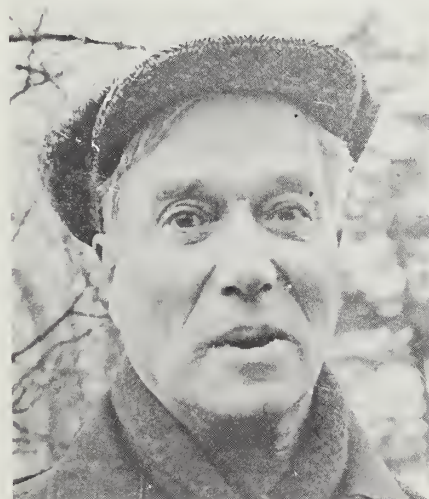
Inspirational books of both religious and philosophical intent were very much in demand. The most successful was Norman Vincent Peale's all-time best seller *The Power of Positive Thinking*.

The musty campaigns of the Civil War were given fresh reinforcement by such Pulitzer prize winners as MacKinlay Kantor's novel *Andersonville* and Bruce Catton's *A Stillness at Appomattox*. The endless flow of works on Lincoln was highlighted by Benjamin P. Thomas' *Abraham Lincoln*. Carl Sandburg, in 1953, published his prize-winning *Abraham Lincoln*.

The decade, gaining a multitude of books, also lost great men. The great playwright George Bernard Shaw died in 1950. Eugene O'Neill, who died in 1953, was awarded his fourth Pulitzer Prize for *Long Day's Journey Into Night*. This was the first time the prize was ever given posthumously. Frenchman André Gide died in 1951 and H. L. Mencken, quackery lambaster, died in 1956.



FRENCH EXISTENTIALIST Albert Camus gained wide U.S. audience with *The Fall*, symbolic masterpiece relating man's (i.e., Lucifer's) heritage of guilt.



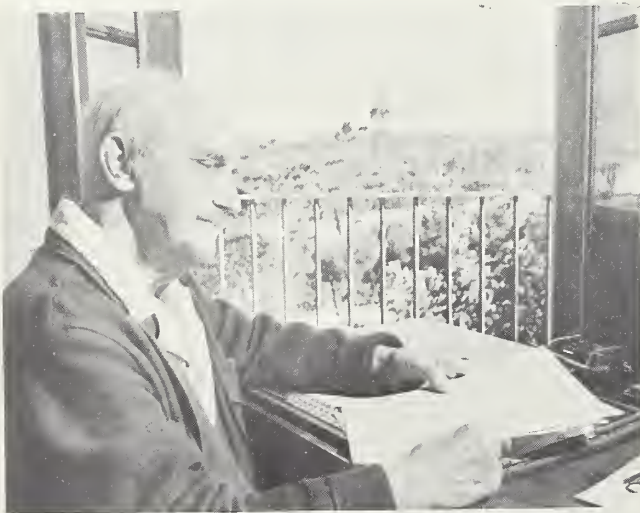
BORIS PASTERNAK "refused" a Nobel prize for *Doctor Zhivago*, story of individual's reactions to Soviet Revolution. He died of cancer in Russia in 1960.

SUPERMARKET-STYLE BOOKSTORES began to crop up all over the country—places where, for 25¢ to \$1.95 people could buy quality paperback reprints or originals. Perhaps the outstanding facet of the book publishing business was the mushrooming of paperback books into a \$60 million business—300 million copies under 1912 titles.





ERNEST HEMINGWAY (shown above with his wife) received first Pulitzer Prize of his long career for his short, vivid saga of a fisherman and a fish: *The Old Man and the Sea*. In 1955 the same book won him the Nobel Prize for literature.



A "PERMANENT FIXTURE" in Western intellectual life disappeared in 1952. George Santayana died in Rome at 88. A brilliant outpouring of poems, letters and philosophy showed his search for a civilized, permissive attitude toward life.



NORMAN VINCENT PEALE'S book, *The Power of Positive Thinking*, set an all-time record of 186 weeks on the best-seller list. He suggested everyday problems of living can be successfully overcome with faith, prayer and positive thoughts.



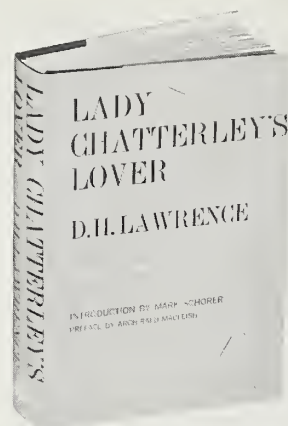
AN EIGHTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY cake teted the strong, witty, wise, four-time Pulitzer Prize winner, Robert Frost. Since 1915 he had earned his living (a million volumes sold) as a poet. "I write for two reasons: to be quoted and talked about."



HAROLD ROSS, editor of *New Yorker*, died in '51, was affectionately portrayed in *The Years With Ross* by James Thurber, who also wrote *Wonderful O*.

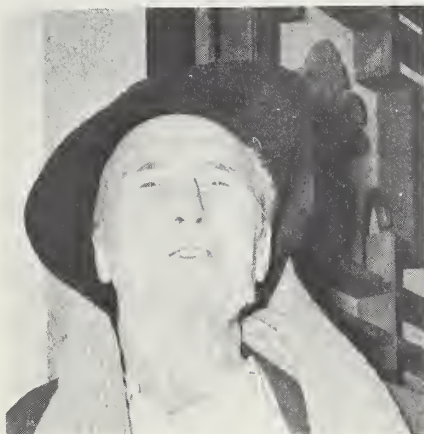


The Post Office ban
forbids us to tell
you where you can
buy a copy of
that book.



GROVE PRESS

"**THAT BOOK**" was the unexpurgated edition of D. H. Lawrence's *Lady Chatterley's Lover*—a book which, for 31 years, had been banned in the U.S. When the Grove Press published it in the spring of 1959 the Post Office banned it from the mails due to explicit sexual language. A federal court upset ban—"that" book was legal.

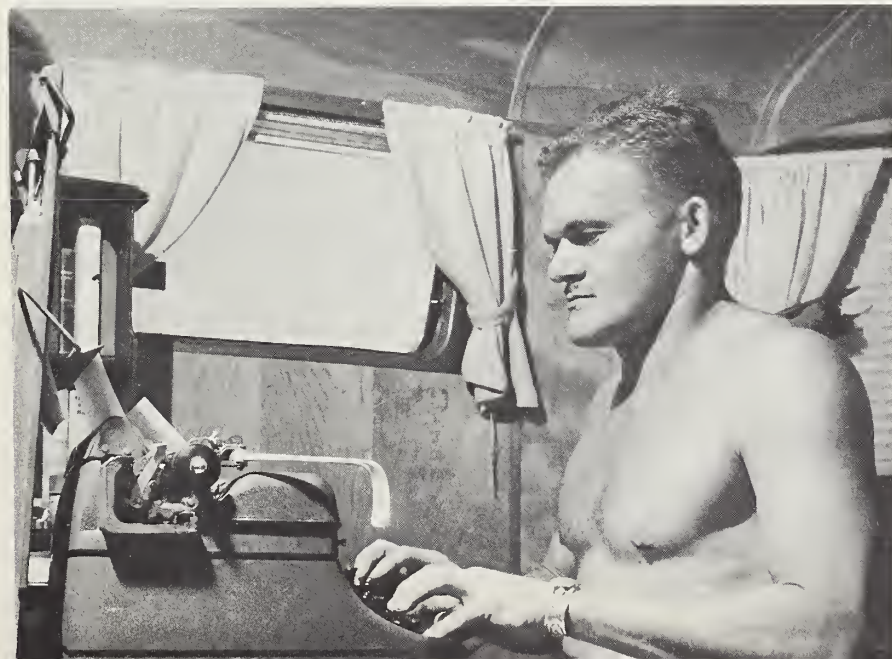


RELEASE FROM TREASON indictment, 13 years in mental hospital came at 72 to Poet Ezra Pound. Accused of WW II treason, he later went to Italy.



VLADIMIR NABOKOV'S witty, well-written tale of a middle-aged man's affair with *Lolita*, his 12-year-old "nymphet," shocked its way to best-seller success.

29-YEAR-OLD EX-BOXER James Jones' *From Here to Eternity*, written in a house trailer, sold four million copies in seven years. Robert E. Lee Prewitt's life in Hawaii's Schofield Barracks reflected the seaminess and the heroic, the comradeship and the brutality, of life in Uncle Sam's peacetime army before the Pearl Harbor attack.



ENFANT TERRIBLE Françoise Sagan, who published *Bonjour Tristesse* at 18, finished off three more novels, a ballet, a play and her marriage in five years.



SOUND OF SUCCESS

A changing musical scene arouses
increasing interest, large audience

DEFENDERS of the cultural level of the U.S. eagerly seized on a statistic announced early in the '50s; Americans were spending more money for concert-hall admissions than for baseball tickets.

There were other signs, too, of the increasing interest in music. The number of orchestras in the U.S. rose to over 700 during the decade. The publishers of the *Schwann Long Playing Record Catalog* reported in 1958 that the booming record industry was releasing some 400 new LP records a month. The terms "hi-fi" and "stereo" became a part of everyday language. Summer music festivals, long a special European attraction, began to spring up from Vancouver, B. C., to Newport, R. I. and offered vacationers their choice of opera, symphonies, folk music, jazz or chamber music.

In the orchestral world, three famous ensembles made news. The Chicago Symphony Orchestra found a new lease on life under the baton of

Fritz Reiner, who became its conductor in 1954. In similar fashion, the New York Philharmonic was rejuvenated by its new director, Leonard Bernstein, who also brought new life to the Carnegie Hall box office. Composing, conducting, playing the piano and harpsichord, writing (*The Joy of Music*), lecturing (in the concert hall and on television), the inexhaustible Bernstein was probably the most talked-about musician of the decade.

The NBC Symphony suffered an irreparable loss when Arturo Toscanini, saying, "The sad time has come. . . ." laid down his baton in 1954. The orchestra reorganized itself as the Symphony of the Air and performed without any conductor until after the Maestro's death in 1957.

Ending his tenure as music critic of the *New York Times* with the end of the decade, Howard Taubman became the paper's drama critic. He was succeeded as music critic by Harold C. Schonberg.

Opera lovers generally agreed with

NEW ERA began for the N.Y. Philharmonic with the appointment of Leonard Bernstein as music director. The still-young maestro also won acclaim as *West Side Story* composer, TV performer.

END OF AN ERA came when Arturo Toscanini retired in 1954 after 68 years on the podium. Final years were spent as conductor of the NBC Symphony, an orchestra created especially for him.





UNEXPECTED TREAT for opera lovers waiting to buy standing-room tickets for the Met's 1955 season opening was free coffee dispensed by Met general manager Rudolph Bing. Sale of subscriptions reached a new high during the first decade (1950-60) of Bing's tenure as manager, and the majority of revivals, new productions and new singers he introduced met with favorable reaction from both critics and public.

Lively Decade at the Metropolitan

critic Howard Taubman, who summed up the first 10 years of Rudolph Bing's career as general manager of the Metropolitan Opera as a "provocative and often exciting decade."

Although the repertoire of the Bing decade was not particularly adventurous, several important contemporary works received Met premieres, notably Alban Berg's *Wozzeck*, Igor Stravinsky's *The Rake's Progress*, and Samuel Barber's *Vanessa*.

TRAGIC FINALE to the career of great baritone Leonard Warren came on Mar. 3, 1960. Appearing as Don Carlo (*below*) in *La Forza del Destino*, he collapsed on stage, died minutes later.



Perhaps the greatest excitement, however, was aroused by four headline-making debuts.

With the 1955 debut of Marian Anderson as Ulrica in *Un Ballo in Maschera*, the Met's color line was broken. Dispelling any suspicion that this was only a sentimental gesture in tribute to the contralto's international reputation, Bing proceeded to engage three other Negro singers (Mattiwilda Dobbs, Gloria Davy, Leontyne Price) in the following years.

The Met's Italian wing was brightened by the debuts of Renata Tebaldi (1955) and Maria Callas (1957), although the latter parted company with the Met in 1959 following a row with manager Bing, and won as many headlines for her temperamental outbursts as for her singing. Newest debut sensation was Birgit Nilsson, whose Isolde was greeted with an avalanche of critical superlatives and gave new hope to Wagnerians.

The impressive list of outstanding newcomers during the decade also included Victoria de los Angeles, Roberta Peters, Leonie Rysanek, Giulietta Simionato, Mario del Monaco, Cesare Siepi and George London.



SOPRANO MARIA CALLAS AS NORMA



SOPRANO RENATA TEBALDI AS TOSCA



NEWEST MET STAR BIRGIT NILSSON



PRECEDENT-SETTER MARIAN ANDERSON



Musical Thaw in Cold War

The U.S. and the USSR found at least one topic on which they could agree during the decade: both nations produce first-rate musical talents.

The USSR led off in the cultural exchange program instituted in the '50s by sending three of its finest instrumentalists to the U.S. in 1956—pianist Emil Gilels, violinist David Oistrakh and cellist Mstislav Rostropovich. They were received with cheers from packed houses and delighted critics, while in Moscow Soviet music lovers were giving an equally warm reception to U.S. tenor Jan Peerce and violinist Isaac Stern.

Eugene Ormandy (in 1958) and Leonard Bernstein (in 1959) led the Philadelphia and New York Philharmonic orchestras, respectively, through successful engagements in the Soviet Union. The first Soviet orchestra to be heard

PERSONAL TRIUMPHS in the U.S.-USSR cultural exchange program were won by Soviet ballerina Galina Ulanova (*l.*) and U.S. pianist Van Cliburn (*above*). Ulanova was hailed a "true wonder of her time" by U.S. critics. Cliburn's Moscow triumph brought him a New York ticker-tape welcome, the first time that honor had ever been extended to a musician.

in the U.S., the Moscow State Symphony, arrived during the 1959-60 season.

Moscow cheered U.S. singers in *Porgy and Bess*, and New York applauded Soviet baritone Pavel Lisitsian (singing in Russian) in a Metropolitan Opera performance of *Aida* (sung in Italian).

Enthusiastic U.S. audiences competed in one of the fiercest ticket races on record to see Moscow's famed Bolshoi Ballet and its almost legendary prima ballerina, Galina Ulanova, in 1959. Enthusiastic Soviet audiences catapulted a little-known U.S. pianist, Van Cliburn, into international fame in 1958, when he won first place in the International Tchaikovsky Piano Competition. Neither a dancer's grace nor a pianist's virtuosity seemed affected by political theories of the day in any country.



NEW HOME (*l.*) for N.Y. Philharmonic was under construction in 1960, will be the first structure in new Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts. Orchestra's planned departure from Carnegie Hall threatened destruction of the historic building, but a "Save Carnegie Hall" drive succeeded in winning city and state help needed to save the landmark.

POPULAR MUSIC field was overwhelmed by the rock 'n' roll craze. First and biggest rock 'n' roll success was Elvis Presley (r.) whose hip-swinging gyrations shocked parents, delighted teens.



The music scene in the '50s contained something to suit almost any taste. Furthermore, it contained something to offend almost any taste.

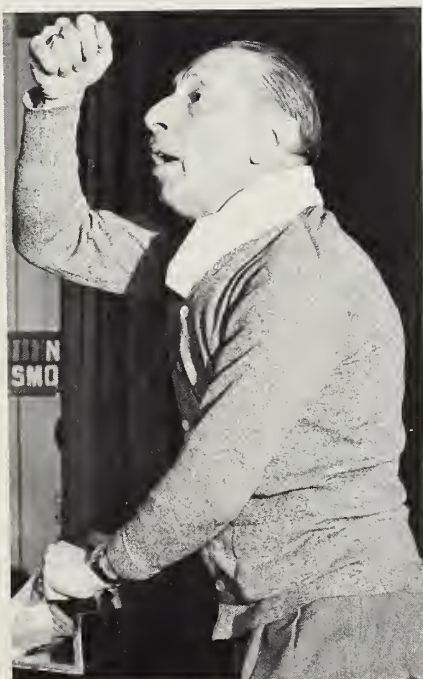
In the field of popular music, the great success was rock 'n' roll. A mixture of unvarying rhythm and often suggestive lyrics, rock 'n' roll developed an enormous and frenzied following, chiefly among teen-agers. The antics of rock 'n' roll performers, and the wild enthusiasm of their audiences, produced cries of alarm and condemnation from some adults, with no discernible effect on rock 'n' roll's popularity.

Jazz, which had shocked an earlier generation in much the same way as rock 'n' roll, continued to become more and more respectable. Jazz combos turned up with increasing frequency in staid concert and recital halls, and a church in Connecticut made news by serving communion to the accompaniment of a "Jazz Mass." Some of the ground gained toward respectability was lost in the summer of 1960 when youths unable to crash Newport's Jazz Festival broke into a riot. Marines from the Newport

Naval Base had to be called in, and the remainder of the festival was cancelled.

Folk music, previously given little attention in the U.S., began to attract a devoted and increasingly large following. Folk song artists began filling recital halls—and making money. Biggest success of the group was ex-pop singer Harry Belafonte, whose arrangements outraged purists.

Devotees of "longhair" music continued their age-old controversy over the quality of contemporary composers. Some admirers of the early music of veteran composer Igor Stravinsky were disappointed in the increasing tendency toward atonality displayed in the composer's newest works; others were encouraged by the same tendency. Much further "out" than Stravinsky, however, was the music of John Cage and others of his school. A Cage concert featured such musical instruments as a bathtub full of water, a group of radios (turned off and on at random), tape recorders and "prepared" pianos. Opinions varied as to whether the result was the latest thing in music, or just shouldn't be considered music at all.



NEW MUSIC continued to flow from the pen of composer Igor Stravinsky (l.). The output of the 78-year-old composer in the '50s included a cantata (in 1952), *Threni*, based on the Lamentations of Jeremiah (1957-8), a septet (1953) and opera *The Rake's Progress*.

FOLK MUSIC field was entered by singer Harry Belafonte (r.) with tremendous success. His performances featured carefully planned costumes, lighting and staging combined with effective arrangements of folk song material. Purists were outraged; audiences loved it.



HIGH COST OF HITS

Expensive productions, established stars dominate decade as ticket prices soar to Broadway sky; foreign troupes add variety; off-Broadway wins new audiences

THE CRITICS, amateur and professional, spent most of the '50s bewailing the decline of the U.S. theater.

Nevertheless, there was hardly a season in which a reasonably discriminating playgoer did not have a choice among at least two or three really good plays (often, admittedly, of foreign origin), half a dozen solidly entertaining ones and several colorful and tuneful musical shows.

Broadway's biggest problem was, undeniably, the old one of money.

Sky-high production costs made "angels" extremely wary about backing any play, however artistically sound, not promising sure success.

And tickets were so expensive (\$8.60 for an orchestra seat at an evening performance was not exceptional, and it was hard to find any seat at any time for under \$2.50) that theater-going became a luxury for many who would have liked to make it a habit.

However, Broadway ticket prices and the built-in conservatism of the

hit system were partially responsible for the exciting revival of "off-Broadway" theater.

In converted movie houses, basements and lofts all over Manhattan, small companies on shoestring budgets offered revivals of the classics, *avant garde* works by established contemporary playwrights and new plays by new writers.

Theater-goers of the '50s had another new development to applaud in the increasing frequency of visits by such outstanding foreign companies as the Comedie Francaise and the Jean-Louis Barault-Madeleine Renaut repertory company from France, the Old Vic from England, the Moiseyev dancers and Bolshoi Ballet from the Soviet Union and the Grand Kabuki from Japan.

Established stars like Helen Hayes, Katherine Cornell, Shirley Booth, the Lunts, the Oliviers and, on the musical stage, Mary Martin, Ethel Merman and Gertrude Lawrence (until her death in 1953) still made news.

So did new plays by established playwrights like Tennessee Williams, Arthur Miller and Lillian Helman, and new musicals by Cole Porter and Rogers and Hammerstein.

But the decade had its share of new talent, too. Yul Brynner rose to stardom in *The King and I*, Audrey Hepburn in *Gigi*, Julie Harris in *I Am A Camera*, Geraldine Page in *Summer and Smoke*, Julie Andrews in *The Boy Friend*, Gwen Verdon in *Damn Yankee*, Susan Strasberg in *The Diary of Anne Frank*, Anne Bancroft in *Two for the Seesaw*.

Among the promising new playwrights of the '50s were William Inge (*Picnic*, *Bus Stop*, *The Dark at the Top of The Stairs*); Englishmen John Osborne (*Look Back in Anger*), Peter Shaffer (*Five Finger Exercise*); and Lorraine Hansbury (*Raisin in the Sun*), first Negro Broadway author.



THEATRICAL WORLD threw a party at one of its favorite hangouts, Sardi's, for N.Y. Times drama critic Brooks Atkinson in 1958. (Above, guest of honor

watches as Helen Hayes embraces Mrs. Atkinson.) The party marked Atkinson's 33rd year as an aisle-sitter; he went into retirement two years later.



BEST MUSICAL of the decade—and, many of its admirers insisted, of any decade—was *My Fair Lady*, the Alan Jay Lerner-Frederick Loewe adaptation of Shaw's *Pygmalion*. For many months after its 1956 opening, practically the only way

to get a ticket was to join box office queue (*below*) at four in the morning. Rex Harrison and Julie Andrews (who had skyrocketed to stardom a year before in *The Boy Friend*) were the original characters of Henry Higgins, Liza Doolittle.





THREE PENNY OPERA proved that an off-beat, off-Broadway show could be a Broadway-style box office hit. A revival of a bitter, touching, iconoclastic and irresistibly funny German musical play of the '20s (music by Kurt Weill, book by

Bertholdt Brecht) it was translated and adapted by Marc Blitzstein. After a brief first run at Greenwich Village's Theatre de Lys, it reopened there in 1956, was still running in 1960. For a time, it starred Weill's widow, Lotte Lenya.



DIARY OF ANNE FRANK starred 17-year-old Susan Strasberg as the teen-age Jewish victim of Nazi persecution whose real diary was basis of play. Joseph Schildkraut as her father. It was most successful serious offering of the 1955-56 season.



TENNESSEE WILLIAMS was in top form as he returned to his favorite theme, the seamy side of Southern life, in Pulitzer-Prize winning *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*. It starred Barbara Bel Geddes, Ben Gazzara, Burl Ives, was directed by Elia Kazan.

No two theater-goers would agree on any list of the best plays of the decade; but among those that won popular and critical acclaim were:

1950-1951: *The Rose Tattoo*; *The Moon Is Blue*; *Guys and Dolls*; *Call Me Madam*; *The King and I*.

1951-52: brightening an exceptionally poor year, Shaw's *Caesar and Cleopatra* and Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*, presented on alternate nights by Sir Laurence Olivier and Vivian Leigh; another Shaw revival, *Saint Joan*; *Mrs. McThing*, a fine vehicle for Helen Hayes.

1952-53: *Time of the Cuckoo*; *Picnic*; *The Crucible*; *The Children's Hour* (revival); *Wonderful Town*.

1953-54: *Tea and Sympathy*; *Teahouse of the August Moon*; *Ondine*; *Pajama Game*; *Solid Gold Cadillac*.

1954-55: *Cat On a Hot Tin Roof*; *Bus Stop*; *The Rainmaker*; *The Desperate Hours*; *Witness for the Prosecution*; *The Boy Friend*; *Damn Yankees*.

1955-56: *Diary of Anne Frank*; *Waiting for Godot*; *Tiger at the Gates*; *The Lark*; *My Fair Lady*.

1956-57: *Visit to a Small Planet*; *Waltz of the Toreadors*; *Long Day's Journey Into Night*; *Bells Are Ringing*.

1957-58: *The Visit*; *Time Remembered*; *The Dark at the Top of the Stairs*; *Look Homeward, Angel*; *Look Back in Anger*; *Two for the Seesaw*; *West Side Story*; *Music Man*.

1958-59: *Raisin in the Sun*; *Sweet Bird of Youth*; *J.B.*; *A Touch of the Poet*; *Take Me Along*; *La Plume de Ma Tante*.

1959-60: *Five Finger Exercise*; *Toys in the Attic*; *The Miracle Worker*; *Fiorello*; *Bye Bye Birdie*; *Sound of Music*.



OUTSTANDING EVENT of the 1958-59 season was *J.B.*, a modern retelling of the story of Job by poet Archibald MacLeish. Pat Hingle gave a brilliant performance in the title role.



DAMON RUNYAN'S Broadway characters of the '30s delighted theater-goers of the '50s in *Guys and Dolls*, one of the decade's best musicals. Its stars were Vivian Blaine, Robert Alda (center, white tie), Sam Levene (in pin stripe suit).

Frank Loesser wrote the score; choreography was by Michael Kidd; George Kaufmann was the director. Producers Cy Feuer and Ernest H. Martin raked in close to \$700,000 on advance sales, settled back to enjoy long, prosperous run.

FILMS REEL IN TV GALE

Stress shifts to fewer, better pictures as costs mushroom, theater attendance drops

AS THE CURTAIN ROSE on the '50s, the movies were down for the count of nine. Strong left hook of the brash new challenger, TV, had made itself felt.

1951 rang with the hollow echo of empty movie houses—55 closed down in Manhattan alone that year, 64 in Chicago and 134 in the Southern California area.

Jittery movie moguls were reluctantly weighing the possibilities of some sort of alliance with TV and, at the same time, experimenting with wide screen and three-dimensional techniques which promised to provide the much needed shot-in-the-arm. By 1954 the success of 20th Century's Cinemascope, with its wide angle curving screen, was firmly established; Paramount's Vista Vision and Todd-AO processes were runners-up.

Having decided, "if you can't lick 'em, join 'em," most of the major studios had made their peace with TV by 1955. Warner Bros. and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer signed to make films for the American Broadcasting Co., 20th Century signed with the Columbia Broadcasting System, Columbia and Paramount formed their own TV subsidiaries.

Drastic economy measures brought an end to the stable system, under which studios kept a large number of stars under contract. Out on their own, many of the stars, attracted by the tax benefits of switching from salaried to investment status, went about happily forming their own production companies.

With nothing left but empty movie lots, the studios' modus operandi changed from that of movie production, with all its attendant glamour, to the business of financing and distributing films made by independent production units. More than half of the 1960 releases were independents.

The change manifested itself in many ways—reduction in the number of releases (approximately 250 in 1960, 429 in 1950), rise in average

production costs (\$1.4 million in 1960, \$600,000 in 1950) and the consequent emphasis on "blockbusters," big pictures planned to gross over \$4 million in rentals. The pace was set in 1957 by Paramount's \$13 million *Ten Commandments*.

The trend to shoot films abroad snowballed during the decade—35% of all 1960 releases were shot on location overseas. Many stars and producers preferred the arrangement for reasons of tax or pleasure, and there was the artistic asset of greater background authenticity.

Foreign films gained wide audi-

ences in the '50s—500 "art" theaters, devoted exclusively to showing imports with subtitles, sprang up. International stars gained as many U.S. fans as did Hollywood luminaries.

Union difficulties provided a blood and thunder climax to the decade. In January, 1960, the Screen Writers' Guild went on strike and was joined in March by the Screen Actors' Guild. Both actors and writers wanted to share studio profits from sale of post-1948 movies to TV. By June, both walkouts had been settled, closing the script for the '50s with a conventionally happy ending.





MOST EXPENSIVE FILM ever made was *Ben-Hur*. Produced in Rome, it cost \$15 million (1927 *Ben-Hur* cost \$4 million), had cast of 25,000, was five years in the making and had an arena that took a year to build. It won nine of the 1959 "Oscars," including Best Film, Best Actor (Charlton Heston), Best Director (William Wyler).

SECOND "TEN COMMANDMENTS," produced by late Cecil B. De Mille in 1957, was first of new "blockbusters"—cost \$13 million (first version cost \$1 million), by 1960 had already grossed \$32 million, nosing up on all-time winner, *Gone With the Wind* (\$33.5 million). It starred Charlton Heston (c.) as Moses; filmed in Vista Vision.

STAR OF "ROOM AT THE TOP," Simone Signoret (below) had distinction of receiving first Academy Award for Best Actress ever given to player in British film. Movie, which also won British Film Academy award, was sensitive story of an ambitious young man, his swift rise to power and his love affair with unhappy, older woman.



Major studios
finance,
distribute
"blockbusters"
independents
produce



HAIR RAISING ROLLER coaster ride left viewers gasping in *This Is Cinerama*, produced by Lowell Thomas in 1953.

Though highly effective, Cinerama's defects included high installation costs, imperfect blending of three images



"AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS," produced by the late Mike Todd, had 50 stars in brief appearances. It won five "Oscars" in 1957, including Best Film award. David Niven and Cantiflas are shown above as they are taking off on their world tour. The movie holds the third highest box office record.



FIRST TV PLAY ever made into a movie and first U.S. film to win the Cannes Festival. *Marty* won four '55 Academy awards. Story of a shy, lonely young man was typical of author Paddy Chayefsky. Originally a TV writer, Chayefsky emerged as an important dramatist, set a trend for dealing with ordi-

nary people in everyday situations. Ernest Borgnine, formerly featured in rough-tough heavy roles, played the part of Marty, a bashful butcher who fell in love with a plain school teacher (Betsy Blair). Other award winners in '50s included *From Here To Eternity*, *On the Waterfront*, *Room at the Top*.



thrown on one screen. Some of the three-dimensional techniques first tried in '52 required use of polarized glasses.



DECAY AND DEGENERACY in the South was the theme of *Streetcar Named Desire*, with (l. to r.) Kim Hunter, Marlon Brando, Vivian Leigh. Author Tennessee Williams carried same morbidity through later years with *Cat On A Hot Tin Roof*, etc.



BREEZE FROM SUBWAY grating temporarily cooled Marilyn Monroe, co-starred in *Seven Year Itch* with Tom Ewell. Her come-on look established her as sex symbol of the '50s. After marrying dramatist Arthur Miller, she shocked her many fans by turning intellectual.

FRANCE'S MOST DESIRABLE export was Brigitte Bardot shown (r.) in *And God Created Woman*. Combining basic sex with piquancy, BB threatened U.S.' MM, eclipsed such other international beauties as Italy's Sophia Loren, Gina Lollobrigida and Sweden's A. Eckberg.





INFLUX OF FRENCH COMEDIES was best represented by *Mr. Hulot's Holiday*, 1954 Cannes winner, produced and directed by Jacques Tati, who was also the star. Quality of such Japanese films as *Roshomon* and *Hiroshima* earned four festival

prizes for Japanese producers in 1954. Great Britain's *Lavendar Hill Mob*, Italy's *La Strada* were among the many notable imports. On the other side of the ledger, more than 50% of U.S. movie revenue was derived from foreign markets.



SEVEN ACADEMY AWARDS went to *Bridge on the River Kwai* in 1958, including ones for Best Film and Best Actor (Britain's Alex Guinness, above). It was one of Columbia's first big films—cost \$3 million and grossed \$30 million—helped bridge crucial period during which studio switched to releasing independent productions.



PEACE IN HOLLYWOOD was restored with end of Screen Actors' Guild strike in April, 1960. Studio executives shook hands with guild negotiators (r.) Ron-



SWEDISH FILM DIRECTOR Ingmar Bergman made a name in U.S. with sensitive films like *The Magician* and *Wild Strawberries*, a winner at Int'l Festival.



FUN FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY was offered by drive-ins, which grew to comprise 25% of all theaters. Car hop (above) serves refreshments from "Foodmobile." Other services included baby sitters, portable bottle warmers. To lure TV viewers back to movies all theater owners offered extra services, many spent millions redecorating.



ald Reagan and Charlton Heston. The month-long strike interrupted production on eight pictures. Actors gained percentage of new films used on TV.



TRIPLE THREAT MAN John Wayne produced, directed and played lead as Davy Crockett in *The Alamo*. Film, released by United Artists, typified trend to independent productions headed by stars, was also classic example of a "blockbuster"—cost \$12 million. Others stars turned producers included Burt Lancaster, Kirk Douglas.

TV SPURTS TO ENTERTAINMENT TOP

Westerns thrust aside personality shows; film, tape replace "live" broadcasts.

Radio shifts emphasis to music, news as lavish network "hours" disappear

1960 BROUGHT the electronic communication industry to the end of the most significant decade of its development. TV became the dominant medium—but did not drive radio out of business. But radio did change its character completely, dropping its all-around entertainment format to predominantly music and news.

TV broadcasting burgeoned from an embryo industry of 102 stations in 1951 into a business billing \$1.5 billion in advertising revenue through a complex of nearly 600 stations and three major networks. Nearly 90% of U.S. homes now have TV sets (an estimated 50 million) and there are a substantial number of "two set homes." TV programs have reached a single audience of 65 million.

Radio's growth has been even more phenomenal. There are now 3491 AM stations and 744 FM stations on the air. Americans own some 156,394,550 radio sets, an average of three per home. Car radios are estimated at 40 million. During 1959, sales of over 18 million sets of all types were reported by manufacturers.

There were several questions about the future of broadcasting still unresolved at the end of the decade. Some phases of the industry were still in the developmental stage—color TV, subscription TV, FM broadcasting and the future of network radio.



EDWARD R. MURROW, CBS commentator, became the prototype of the electronic journalist, giving weighty opinions.

The rise and fall of TV personalities and program formats was rapid during the past 10 years. Names which dominated the medium in the early fifties soon disappeared from starring roles. Milton Berle, the first "Mr. Television," was to start the 1960-61 season as the master of ceremonies on a bowling show. Jackie Gleason, once "Mr. Saturday Night," joined a Broadway musical and returned to TV only in "Specials." Sid Caesar occasionally starred on special shows. Imogene Coca had no regular program, but made some appearances as a guest star. As a team, Caesar and Coca once dominated the important Saturday night prime viewing hours.

Live programming almost completely disappeared from the TV screen. Film and tape shows replaced it. Westerns and "private eye" weekly series formed the bulk of prime time schedules. Re-runs of film shows, sports and quiz game programs and audience participation formats took the major portion of daytime schedules.

Networks devoted much labor, effort and expense to development of the documentary program, but this format did not draw the audience or sponsor interest that straight entertainment fare attracted.

The four major radio networks remained in business though they had been running in the red since TV's impact was felt in the early '50s. At the start of 1960, two networks, Columbia Broadcasting System and National Broadcasting Company, claimed their network radio operations had moved into the black. American Broadcasting Company and Mutual Broadcasting System adopted new radio programming formats in efforts to get on a paying basis. MBS, with 10% of the stations in the country signed as affiliates, became virtually a news service for its members.

TV became a factor in education. Teaching via closed circuit hookups to classrooms proved successful in an experiment in Hagerstown, Md. Networks and stations aired such programming as "Continental Classroom" and "Sunrise Semester" in early morning hours for students and teachers. New York State bought over \$300,000 worth of air time on WPIX, New York City, to air educational programs in the day hours of the school year.

At the end of the decade, three of the original four TV networks remained in business. Du Mont Television became defunct in 1955 but the three remaining webs, American, Columbia and National Broadcasting were in healthy condition.

But TV faced the future with many headaches in store for it before its final form would be determined. There would be further investigations, tighter controls, closer scrutiny of programming and more detailed demands that stations and networks fulfill public interest requirements.



"GUNSMOKE" made the transition from radio to TV as the first of a rash of "adult Westerns." This type of programming became the backbone of network evening schedules.

WEEKLY SERIES, "I Love Lucy," started multi-million Desilu Productions, Inc. Lucille Ball (*under table*) and husband Desi Arnaz (*r.*), built mammoth empire, divorced in 1960.



Payola, Quiz Scandals rock Radio-TV but people continue to look and listen



TV QUIZ scandals reached a climax when Charles Van Doren, of Columbia University, admitted he had been given answers.



PRESIDENTS of the three TV networks testified in quiz hearings. CBS' Stanton conferred with Rep. Oren Harris. (*above*)



PAYOLA scandals hit both radio and TV. Disc Jockeys were accused of violating Sec. 317 of Communications Act. Alan

Freed (*r.*), rock 'n' roll pied piper, lost jobs on WABC Radio and WNEW-TV as a result of charges he took payola.



ROBERT E. KINTNER, president of NBC, told Congressional probe laws should make TV quiz cheating a crime.



TV CASTING made strange team mates. Ex-President Truman (*at piano*) appeared on Jack Benny's CBS-TV show.



JACK PAAR succeeded Arthur Godfrey as TV's "enfant terrible," quit NBC-TV program while on camera in protest against "censorship" when a water closet joke was deleted from a tape. After a Far East vacation, he returned to the network.



ARTHUR GODFREY'S stormy career made front page copy across the nation as he fired performer after performer from his various programs. One of CBS's most valuable entertainers, he brought millions of dollars in billings to the web. In 1959,

he underwent surgery for lung cancer, came through to resume his career. However, though his tenure of popularity outlasted that of most of his contemporaries, his regularly scheduled programs on CBS Radio and TV were on the wane.



FIRST COAST-TO-COAST telecast (Sept. 4, 1951) brought live coverage of President addressing opening session of the Japanese Peace Treaty Conference in San Francisco. The

four major TV networks pooled resources to air the historic event. TV has since become the prime method used by the President for reporting directly to the U.S. public.



IN EARLY days of TV, Sid Caesar and Imogene Coca comedy team dominated the Saturday night ratings with a 90-minute variety show. After team broke up, both performers faded.



MAINSTAYS of NBC Radio Network were its "Monitor" service and its "News-On-The-Hour." Reporting world-wide news, both originated from Radio Central, RCA Bldg., New York.



MUSICAL VERSION of "Peter Pan," not very successful on Broadway, drew record TV audience of 65 million people when televised by NBC-TV in 1955. Program was repeated

following year. "Spectacular" starred Mary Martin in title role, Cyril Ritchard as Captain Hook. No single entertainment program has drawn such a TV audience since then.

AD VOLUME DOUBLES IN DECADE

TV adds new dimension, passes \$1.5 billion annual volume

ADVERTISERS went on a \$98 billion spending spree in the '50s. Their 1960 expenditures, \$12 billion, were twice as great as those 10 years earlier.

The staggering increase reflected rising costs, intensified promotion and the coming of age of a new and expensive medium, television.

Competition from the flood of new products during the decade served to make industry more promotion conscious. Advertising was called upon not only to sell but to educate the public on everything from nuclear-generated electricity to chlorophyll toothpaste.

In 1959 an advertiser, to maintain his 1950 advertising schedule, would have had to spend \$159 for every \$100 spent at the beginning of the decade. Since 1950 magazine costs have increased 74%, newspaper 46%, network TV 212%, outdoor 64%, business papers 59%. Only radio costs decreased—network 50% and spot 2.5%.

A huge chunk of total advertising expenditures was devoured by TV, which seemed to many an electronic money-eating monster. TV costs had tripled since 1950, while those of other major media less than doubled. Advertising history was changed by the Jack-and-the-Bean-Stalk growth of TV during the decade. In 1950 it had only 3.2% of the advertising pie; by 1959 a juicy 13.4%.



The man in the Hathaway shirt

A long time American men are beginning to realize that it is ridiculous to buy good suits and then spoil the whole effect by wearing a cheap, mass-produced shirt. Hence the growing popularity of Hathaway shirts, which are in a class by themselves.

To begin with, Hathaway shirts were infinitely longer—a matter of years. To go on with, they make you look younger and more distinguished, because of the way Hathaway cut collars—low-sloping and “contoured.” The whole shirt is cut

more generously, and is therefore more comfortable. The tails are longer, and stay in your trousers. The buttons are made of mother-of-pearl—very big and masculine. Even the stitching has an aristocratic elegance about it.

Above all, Hathaway make their shirts of very remarkable fabric, imported from the four corners of the earth—Viyella and Aerex from England, woolen fabrics from Australia in Scotland, Sea Island cotton from the British West Indies, hand-woven silk from India, broad-

cloth from Manchester, linen batiste from Paris. You will get a great deal of quiet satisfaction out of wearing shirts which are in such impeccable taste.

Hathaway shirts are made by a small company of dedicated craftsmen in the little town of Waterville, Maine. They have been at it, man and boy, for one hundred and fourteen years.

If you want the name of the nearest store where you can buy a Hathaway shirt, send a card to C. F. Hathaway, Waterville, Maine.

ADVERTISING'S DYNAMIC DECADE

(Growth, \$ billion)

	1959	%	1958	1957	1955	1950
Newspapers	\$3.52	%32	\$3.19	\$3.28	\$3.07	\$2.01
Direct Mail	1.57	14	1.59	1.47	1.27	0.76
Television	1.53	14	1.35	1.27	1.01	0.17
Magazines	0.87	8	0.77	0.81	0.72	0.51
Radio	0.64	6	0.62	0.62	0.55	0.61
Miscellaneous	3.00	27	2.78	2.85	2.39	1.65
Total	11.13	100	10.30	10.31	9.01	5.71

All media had to give up some dessert for the new member of the family, but radio gave up the most—its proportionate share of the total fell from 10.6% in 1950 to 5.8% in 1959. The entire structure of radio sales was changed from a single to a multi-sponsor basis, with time divided into small “spot” units. (A one-minute network spot ranged in cost from \$725-\$1000.)

Newspapers continued to receive the largest portion of all advertising expenditures — \$3.5 billion in 1959 — although their share of the total dipped from 36.4 in 1950 to 31.7% in 1959. In dollars, however, newspaper revenue, like that of all other media, increased over the decade.

Magazine revenue rose 13% between 1958 and 1959—the sharpest rise of all media groups last year. Top 1959 ad-getters were Life (\$134 million), Saturday Evening Post (\$98 million), and Look (\$45 million).

Advertising took several well defined creative turns during the '50s. Emphasis of the large majority of ads was on the visual, with dramatic layouts and almost exclusive use of photography for art work.

Ads showed a marked tendency to build an emotional feeling about a product. An image was projected around a shirt, for example, that subtly implied it was worn by the kind of man the reader would like to be. An atmosphere was created around the auto—a fun car, a family car, a prestige car.

Agencies made increased use of research in preparing campaigns—although there was a split vote on its value, genuine or nuisance. Advertisers were even giving campaigns dry runs with newly developed pre-testing techniques. Floods of statistics established such criteria as “most seen,” “most remembered,” and “most read.” (No one had yet devised a way to determine “most sold.”)

The two agencies that made the biggest splash during the '50s were Ogilvy, Benson & Mather and Doyle Dane Bernbach. Both started the decade as relatively small newcomers, and both built their reputations by sheer force of creativity, making their mark on the strength of their first campaigns—Hathaway Shirt and Ohrbach's respectively.

Four largest agencies in 1959 were J. Walter Thompson, total billings \$328 million; McCann-Erickson, \$304 million; Young & Rubicam, \$232 million; and Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, \$216 million.

Four largest advertisers in '59 were Proctor & Gamble (\$54.8 million), General Motors (\$53.7 million), Lever Brothers (\$37.7 million), General Foods (\$37.3 million).

“MAN WITH THE EYE PATCH” made a name for Hathaway shirt overnight and fathered many imitators. Agency used eye patch as a memorable device, also associated a personality with the product. Inexpensive campaign proved effective.

A Frank Statement to Cigarette Smokers

RECENT REPORTS on experiments with mice have given wide publicity to a theory that cigarette smoking is in some way linked with lung cancer in human beings.

Although conducted by doctors of professional standing, these experiments are not regarded as conclusive in the field of cancer research. However, we do not believe that any serious medical research, even though its results are inconclusive should be disregarded or lightly dismissed.

At the same time, we feel it is in the public interest to call attention to the fact that eminent doctors and research scientists have publicly questioned the claimed significance of these experiments.

Distinguished authorities point out:

1. That medical research of recent years indicates many possible causes of lung cancer.

2. That there is no agreement among the authorities regarding what the cause is.

3. That there is no proof that cigarette smoking is one of the causes.

4. That statistics purporting to link cigarette smoking with the disease could apply with equal force to any one of many other aspects of modern life. Indeed the validity of the statistics themselves is questioned by numerous scientists.

We accept an interest in people's health as a basic responsibility, paramount to every other consideration in our business. We believe the products we make are not injurious to health.

We always have and always will cooperate closely with those whose task it is to safeguard the public health.

For more than 300 years tobacco has given solace, relaxation, and enjoyment to mankind. At one time or another during those years critics have held it responsible for practically every disease of the human body. One by one these charges have been abandoned for lack of evidence.

Regardless of the record of the past, the fact that cigarette smoking today should even be suspected as a cause of a serious disease is a matter of deep concern to us.

Many people have asked us what we are doing to meet the public's concern aroused by the recent reports. Here is the answer:

1. We are pledging aid and assistance to the research effort into all phases of tobacco use and health. This joint financial aid will of course be in addition to what is already being contributed by individual companies.

2. For this purpose we are establishing a joint industry group consisting initially of the undersigned. This group will be known as TOBACCO INDUSTRY RESEARCH COMMITTEE.

3. In charge of the research activities of the Committee will be a scientist of unimpeachable integrity and national repute. In addition there will be an Advisory Board of scientists disinterested in the cigarette industry. A group of distinguished men from medicine, science, and education will be invited to serve on this Board. These scientists will advise the Committee on its research activities.

This statement is being issued because we believe the people are entitled to know where we stand on this matter and what we intend to do about it.

TOBACCO INDUSTRY RESEARCH COMMITTEE

5400 EMPIRE STATE BUILDING, NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

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"LOOK SHARP, BE SHARP," Gillette's theme song, was sharp, made commercials (animated cartoons and sports-star testimonials) among the most popular on television screens.



SONGSTRESS DINAH SHORE, star of the Chevy TV show, warbled lead-ins for commercials, typified two trends—integrated commercials and association of a personality with a product.

Inside America's happiest dogs!



HIGHWAY HUMOUR was provided by Ken-L-Ration billboard. It won a 1956 Chicago Art Director's award. Volume of outdoor advertising increased from \$131 million in '49 to \$193 million in '59, but share of total revenue decreased 8%.



STAR SALESWOMAN for Westinghouse, Betty Furness, brightened TV commercials for past three elections. Coverage of 1960 conventions, campaigns, election night on CBS radio-TV cost \$6 million.

PLAYBOY



THE PLAYMATE OF THE MONTH



SUCCESS STORY of the decade was that of 33-year-old Hugh H. Hefner (l.), who started *Playboy* magazine in 1953 with a borrowed \$11,000. Since then it became a serious competitor to long-established *Esquire* for the leadership of the men's magazine field with a circulation approaching 800,000; moved into its own luxurious building in Chicago. Most popular feature was girl "Playmate of the Month" photograph.

RIISING COSTS PLAGUE PRESS

Historic dailies cease publication

COSTLY STRIKES, spiraling costs, and a growing mortality rate did not prevent U.S. newspapers from reaching an all-time high circulation of 58,299,723 copies daily and 47,848,477 Sundays by the beginning of 1960.

This gain of more than 5.5 million daily and 1.5 million Sunday in the decade indicated prosperity—but the evidence was deceptive.

Many of the nation's oldest and biggest papers had gone out of business—18 in 1959 alone—leaving 82% of all towns and cities with one daily. Though there was

COLLIER'S

• Special Report on NON-delinquency: 18,000,000 teen-agers can't be wrong!

• Winter vacations to fit your budget



TWO OLD-TIMERS, *Collier's Magazine* and *Woman's Home Companion*, went out of business in 1957 despite circulation that was in the millions. Though *Collier's* was one of the Big Four mass magazines, advertising revenue had not kept up with mounting production costs despite readership gains.

CAPITALISTIC TROUBLES caused Red party organ *Daily Worker* to close its doors in January, 1958, when weakened, divided Communist party withdrew its financial aid. Editor John Gates resigned in disillusionment and said that he hoped to be able to "rejoin the American people" in the future.





NEWS HUNGRY New Yorkers crowd in front of a shop window in 1958 where a teleprompter machine displays news during a 19-day Christmas season strike which closed down the city's nine major dailies with combined circulation of 5.7 million. It cost \$25 million in advertising revenue, \$5 million in wages.



CENSORSHIP BY STEALTH was inaugurated in Georgia in March, 1952, by a three-man board, headed by Baptist minister James Wesberry (c.), which promptly issued secret withdrawal orders to the bookstore and newsstand distributors. Action was challenged by Georgia newspapers as leading to "thought control."

VICTOR RIESEL, blinded by his labor racketeer enemies in acid-throwing attack in April, 1955, continued to write his syndicated column on labor affairs. Indictments were returned against Johnny Dio and others charged with planning crime but presumed acid-thrower Abraham Telvi already had been murdered.



Press Continued

only an over-all decline of 19 daily papers (from 1780 in 1949 to 1761 in 1959), no new major metropolitan paper had been started; the replacements were small suburban papers.

Among the missing were the 114-year-old *Brooklyn Eagle*, *Boston Post*, *Los Angeles News*, still others. It was a time of mergers, with the Scripps-Howard chain in particular absorbing its rivals in Columbus, Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio, and in San Francisco, where its *News* merged with Hearst's *Call-Bulletin*.

Biggest merger of all was of two of the three giant U.S. news agencies, Scripps-Howard's United Press and Hearst's International News Service in May, 1958.

INS, reputedly losing \$1 million every year, was virtually swallowed whole by its more prosperous rival; some 400 INS men lost their jobs.

It gave newly-named United Press International a leg-up in its race with its only remaining competitor, the Associated Press. By the end of 1959 UPI claimed 1656 U.S. newspaper clients against the older agency's reported 1778.

Magazines died, too. *The American Magazine* suspended publication early in 1956 despite circulation of 2 million. And *Collier's Magazine*, born in 1888, died in 1957 (despite its circulation being at an all-time high) due to lack of advertising in its diet, taking with it its sister, *Woman's Home Companion*.

Biggest cloud on the publishers' horizon was increasing number of costly strikes. There were 40 in 1958 and 37 in 1959 alone, ranging from a three-day stoppage on the Washington (D.C.) *Star* to a three-month walkout on the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. And, as the decade ended, the *Portland Oregonian* and *Oregon Journal* shut down on Nov. 10, 1959 in a strike that bid to set a duration record. In 1960, it was still unsettled.

War in Korea in 1950 brought 450 U.S. newsmen there; casualties among reporters and photographers were extremely high and several were captured.

As usual, the free world's right to uncensored news was threatened from all sides. In Czechoslovakia in 1951 Associated Press correspondent Wil-

liam Oatis was sentenced to 10 years in prison for "espionage" after a standard Red propaganda trial. News-men Russell Jones, UP, and John MacCormac, *New York Times*, were expelled from Hungary in 1957.

Cuba's Fidel Castro, helped to power in 1958 by the U.S. press, took over the papers in Havana. France censored news from revolt-torn Algeria; South Africa expelled news-men covering its racial riots.

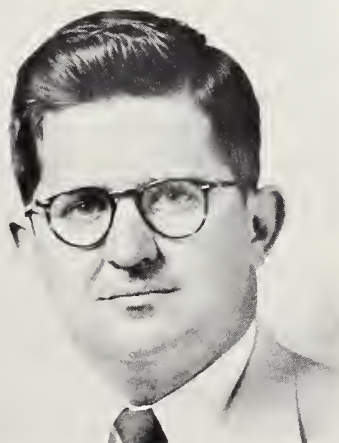
Thorniest problem for newspapers was election coverage after one-party press charges based on elections of 1952 and 1956. In former, some 933 dailies, representing 80% of total circulation, supported President Eisenhower, as against 202 papers and 11% for Stevenson.

(Democrats, however, on this ground alone had no cause for worry, observers said. They pointed out that the vast majority of newspapers had opposed President Truman in his 1948 campaign, and President Roosevelt in three campaigns out of four—and yet they won decisively.)

Prediction for the coming decade was more mergers in face of rising production costs. Sole hope to offset this seemed to be in new typesetting and engraving devices more efficient than antiquated methods and machines now used.

The decade had made it more evident that publishing a big city daily was big business, needing big capital.

N.Y. TIMES reporter A. M. Rosenthal was ordered out of Poland in 1959 for the crime of reporting too accurately, displeasing nation's Communist bosses.



PORNOGRAPHY MEANS PROFIT, a special House investigating committee found, after delving into the booming business of publishing magazines and paperback books that titillated and tattled. Unfortunately, the committee was unable to find the cure, fearing restrictive legislation might be a much greater danger.



MARGUERITE HIGGINS (l.) chatting with Brig. Gen. John S. Bradley, won the 1950 Pulitzer Prize for her coverage of the Korean War. *New York Times* Washington veteran bureau chief **JAMES RESTON** won his second during 1957.

COSTLY COLUMN was 1952 one written by Drew Pearson in which he mistook rumor for fact and implied that former U.S. Asst. Attorney Norman M. Littell was acting as propagandist for Netherlands. Court directed Pearson to pay Littell \$50,000 damages—the biggest libel verdict in Washington, D.C. history.





THIRD GRADERS, Negro and white, look each other over with wary friendliness on first day of 1954-55 school year at elementary school for service personnel's children at Ft. Myer, Va., Army post. This was first time in modern South children

of the two groups sat side by side in same classroom. Defense Department order outlawing segregation in all military installation schools led way toward integration as did firm stand of Roman Catholic bishops on parochial schools.

COURT ORDERS INTEGRATION

South reluctantly accepting ruling; U.S. education, assailed as weak in science, fundamentals, is critically short of teachers, schools, funds

U.S. EDUCATORS, under fire during the '50s as soft, misdirected and inadequate to match the single-minded, no-nonsense Soviet system, nevertheless gave proof that U.S. democracy means what it says.

On May 17, 1954, the U.S. Supreme Court, abandoning its earlier "separate but equal" doctrine, unanimously outlawed racial segregation in the nation's public schools. By decade's end, at least token integration had been accepted everywhere except in the citadels of the deepest South—and even there signs mounted it would come soon rather than late.

Ruling in 1955 that implementation of its decision was task of local authorities, the Court permitted time for adjustment only when communities could give evidence that integration was proceeding with "deliberate speed."

Citizens' Councils and similar diehard segregationist groups sprang up everywhere in the South and, ostensibly

restricting themselves to strictly legal measures, encouraged economic pressure and open terror. (Mississippi editor Hodding Carter, a Pulitzer Prize winner, called them a "new incipient Ku Klux Klan.") When the 1956 school year began in Clinton, Tenn., rioters, mostly hoodlum teenagers, filled the streets to protest entry of 12 Negro children into the previously all-white high school. The National Guard was called in; the school was closed and reopened several times; but nine Negroes finished the year, and one, a senior, graduated—and earned a place in history.

Little Rock, Ark., however, was the most publicized focus of resistance. The state's governor, Orval E. Faubus, used the National Guard to prevent the 1957 reopening of Central High School—with Negro attendance—after the local school board had submitted a plan and the court had approved it. President Eisenhower did not



U.S. PARATROOPER, tussling with man who is attempting to wrest his bayoneted rifle from his hand, symbolizes government's determination to protect Negro pupils assigned to Little Rock's Central High School. Army was sent in by

President Eisenhower after Arkansas Governor Faubus called out National Guard, closed school, to prevent enforcement of court-ordered plan, drawn by local board. Pro-Faubus group ousted board, later lost to new "moderate" group.

ENRAGED WHITE PUPILS push and heckle two Negro students as latter attempt to enter Central High School. Mob blocked their attempt to attend class that day, but later integrated classes were resumed under the protection of U.S. Army.

take this challenge to Federal authority lying down. He called the Arkansas Guard into Federal service (thus depriving Faubus of authority over it), and sent the Army in. Central remained open under the protection of U.S. troops. Some days only a trickle of white pupils came to school. But the few Negro students assigned came every day. They were spat on, booed, jostled, hated. Their parents were threatened. But they came. By 1960, Little Rock was on the road to full integration (but the events, unleashing popular passions, also had solidified Faubus' hold on state power).

In other areas developments, if less spectacular, were in the same direction. In 1955 the Defense Department integrated all the schools it operated for the children of service personnel. In almost all the border states, integration proceeded with a minimum number of flare-ups and according to schedules adopted by the local boards.





FIXED BAYONETS of Tennessee National Guardsmen clear Main Street in Clinton of mob of teenage hoodlums, many gathered from out of town, who were demonstrating against integration of Clinton's high school. Tennessee authorities handled with

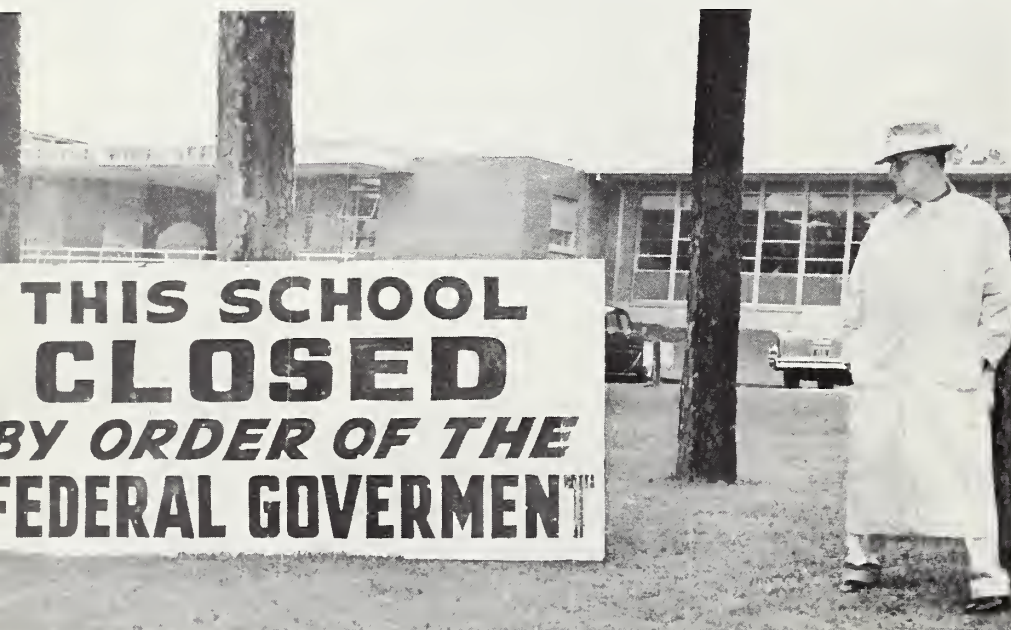
firmness all such outbreaks, but situation for a time made town rallying point for racist agitators, similar "crusaders." Isolated bombings of schools took place in South, but, fortunately, there were no casualties, and violence petered out.

GOV. ORVAL E. FAUBUS, champion to the end of segregation, closed down four of Little Rock's high schools for an entire year rather than carry integration into the 1958-59 school year. This came after his plan to transfer the schools to a private corporation was rejected by the courts. (Note sign's misspelling of 'government').

Chief legal hope of the anti-integrationists was Virginia, whose "massive resistance" laws empowered Gov. J. Lindsay Almond to close schools which admitted Negroes in obedience to the U.S. courts. When the 1957-58 school year opened, Negroes were enrolled at Norfolk and other cities. Governor Almond closed the schools. But the courts threw out the Virginia laws, and the schools reopened with Negro pupils attending.

Allied with the school fight was the struggle of Negro college students ("Segregation makes me feel unwanted") to win the same service as whites in stores and lunch counters. The first demonstration was in a Woolworth store in Greensboro, N.C., where four Negro students respectfully but doggedly refused to leave their lunch counter seats.

Such student "sit-downs" mushroomed. By decade's end, Negroes were getting the same service as whites in many Southern cities.



ENCOURAGING SIGN in filling science teaching gap was provided by such teachers as Lon Colburn, retired after 34 years, who returned to teach chemistry in Monroe, La., High School.

MAJOR QUESTION during the decade was — with the harsh nuclear breath of Soviet scientific advances breathing down its neck — what was wrong with U.S. education?

Most criticisms agreed that it was too easy, too diffuse, too concerned with “adjustment to the group” instead of plain, old-fashioned study and learning.

Science—and the basic mathematical disciplines essential to advanced scientific work—were badly neglected.

Even more shocking, it was found that in an enormous number of cases, Johnny, when he reached high school, or even college, literally could not read.

At the root of the crisis were shortages—of building and plant, of skilled teachers and, basic to this last, of adequate teacher pay. (In 1960, despite raises, teachers still were averaging less than production workers.)

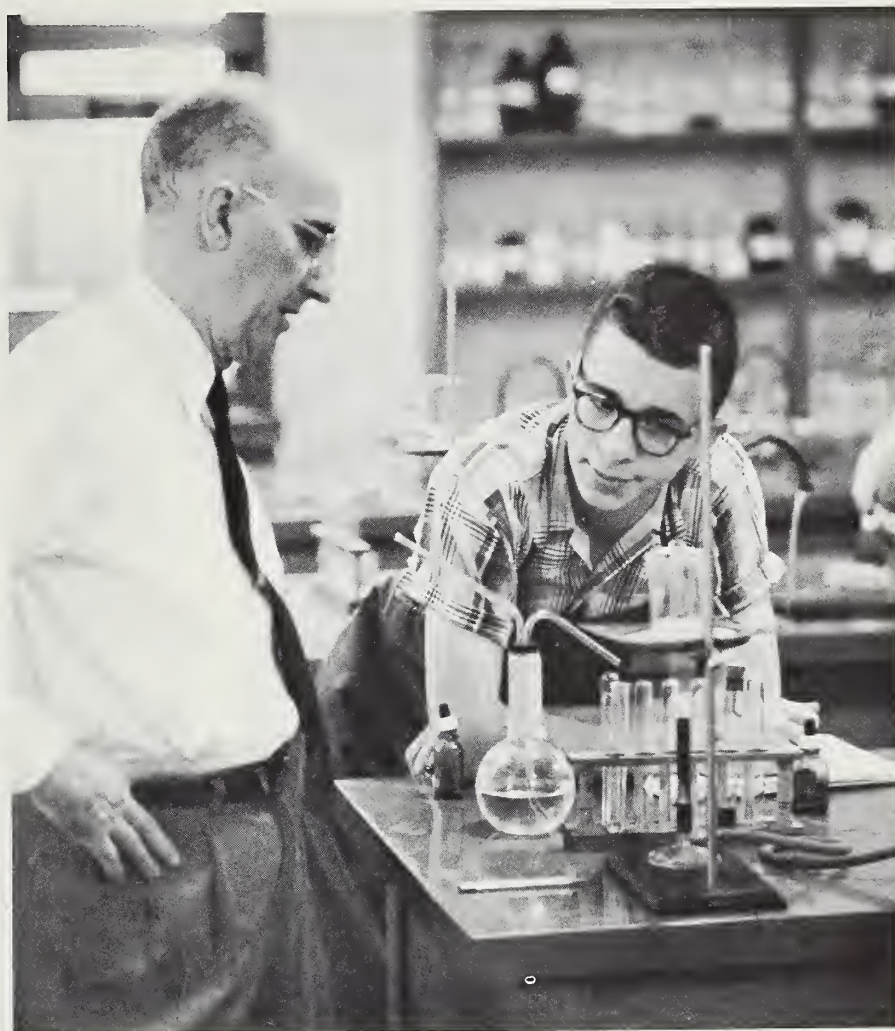
The U.S., by 1960, was spending at least \$17 billion a year on all education, but many educators were insisting this would have to be doubled. Pupil load of elementary and secondary schools was some 2.5 million above estimated capacity. Many colleges and universities were turning away more applicants than they accepted.

(Meanwhile, the USSR was reported turning out 300,000 scientists, engineers and technicians a year, and the U.S. only 100,000. But the U.S. training level was admittedly higher.)

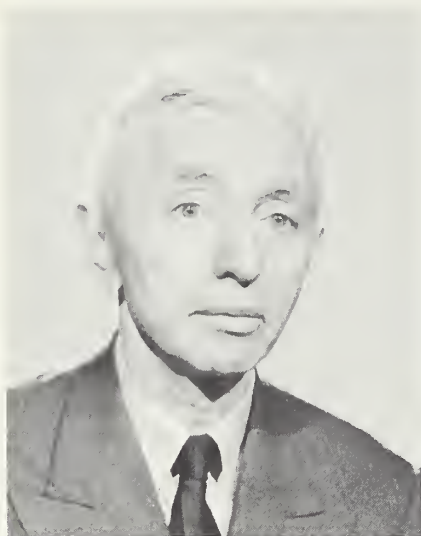
Higher institutions were being increasingly helped by foundations and the great corporations. (In 1956-57, foundations gave \$319 million; corporations some \$80 million, and corporate gifts were accelerating.)

But the major financial problem remained. Many felt the only remedy was largely increased Federal aid (which, in the 1960 election year, both parties were promising).

At decade's end, U.S. education was preparing to reeducate itself, and seeking the money to do so.



LOYALTY OATH, vociferously demanded by many organizations, as bitterly opposed by many others, including many of best known private universities, remained both State and Federal problem. In early '50s, California's oath rule (opponents included, second L., then Gov. Earl Warren) was declared unconstitutional. As 1960 ended, oath for all students receiving Federal aid appeared to be on the way out.



"OUR GREAT RACE with the Soviet Union," says Vice Adm. Hyman G. Rickover (*l.*), "is in education." Incessantly, he sought to awaken the U.S. people to the problem of inferior training for its children. He suggested a "private agency—a Council of Scholars—to set national standards for the high school diploma, and competence of teachers."

EX-HARVARD President James Bryant Conant conducted a \$350,000 two-year survey of U.S. high schools. One finding: "Academically talented students ought to be studying five solid subjects in each of 4 years. English, history, mathematics, science and foreign language are solid." He then turned to the junior high schools for similar survey.

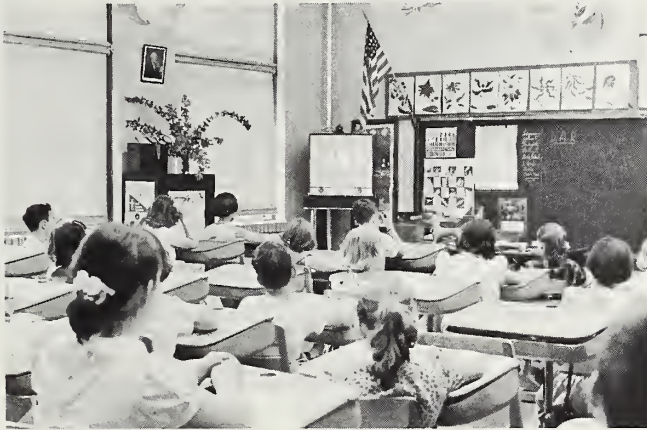


"TEMPORARY SCHOOL HOUSE" built more than 25 years ago still serves St. Louis children. In 1959 the nation was 130,000 classrooms short. The education of 8 of 42 million U.S. school children was being affected by obsolete, over-crowded and inadequate classrooms. At a time when 227,000 new teachers

were needed annually, only 92,000 were trained. They were being paid as if there were an oversupply: \$5025 a year. In 10 years, school expenditures tripled to \$14.5 billion a year but shortages remained due to skyrocketing costs and a school population increase of 50% in the past ten years.



NEW YORK CITY teachers picket for more pay for their long hours, often with double sessions and extracurricular duties, in period of rising living costs. Across country some teacher loads were reduced (*below*) by bringing topnotch teachers into many classrooms simultaneously through television.

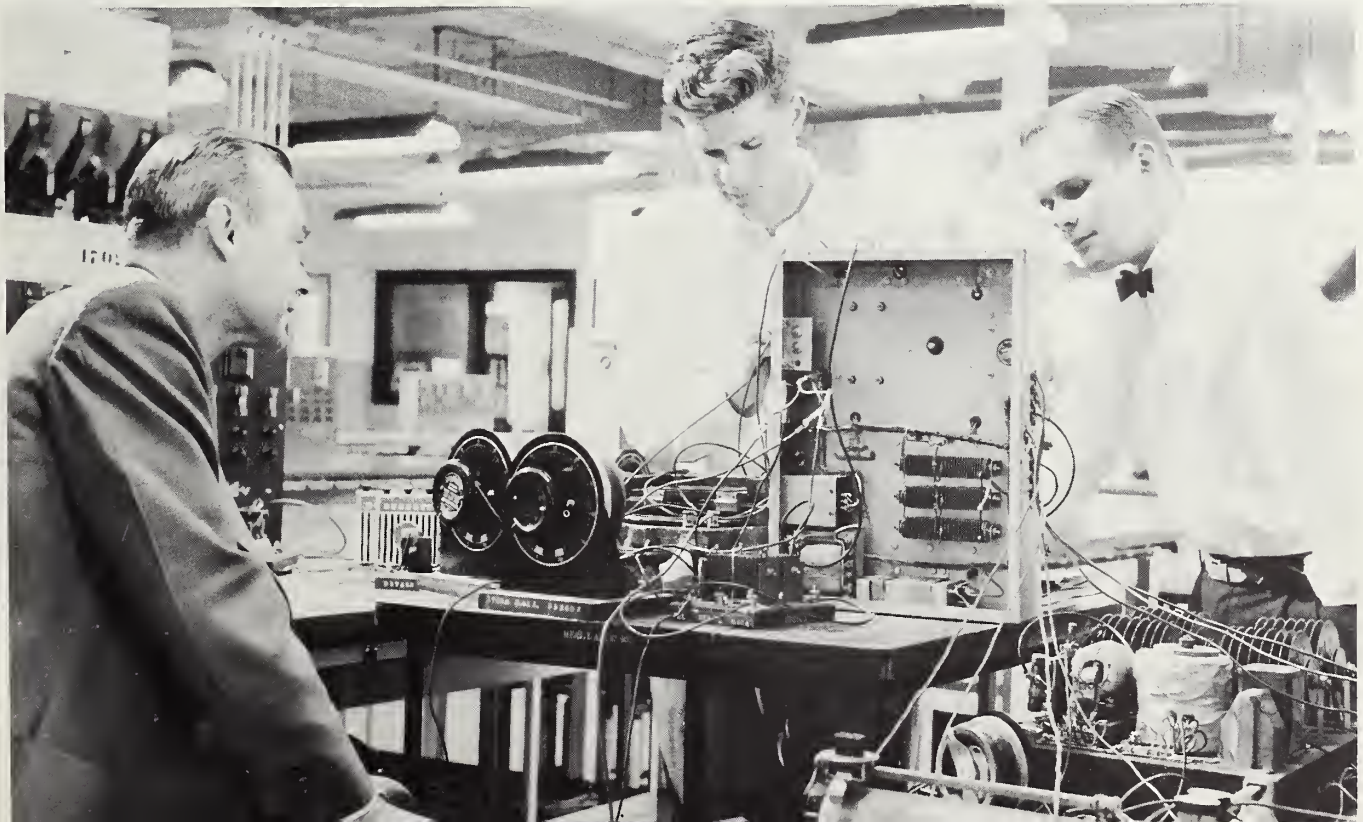


SPUTNIK SHOOK THE ROOTS of the philosophy of American education and led to headline-making re-evaluations of our systems. The USSR was turning out three times as many



"THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT is to help people to help themselves . . . so every child in America has the opportunity to obtain an education so that we can preserve the basic strength of democracy," President Eisenhower told foreign students.

scientists and engineers. One quarter of U.S. high schools offered no chemistry, physics or geometry. Demand for engineers was so strong, they "could almost write own tickets."

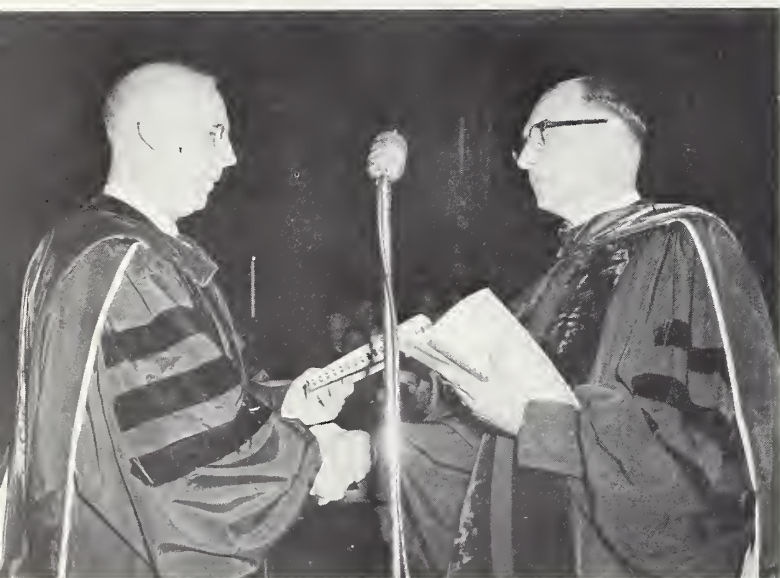


WORLD'S FAITHS DRAW CLOSER

Unity and change mark religious activity in past decade as spiritual heads meet Communist threat



CHILDREN GREET a cheerful Pope Pius XII on his 80th birthday. St. Peter's Square was filled with the faithful from 51 nations, who were also present for the ceremonies which marked the 17th anniversary of the Pontiff's coronation.



A HANDSHAKE between the Rev. Dr. Fred Hoskins (l.) of the Congregational Church and the Rev. James E. Wagner of the Evangelical and Reformed Church joined two Protestant sects in '57 to form multi-member "United Church of Christ."



FIRST ANNIVERSARY celebration of Pope John XXIII as Vicar of 400 million Roman Catholics took place at St. Peter's. Shown here being carried into the Basilica in the gestorial chair, the Pope asked well-wishers to refrain from applause.

THE YEARS following 1950 found the religions of the world faced with both internal and external dangers.

Communist persecution in Eastern Europe took on a subtle disguise, but was still much in evidence. In China, the parade of foreign missionaries forced across the border to Hong Kong culminated in a complete absence of missionary work. Those who remained behind the "Bamboo Curtain" had their parishes reduced to the four walls of a prison cell.

Although separated by dogma, tradition and centuries of distrust, Catholics, Protestants and Jews were commonly united in their opposition to the Red menace, each coping with it in its own way. The two great Christian bodies concentrated upon a strengthening from within, a reawakening of religious spirit and moral responsibility.

The Roman Catholic Holy Year of 1950 was a move toward this goal. During the year over 3.2 million pilgrims from almost every nation made their way to St. Peter's Basilica. For Roman Catholics it was a year of great changes. Pope Pius XII beatified eight and canonized eight, a record total. The first dogma since 1870, the Assumption of Mary was proclaimed and the Pontiff announced the discovery of the tomb of St. Peter beneath the Basilica.

Of special importance during the Holy Year was the plight of the millions of Catholics suffering behind the

Communist frontier. The world's 400 million Roman Catholics were exhorted to pray and sacrifice for their trapped brethren.

When Pope Pius XII died in 1958 after a long illness the College of Cardinals elected Cardinal Roncalli of Venice as the new Vicar. Taking the name John XXIII, the new Pope soon drew widespread attention because of his liberal and outspoken nature. To meet the needs of the expanding Church he increased the maximum size of the Sacred College from 70 to 85, appointing many new cardinals, among them the first native African. One of his most important steps was to issue a call for an ecumenical council to establish formal unity within Christianity. Aimed chiefly at the Greek Orthodox Church, the council, proposed for 1962, aroused varied reactions among Protestant leaders. Many of them considered the council unnecessary interference, and expressed little enthusiasm for unity on the Pope's terms. But since the doctrinal differences separating the Roman and Eastern churches are minor, hope was held out for a union between the two.

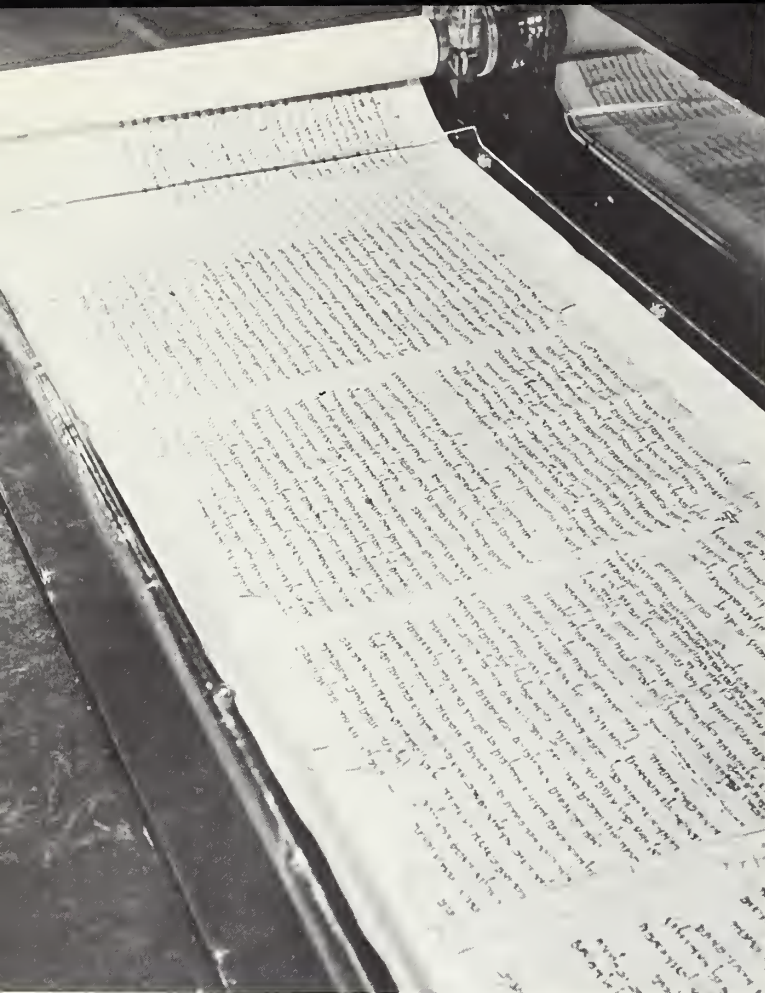
Unity within Protestantism itself was encouraged when a U.S. Episcopalian bishop, the Rt. Rev. Stephen F. Bayne, Jr., became Executive Officer of the world-wide churches in communion with the Church of England. Evangelist Billy Graham also looked for unity, based on increased religious fervor. His plea to his hearers to "declare themselves for God" was a familiar cry in the U.S., Europe, Africa and Asia. His dramatic style of delivery and forceful personality won adherents at every meeting. One of the evangelist's main premises is that Christians cannot win the struggle with Communism by merely opposing it. They must, instead, find courage in a return to God and His truths, an example for all the world.



32 SCHOLARS worked 15 years on the *Revised Standard Version* of the Bible which, when finished in 1953, modernized the King James Version. Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert (*l.*) and Dr. Roy G. Ross, general secretaries of the National Council of the Churches of Christ, examine the new plates.

LONDON CROWDS fill historic Trafalgar Square to hear American Evangelist Billy Graham preaching his gospel. In Great Britain on an extended preaching marathon, the Southern minister used Europe as a springboard for his world crusade.





CHRISTIAN AND JEWISH heritage was enriched by the discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls in 1947. Purchased in U.S. in 1955 from a Syrian for return to Israel, the controversial fragments included earliest manuscript of the Book of Isaiah.



SAGHANAYAKA, leader of the sixth great Buddhist Council to be held since the death of Buddha in 483 B.C., presides over the 1954 meeting in Rangoon, Burma. The two-year council attracted 2,500 monks and millions of Buddhist pilgrims.

Religion Continued



NEW AGA KHAN watches 1957 burial rites for grandfather from gilded throne. Chosen spiritual leader of 20 million Ismaili Moslems over father, Ali Khan, who himself died in 1960, young head was 1959 graduate of Harvard University.

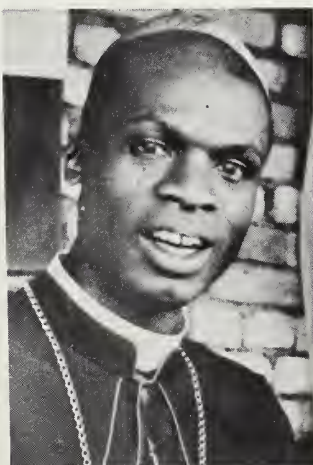


FORMER DEAN of New York's Cathedral of St. John the Divine, the Very Rev. James A. Pike, Episcopal Bishop of California, posed in 1958 photo with family. Bishop Pike was a strong Protestant voice in U.S. birth-control controversy.



WEeping MADONNA, claimed to shed tears by its owner, Mrs. Oatsounis of Hempstead, NY, was examined by Archbishop Iakovos (*right*), Primate of the Greek Orthodox Church of North and South America, and colleague, the Rev. George Papadeas, St. Paul's Greek Orthodox Church, Long Island.

LOURDES CENTENARY was the religious highpoint of 1958 for the world's Roman Catholics. Thousands of physically disabled pilgrims bathed in pool at shrine of St. Bernadette, thought by Catholics to have miraculous powers. Photo shows 50,000 faithful at High Mass in front of Lourdes' Basilica.



FORCED TO FLEE South Africa in 1960 because of his outspoken criticism of police brutality at the Sharpeville "Massacre," the Rev. Ambrose Reeves, (*l.*) Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, sought refuge from arrest in the British Protectorate of Swaziland, where he awaited further government action.

First native African Cardinal (*r.*) was named by Pope John XXIII in 1960. New church leader, Most Rev. Laurian Rugambwa of Rutabo, Tanganyika, was only 47 at the time of his appointment, making him the second youngest member of the Sacred College. He was born into a pagan Negro tribe.



FOUR AMERICANS were created Cardinals in 1959. Shown above are Richard J. Cushing, Archbishop of Boston (*l.*) and John O'Hara, Archbishop of Philadelphia. Later that year two more Americans received Red Hat, Aloisius J. Muench, Papal Nuncio to Germany, Albert Meyer of Chicago.



THE EARTH SHRANK IN OCT. 1958 WHEN BOTH BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS AND PAN AMERICAN PUT FIRST JETS IN SERVICE

THE U.S. MOVES ABROAD

During decade 90 million world-traveling Americans spent \$17 billion

SOVIET OFFICIAL (l.) greets U.S. governors who toured USSR in 1959. Group included (l. to r.) LeRoy Collins, Fla.; Cecil Underwood, W. Va.; William Stratton, Ill.; and Luther Hodges, N.C.



A \$17 BILLION WANDERLUST drove 90 million Americans to the four corners of the world during the '50s.

The mass exodus, triggered by the economic boom, exploded with the first whoosh of the jet boom. As the earth shrank, the nation's vacation habits expanded—the former two-weeks-in-the-country gave way to a hop to Hawaii or a long weekend in Puerto Rico.

Exotic, out-of-the-way spots suddenly became accessible—the number of U.S. trippers to Hong Kong and East Africa more than doubled.

In 1959, 240,000 Americans spent \$100 million in the Pacific, fastest expanding tourist area in the world, and 65,000 spent \$35 million just in Japan. The invasion even penetrated the Iron Curtain—20,000 Americans went poking around the USSR in '60.

Western Europe continued in 1960 as the prime overseas magnet—677,000 tourists spent \$625 million in that area. France was still the major attraction—405,000 Americans *par-*

lezvoused their way about the country. Nearby Canada, however, remained the favorite vacation spot of more Americans—4.8 million—than any other country in the world.

In 1958, for the first time, more tourists went to Europe by air than by sea, largely because of such inducements as economy class fares, fly-now-pay-later plans and credit cards all introduced that year.

During the decade, auto-minded Americans discovered the joys of driving abroad (250,000 honked their way around Europe in 1960 alone), with many purchasing autos at duty-free factory prices abroad and later shipping them home.

Such annual events as the Salzburg Music Festival, Edinburgh Drama Festival and the movie festivals in Venice and Cannes built up a regular U.S. patronage. Special events like Israel's 10th Anniversary in 1957, the Brussels World's Fair in 1958 and the 1960 Rome Olympics attracted additional throngs.

In contrast, the number of foreign visitors to the U.S. was relatively small—5.4 million visitors spent \$900 million in 1959 and 4.7 million of them were neighbors from Canada.

To close the \$1 billion gap between tourists' expenditures and receipts, the National Assoc. of Travel Organizations sponsored a promotion campaign abroad, "Visit U.S.A. Year—1960." The government obliged by easing visa restrictions.

Americans themselves, however, made up for the lack of foreign tourists—in 1960, 92 million spent \$16 billion on vacation and business trips inside the U.S.

Of even wider interest was the sudden mushrooming of motels along the highways, later spreading to resort areas. They grew increasingly luxurious and by decade's end many were offering swimming pools and ultimate luxury of breakfast in bed.



PEACE AND BEAUTY of such Swiss resorts as St. Moritz (*above*) lured 270,000 U.S. tourists to Switzerland in 1959. More than one-third of all passport recipients were over 50 years of age; largest number came from N.Y., Calif., and Illinois.



CARRIBEAN BOOM started in 1954, spurred by faster air service, active promotion and construction of luxury hotels. 581,000 vacationers spent \$164 million last year. Nearby Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands particularly benefited.

Tourism was Puerto Rico's third largest industry. In 1956 Laurence Rockefeller gave government 5000 acres on Caneel Bay (*above*), St. John's Island, one of the three Virgin Islands, for a national park. He later built luxury resort there.



NEON LIGHTS glowed in the middle of the desert on Las Vegas' main street. Hotels began to attract conventions.



CAR-CRAZY AMERICANS hit the open road, filled motels as fast as they were built. New turnpikes and highways cut distances. 75 million people drove through National Forests, 63 million visited National Parks, setting new all-time records.



GLITTERING LINE-UP of such fantastically expensive hotels as the Fountainsbleau (*r.*), Americana and Eden Roc changed Miami Beach shore line in mid '50s. Carribean competition

and cool weather chilled hotel owners for awhile, but convention business in the seasonal months and the gradual growth of the off-season summer trade helped fill the hotels.

DECADE SURVIVED THE SACK

Mid '50s made U.S. women shapeless, but return to nature brought back natural look; leisure living brought plethora of pants

FASHIONS in the '50s took on some sensational shapes, set off several minor revolutions, then simmered down and ended the decade in conservative lady-like style.

The early '50s were deceptively quiet. There were no radical edicts from Paris—silhouettes could be slim or full, hemlines stopped at a conservative 15 inches. Clothes had only to be pretty and feminine.

Then in 1955 the late French couturier, Christian Dior, broke things wide open with his introduction of the flat look—a flat denial of feminine curves. The reaction was violent; for once the ladies rebelled. Dior countered with modifications—the “A” look, the “H” look, the “Y” look—all geometrical shapes contrary to nature's plans, with waistlines moved up at the bosom, down at the hips or around the knees.

Although acceptance was only lukewarm and short lived, the groundwork was laid for an even greater revolution—the 1957 Battle of the Sack, which ignored the waistline completely. To compensate for its shapelessness, designers worked out some fit at the hip, concentrated on back interest and moved hemlines way up to the knee.

“BUBBLE SILHOUETTE” first appeared in 1958. Variations, most important of which was the harem skirt, all had tight hobble band at knee. Silk model (r.) was Tina Leser design.



In essence it amounted to a revival of the “razzamataz” of the roaring '20s with a long leg show, ropes of beads, headache bands, pointed shoes and the old Chanel look.

By the end of 1958 the distorted, displaced and disfigured waistline made a shy reappearance, first in the form of the Trapeze—an elongated lampshade design with narrow shoulders, high waist and short flared skirt—followed by the Empire—a slim, easy line with the waist under the bosom.

The feminine figure was back in good shape by the end of the decade—necklines dipped, waists were nipped and skirts hipped.

Three important new designers appeared on the Paris front—Hubert de Givenchy, Yves St. Laurent and Jules Crahay. Italian couturiers came into their own during the decade and gave French houses a run for their money—Italian knits enjoyed a tremendous vogue.

U.S. designers made increasing use of the miracle fibers. Nylon, orlon and dacron came out of the utility class and showed up in party dresses and town suits. And reflecting the big move to outdoor living, designers emphasized sports collections, offered a plethora of pants—skin tight, short-short and toreador—as well as special outfits for boating, skiing and sports car aficionados.

PLUNGING NECKLINE of cocktail dress worn at Paris Party by model (l.) was Jules Crahay's most copied number. Designer made headlines after his first show for House of Ricci in '59.



CONTROVERSIAL SACK revived fashion industry, although it was target of much abuse. Even Adlai Stevenson poked fun at Democratic women wearing chemises.



TRAPEZE LINE, successor to the Sack, restored the waist but to an unusually high level. Short, flared skirt as shown on Dior model added to ingenue look.



EMPIRE SILHOUETTE, with its high under-bosom waistline, as on this white crepe by Madeleine de Rauch, was last link in change from chemise back to curves.



DEEP POT-LIKE HATS came in with the flapper look, survived the passing of the chemise and, by the end of the '50s, were so deep they almost hid the face.



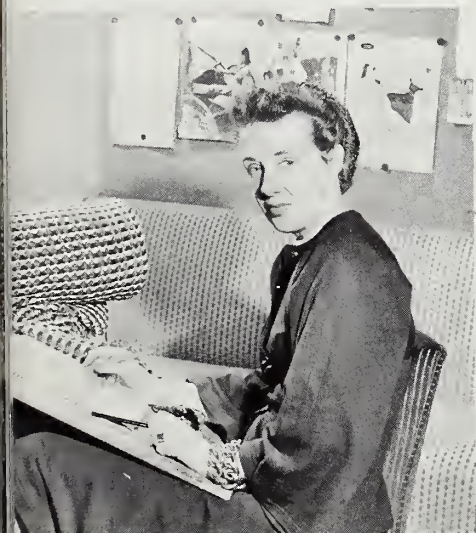
22-YEAR-OLD DESIGNER Yves St. Laurent (*l.*), successor to Christian Dior, who died of a heart attack in October 1957, proved himself in his first show. His introduction of the Trapeze was an immediate success and established him as top couturier. The late Dior is shown (*above*) waiting on Britain's Princess Margaret.



WAR ON CURVES was set off by Dior with introduction of the "A" look. The "H" look was narrow with waist at hip, "Y" look was tubular and cocoon-like.



ITALIAN FASHIONS made first U.S. appearance after American buyers, fed up with Paris prices, attended Florence fashion show in 1950. Italian designers now rival French, created the popular "Italian Haircut" (a cropped coiffure), specialize in sportswear and sleek evening clothes like two Fontana models above are wearing.



CLAIRE MCCARDELL, who died in March, 1958, was one of leading U.S. designers. She specialized in medium to high priced sports clothes, stressed casual look, easy fit. In 1959 she was posthumously named to "Hall of Fame."

MINIMUM COVERAGE of bikini shocked U.S. women when introduced in 1946. Later, more modest versions won acceptance, dotted beaches by end of '50s.



U.S. SWINGS TO COMPACT CARS

Imports spark Detroit shift

DURING the '50s the automobile industry grew to phenomenal proportions and became so vital a part of U.S. economy that, like a barometer, its condition indicated the financial climate of the country. Auto sales, aided by mechanical gadgets and advertising gimmicks, reached such heights that talk of the three-car family was no longer absurd.



In its growth the industry followed many unpredictable trends and reversals of trends. Generally the movement was toward bigger, more luxurious and more powerful cars. The race for horsepower between manufacturers was very evident in their advertising pitch, and by mid-decade horsepower had reached 300. Autos had grown in size until fins and trunks kept many garage doors from closing, and parking became a real problem. The standard car colors were replaced by a kaleidoscope assortment. Equally varied was the choice of power operated gadgets which would do everything from raising the radio antenna to adjusting the seat, and the interiors had become almost as plush as the custom cars of royalty.

Before the war, price classes were as varied as body lines, but during the decade this variety diminished and all makes offered more or less the same appearance and performance while the price gap lessened.

The highest advertising budgets in automotive history were allocated in an attempt to spur sales. The heavy post war demand was finally met and then exceeded and it took strong advertising campaigns to move overstocks.

The influx of foreign cars began slowly at the start of the decade and rapidly increased in popularity until in 1959 alone there were 600,000 sold in the U.S. Sport cars appealed to those Americans who enjoyed driving

for sheer fun and had not found it in domestic makes. Although limited in size and comfort they found their way into many garages as a "second car."

So many cars were imported from England and the Continent in the early fifties that General Motors in 1953 tested this new market potential, and the following year went into full scale production with the Corvette, with Ford following shortly after with the Thunderbird.

Sport cars gradually influenced a public interest in the possibility of smaller cars being ample for the average family. Low price, mileage economy and ease of parking made an attractive package for buyers of small compact imports. Leaders among these cars were Renault, Hillman, Morris, with Volkswagen taking an early lead due to its reliability. By 1958 public acceptance of small economy cars was so firmly established that the little Rambler brought American Motors out of the red. The following year Studebaker-Packard staked its future on the Lark and was also saved. By 1960 the Big Three followed with compacts, Chrysler offering the Valiant, Ford the Falcon and Comet, and GM the Corvair.

REAR ENGINE CORVAIR was Chevrolet's bid for a share of the new compact market. First small car by the Big Three, it had 108 inch wheel base, alloy engine, lowest lines of all.

TYPICAL of the decade's trend to longer, lower, wider shapes was this Ford Starliner (*r.*). Sales proved a still high demand for the conventional large six passenger family car.

VALIANT boasted liveliest performance with its 100 HP engine. Distinguished as "largest and heaviest of compacts," it was last to join the race but was soon selling as fast as made.





FARSIGHTED was the vision of George Romney (*r.*) who staked future of American Motors on Rambler (*above*) and the American. Public acceptance and record sales put company in the black for the first time in several years. At the decade's end Romney had his eye on the magic ten percent share of the automotive market.



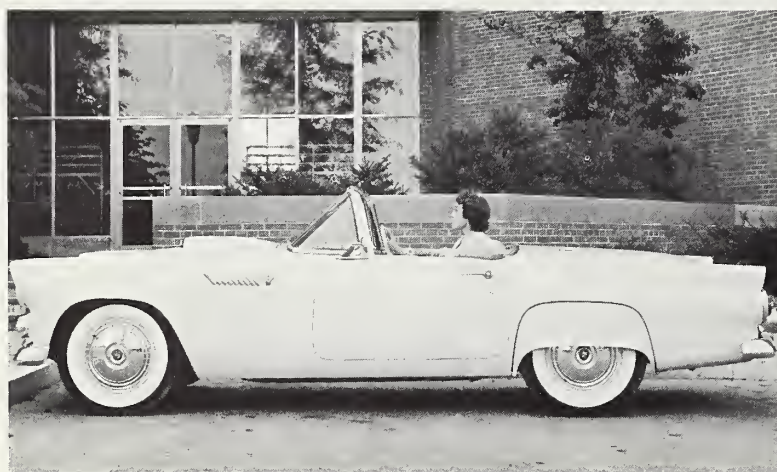
COMPACT market proved the salvation of Studebaker-Packard when they introduced the Lark early (*bottom r.*). However, its sales slipped when Big Three entered the fray and Ford offered the Falcon (*below*) and Comet (*r.*) which was to be sold by Mercury dealers. Buick, Pontiac and Oldsmobile were planning to come out with larger, more powerful "Luxury Compacts." Detroit also threatened to join the economy small car field, the exclusive domain of imports, if sales continued to rise. Contrary to predictions, import sales had not been affected by the compacts, which were still much larger and more costly.





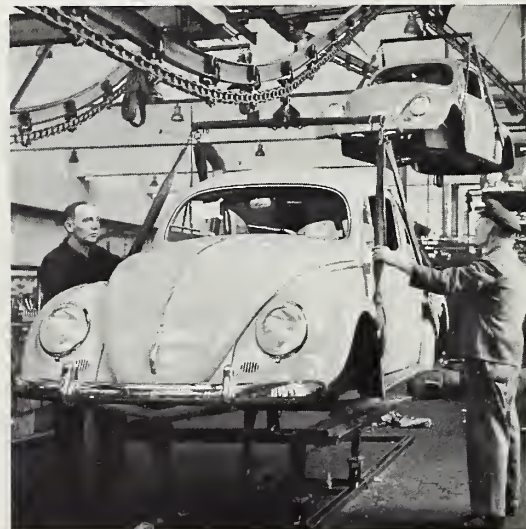
STILL TOPS in demand despite changing market. Cadillac, symbol of success, sold one for every 40 cars in the U.S. Claims of quality were proven by the fact that one half of their 58 years production was still on the road.

CHEVROLET styling was more opulent than ever as numberless accessories, exteriors, and interiors were offered. The decade's trends found Cheves, Fords looking like Cadillacs.



AMERICAN SPORTCARS, Ford Thunderbird (*above*) and Chevrolet Corvette (*below*) came out in 1954 when market for small high performance cars became evident. Corvette, with its "souped-up" engine, found its way into sports car competition, while the T-Bird evolved as a personal car.

FAMILIAR "beetle" was no longer laughed at as Volkswagen sales were wait-listed up to three months in some locations. Sales of 180,000 during 1960 accounted for 1/3 of import market.



CHIEF CASUALTY in the automotive field was the Edsel. Developed at a cost of \$250 million, the line was dropped after 26 months as the sales had not exceeded 110,000 cars.

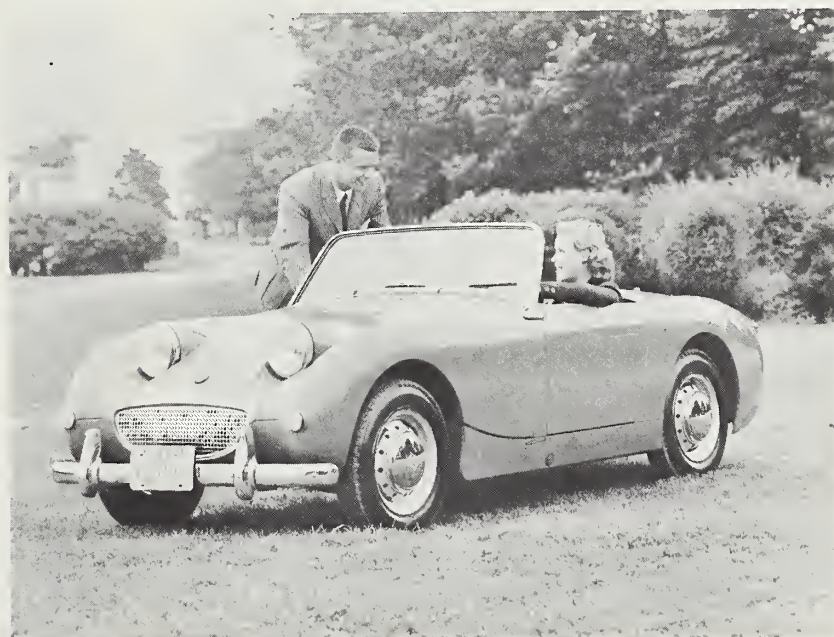
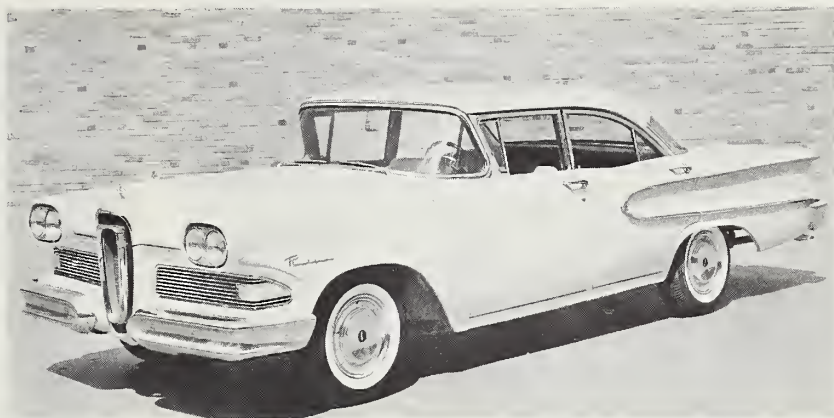


CONTINENTAL was introduced to the luxury car market in 1956 as a revival of the famed classic. Although sales were poor at first, luxury market has tended to be stable.

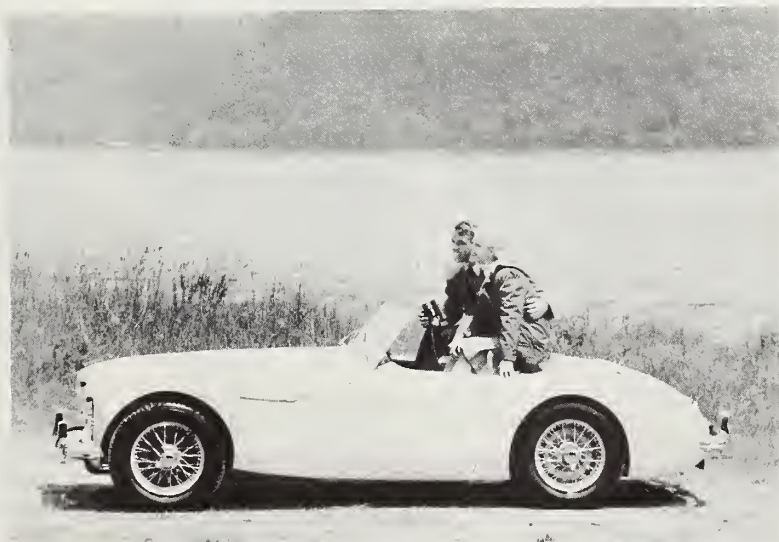
REVIVAL of an earlier model not as successful, the reintroduced Sunbeam Alpine, was more sporty than its 1953 ancestor. It was more comfortable than most sports cars.



POPULAR since 1954 when it first appeared was the high performance Austin-Healey. Other fun cars responsible for the sports car movement were Jaguar, Triumph, and the familiar MG.



SPRITE was introduced in 1959 as one of the lowest priced sports cars from England. Its \$1795 price tag made it an immediate success with economy-minded enthusiasts. The 43hp engine gave over 30mpg and 80mph.





NEW YORK'S GUGGENHEIM MUSEUM was the last major work of the colorful, controversial dean of U.S. architects, Frank Lloyd Wright (*insert*), who died in April, 1959, at age of 89. The cylindrical structure aroused typical Wright furor; his admirers hailed it with delight; his critics compared it to a "washing machine," "marshmallow," or "hot cross bun."



LEVITTOWN, PA. was among the most spectacularly successful of decade's many mass housing developments. When it opened in 1952, 3000 houses were sold in two months. Contrary to some predictions, the mass developments thrived, did not become "rural slums," even though resale was brisk as original owners were able to afford more expensive homes.

BUILDING SOARS

Construction sets prosperity pace,
transforms cities, country areas

BY THE END of the decade, the U.S. building boom appeared to have become chronic.

The construction industry's annual volume soared from just over \$30 billion at the beginning of the '50s to a record-breaking \$72 billion in 1959.

There seemed to be no end to the demand for skyscrapers and factories, schools and churches, low cost housing projects and luxury apartment houses, and, most significantly, acre upon acre of suburban homes.

In addition, by the late '50s, most cities had embarked upon long-range, multi-million dollar programs to halt creeping obsolescence in their downtown districts—caused, in part, by the flight of business to the suburbs in pursuit of its customers and employees.

The industry suffered only two temporary setbacks—one in 1951, when a rise in prices, down payments and tighter credit slowed new home building, and one in 1957, when the general recession struck.

In 1958, stimulated by a many-sided government program that included increasing funds for mortgages and direct loans, private housing starts and industrial construction began to rise—and by 1959, it could be said that the U.S. had literally built its way out of the slump.

The building industry's prosperity helped spark the comebacks of a dozen related industries such as glass, brick and metal production.

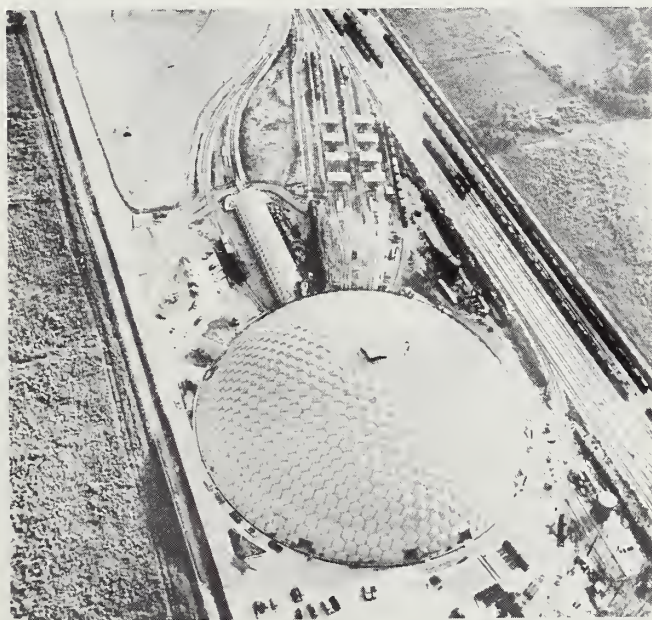
As the '60s began, the nation was building, faster than ever before, on a firm foundation of prosperity.



SOUND OF THE '50s for many city dwellers was the clatter of construction as old buildings came down, new ones went up, transforming business and residential districts. Midtown Manhattan's Tishman Building (*above*) was first, in 1954, to be built with prefabricated aluminum walls; the 22-story skyscraper's walls rose at the rate of a floor every 38 minutes.

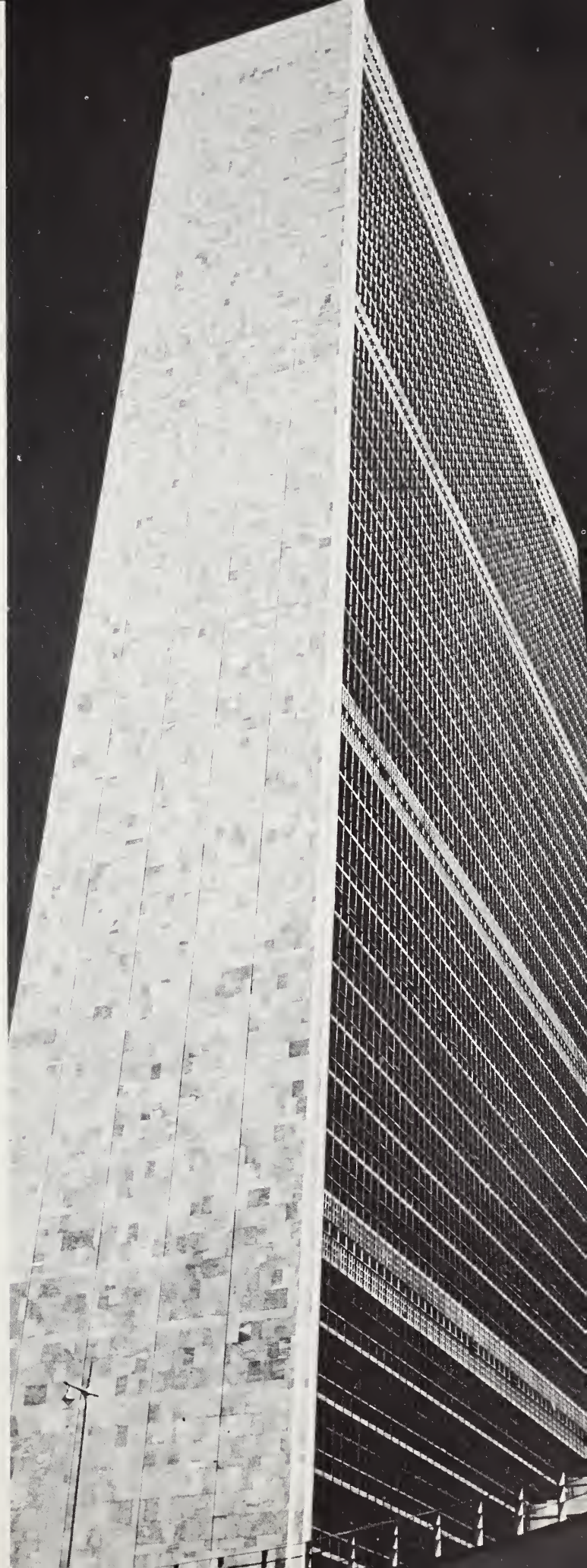


LUXURY HOMES OF '50s, like California residence (*above*) designed by Richard J. Neutra, were often showpieces of best in modern architecture. U.S. homes in all income brackets were bigger (for larger families), better equipped than ever before. Designed for casual, indoor-outdoor living, they featured patios, "family rooms," and open living-dining areas.



GEODESIC DOMES, easy to erect and offering unobstructed space within, began sprouting like mushrooms during the late '50s. They made ideal auditoriums; first of the important industrial domes was Union Tank Car Co.'s, as big as a major league baseball park, built in 1958 at Baton Rouge, La., to house company's regional maintenance and repair facilities.

UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, designed by international team of architects headed by Wallace K. Harrison of U.S., was perhaps most dramatic architectural achievement of decade. Started in 1946, on land donated by the Rockefeller family, the project was completed in 1953 at a cost of \$65 million. Secretariat (*r.*) towers over New York's East River.





A GREAT STRIDE was taken in an ancient sport as the once-
awesome four-minute mile was shattered repeatedly. History-
maker was Roger Bannister of England, who flung himself
into immortality at Oxford on May 6, 1954, in 3:59.4. As
Australia's J. Landy (3:58) said, man needed only confidence.

SPORTS STRESS IS ON SIZE, SPECTACLES

**U.S., USSR became chief Olympic
rivals; four-minute mile fell;
big league baseball turned into
cross country contest**

U.S. SPORTS both grew in size and underwent a series of transformations during the '50s.

Spectator sport audiences (not counting TV) did not keep pace with the growth in population, although they did increase in absolute totals.

Millions more Americans, blessed with both unpre-
cedented prosperity and a doubling of leisure time, turned
instead to such participation sports as bowling, boating
and fishing.

Meanwhile spectator sports became even more—and
more openly—a business, with primary emphasis on gate
receipts. In baseball, still sentimentally acclaimed as
the "National Game," such historic teams as the Brooklyn
Dodgers and the New York Giants, moved to the Pacific
Coast, where the profit potential was greater. (Baseball
also was hurt by TV which, bringing Big League games
everywhere, pulled the economic rug from underneath
the minors.)

The result of the baseball shifts was to leave New York,
the nation's largest city, without National League repre-
sentation.

The situation led to plans to set up a third big league,
the Continental, which was to be headed by baseball's
"Grand Old Man," Branch Rickey, once Dodger owner,
and which would of course have a New York team. But
the new league was shelved, temporarily at least, when
the National and American leagues each agreed to add
two teams, raising each league total from eight to 10.

In professional football, the All-American Conference
faded from the picture at the beginning of the decade,
leaving the National Football League without a rival.
But, as the '50s ended, a new and vigorous contender,
the American Football League, came on the scene, backed
by potentially lucrative TV contracts.

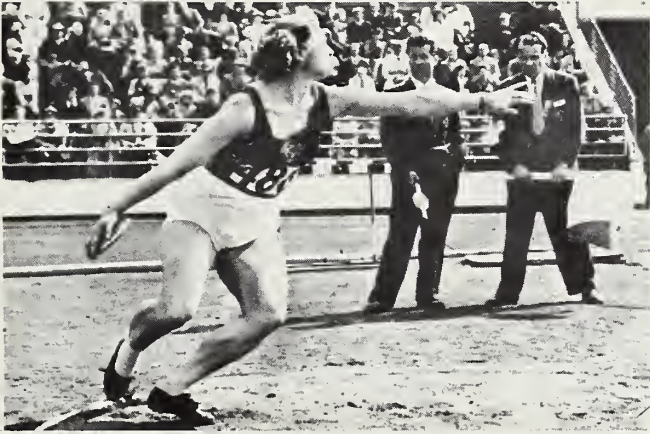
Meanwhile college football was being rocked by re-
peated revelations that star players on many teams, in
open violation of eligibility rules, were being subsidized.

In tennis, the stars, and hence the interest, shifted
from a technically amateur to an openly professional
status. Those making the change included Jack Kramer
and Pancho Gonzales of the U.S. and Lew Hoad and
Ken Rosewall of Australia.

Boxing found itself in much the same position as baseball. The big championship bouts were well attended, but the little "clubhouse fights" which gave novices their chances were, like baseball's minor league, losing out to TV. (Boxing also ended the decade under the usual cloud of alleged underworld links; after the first Patterson-Johansson fight, the courts were called in to find out who really owned what contract and who was to get what money.)

But the purest amateurism, in keeping with the original Olympic spirit, characterized the U.S. Olympic Games entries, while Soviet and satellite athletes were acknowledged professionals in fact if not name.

The USSR, determined to "win" in total points (no official scores by nation are kept), had subsidized them while they devoted all their time and energy to years of intensive training. As the Rome games opened, the U.S. was expected to sweep the traditional male field sports, but the USSR to amass more points by triumphs in other phases, especially the women's events.



RUSSIAN GIRLS took first, second and third places in the 1952 Olympic women's discus event. The winner was blonde Nina Romaschkova (*above*), who heaved 4 lb. 6.4 oz. discus 168 feet 8½ inches, to set a new women's world record.



TO LEAP SEVEN FEET, straight up, is fantastic, but John Thomas of Boston University did it many times. He broke the record held by Soviet pride Yuri Stepanov, who was equipped by his propaganda-seeking sponsors with built-up shoes. John's record by mid 1960: 7 ft. 3¾ in. Going up!



AMERICA'S ANSWER to Russia's state-supported athletes were Parry O'Brien (*above*), Bill Nieder, Dallas Long and Dave Davis, all of whom put the shot over 62 feet. The American men also dominated the other field events.



EMIL (THE CHARGING CZECH) Zatopek, whose form was questionable, but who always seemed to get there first, was the decade's greatest distance runner. He won the 1952 Olympic 5000 and 10,000 meters, plus the grueling marathon, all in record time. Footnote: His wife also won the javelin.



A RUSSIAN CHAMPION who earned it the hard way, without the help of the Ministry of Propaganda or the Ministry of Adding Up Scores was Arkadi Vorobiev, Olympic middle-heavyweight champ lifter in 1956. His 3-lift total: 1019 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds.



ONE OF ELEVEN world records established at '56 Olympics was this 287 ft. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. javelin throw by Norway's Egil Danielsen.



LATEST AUSSIE WONDER, in the continuing parade of outstanding athletes from "Down Under" in tennis, swimming and track and field, was Herb Elliott, who dieted on nuts and juices and ran a mile in unprecedented time of 3:54.5.



AMERICA'S HOPE to recapture honors in the mile run rested with an apple-cheeked teenager, Dyrol Burleson of the Univ. of Oregon. He became the first American to break four minutes when he did 3:58.6 in spring of 1960.



WORLD RECORD in the shot put was set by Bill Nieder of Lawrence, Kansas, who flipped those 16 pounds a huge 65 feet, 7 inches at the Texas Relays April 2, 1960. His rivalry with Parry O'Brien glamorized shot-putting.



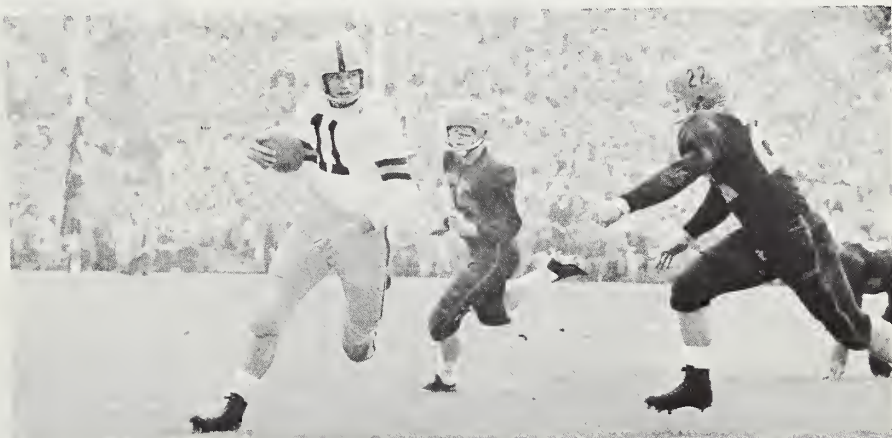
ALL-OUT effort by U.S. broad jumper Greg Bell, for a 25 ft. 8¼ in. leap, won gold medal in '56 Melbourne Olympic Games.



NO "SOONER" in land-rush days ran faster than Tommy McDonald (above) as Oklahoma won 47 straight. Fullback Jimmy Brown (below), great at Syracuse, set rushing records for Browns.

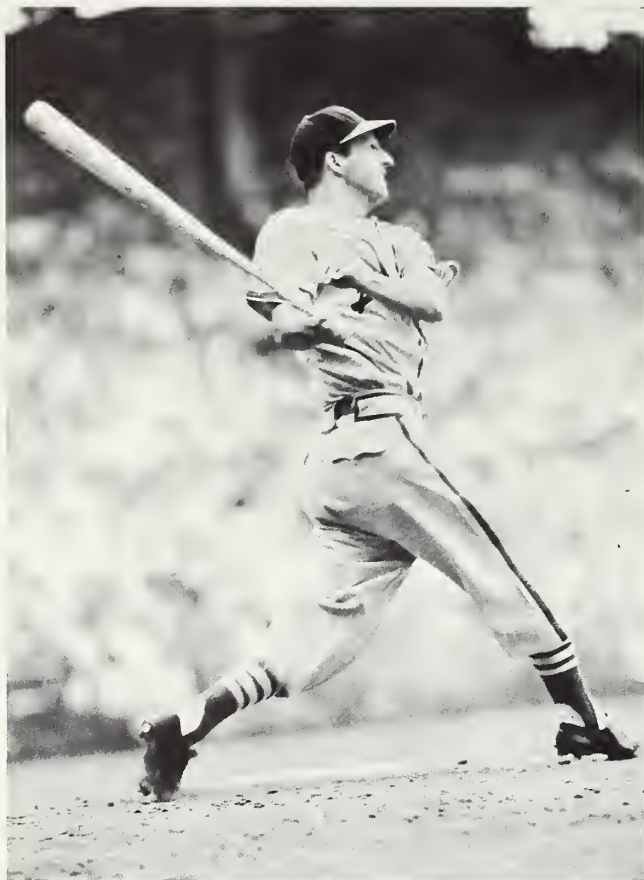


SCORING ON SNEAK plays and passing to spectacular Cleveland Brown receivers (including a racehorse with Li'l Abner name of Mac Speedie), was Otto Graham (above), named Mr. Pro Quarterback of early '50s. Tough Big Ten teams (below), dominated the Rose Bowl. Iowa's Kenny Ploen sparks a 35-19 win over Oregon St.



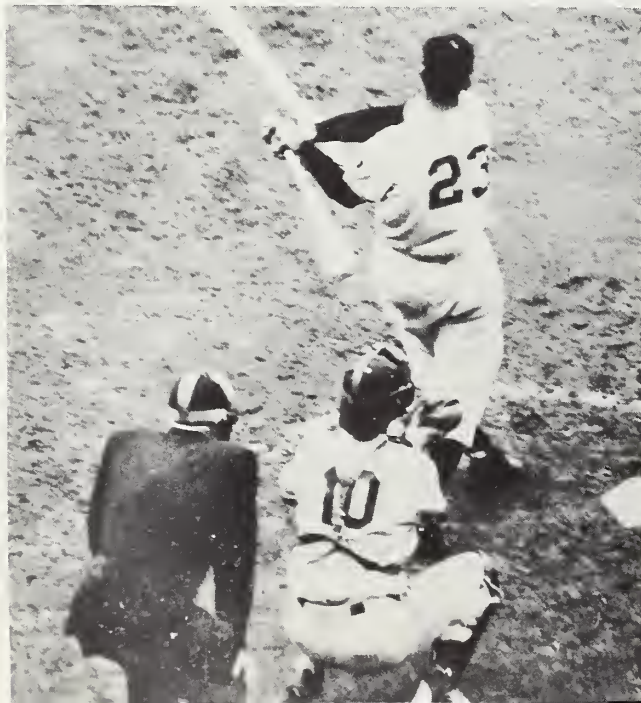
NEW KINGS of pro football as the '50s ended were the huge, hustling Colts. Adoring Baltimore fans sang fight songs to heroes like the aptly named Alan (The Horse) Ameche, shown here as he gallops over two Green Bay Packers for a touchdown.



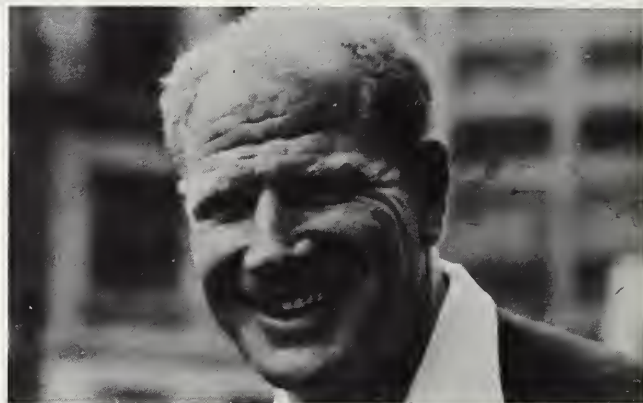


THIS MAN started out as a left-handed pitcher. Then his arm went dead. So he taught himself to throw right-handed and play the outfield. In 1960, at 39, he played on his 16th NL All-Star team—and hit a home run. So you see why they call Stan Musial (7 batting championship, 3 MVPs) **THE MAN**.

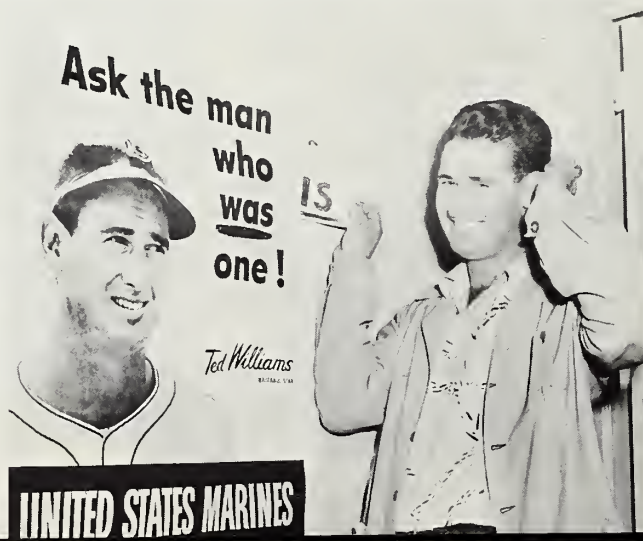
BIG HIT of '51 was this homer by Bobby Thomson (*below*) of the NY Giants. The Giants trailed Brooklyn by 13½ games in August, but won pennant on this last-gasp playoff clout. Controversial hero Ted Williams (*r.*) never tips his hat, but there's nothing controversial about two combat hitches as Marine pilot, over 500 homers, 16 all-star selections.



IKE WATCHES (*arrow*) American League's most valuable '56 player, New York Yanks' Mickey Mantle, tee off on 47th homer at Washington. Mantle led in HRs (52), RBIs (130); batting (.353).



GREATEST BASEBALL SHOWMAN of all time was Bill Veech, who (1) sent a midget up to bat, (2) staged a "night" for a fan, (3) installed an exploding scoreboard in Chicago that acts like Cape Canaveral every time the White Sox hit homers.





PARTICIPATION sports swept the nation during the decade. By 1960, more than 12 million pleasure craft were afloat, and total annual expenditures on boating had reached a record \$2 billion.



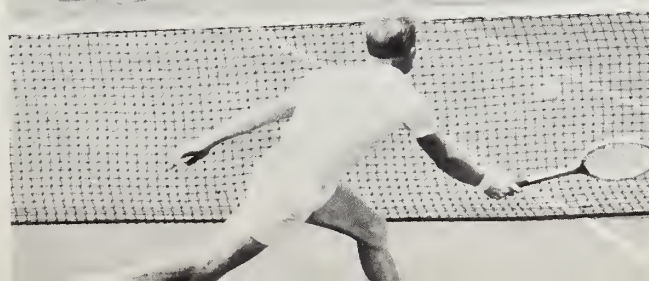
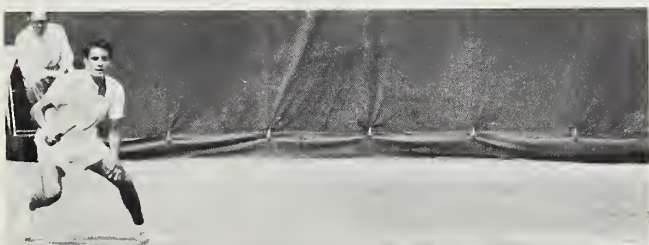
TRAILBLAZER for Negroes in tennis was Althea Gibson, here congratulated on winning at Wimbledon. Negroes are active in baseball, basketball, boxing, football and track.



LEADING LADY of 1952 Olympics was 19-year-old Andrea Mead Lawrence (*above*), first U.S. skier to win two Olympic gold medals. Colorful Pancho Gonzales (*below, far court*) was decade's top tennisist; toughest challenger, Lew Hoad.

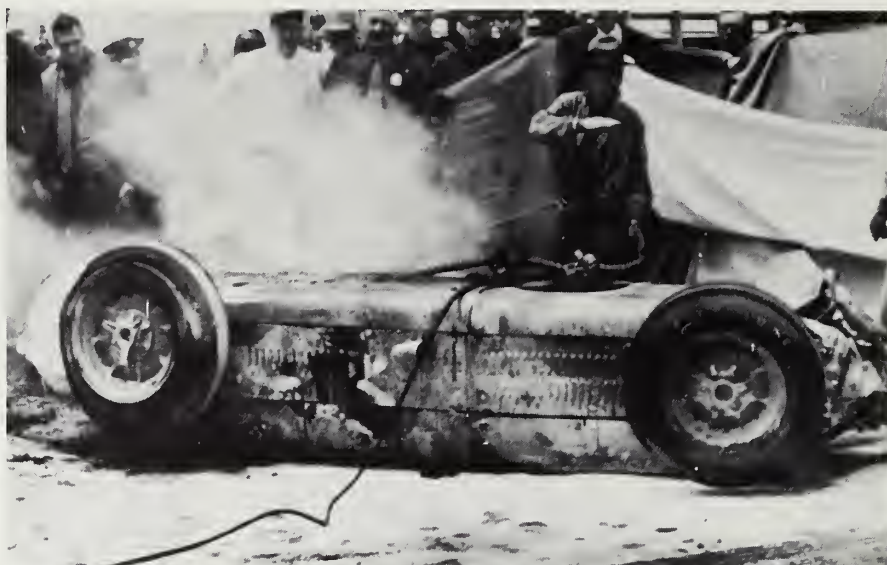


HEARTTHROB of 1956 Winter Olympics was Toni Sailer, handsome mountain villager from Austria. Toni won the downhill slalom and giant slalom, and many feminine hearts. Russia dominated the games, however, winning seven gold medals.





RACE DRIVER'S STORY: (*l.*), Bill Vukovich, winner, 1954; (*r.*), Bill Vukovich, loser, 1955. Trying for third

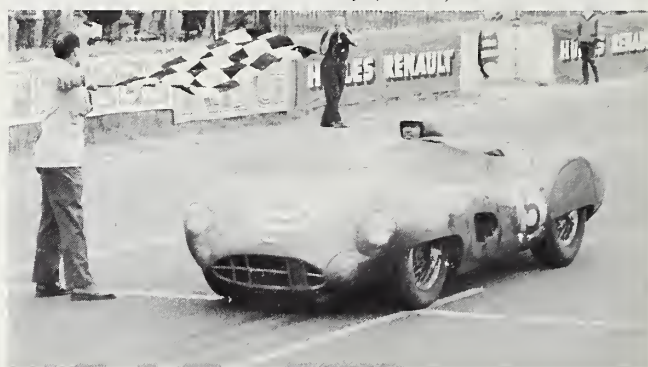


straight Indianapolis 500 victory, the little man with the lead foot and iron nerve died in a flaming crash. Some other great drivers killed during the decade were: Jack McGrath, Pat O'Connor, Mike Nazaruk and Bob Sweikert.

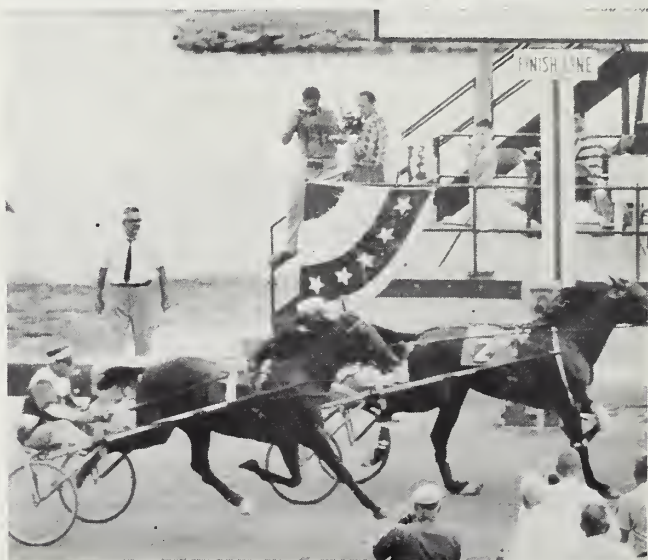
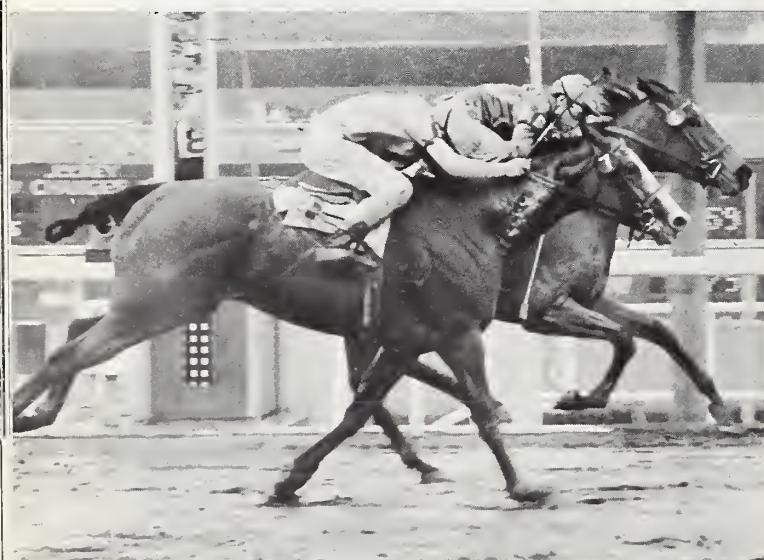


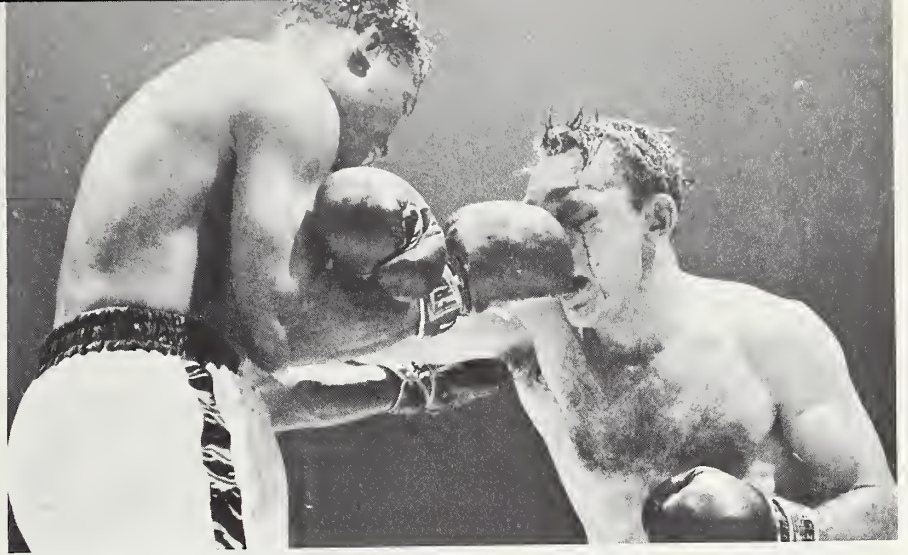
MOST SPECTACULAR Kentucky Derby finish of the decade came in 1957. Jockey Willie Shoemaker (*above*) mistook 16th pole for finish, stood up in Gallant Man's Stirrups, blowing the race to Iron Liege. Top Winner among jockeys was veteran Johnny Longden. Racing strictly on West Coast, he rolled up 5000th victory (*below*) at age 47, aboard Bente.

DESPITE DEATHS in sports cars of prominent personalities James Dean, Ali Khan and Marquis de Portago, boom continued. America's Carroll Shelby (*below*) wins at Le Mans.

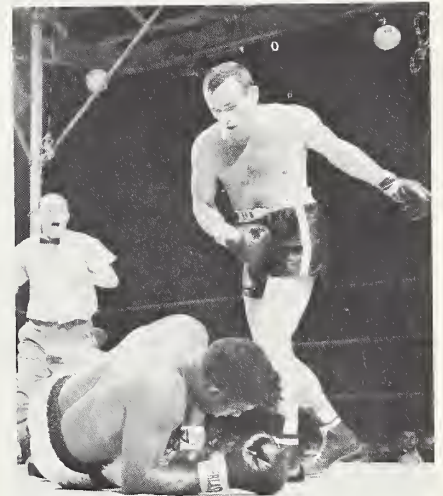
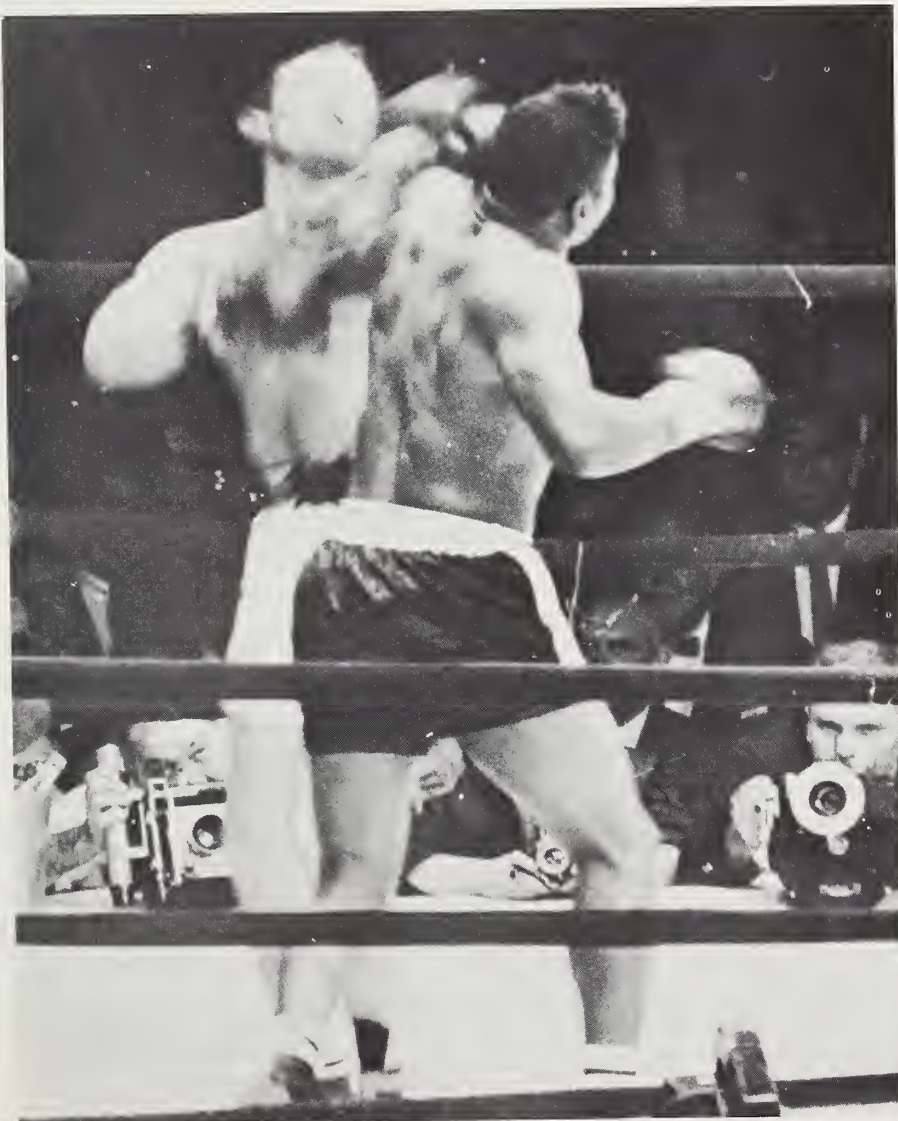


CLASSIC FIXTURE of trotting, the Hambletonian, was moved from Goshen, N.Y. to DuQuoin, Ill. (*below.*) Change was dominant aspect of harness racing; air-conditioned, escalator "dream tracks" came to Yonkers and Roosevelt, N.Y.

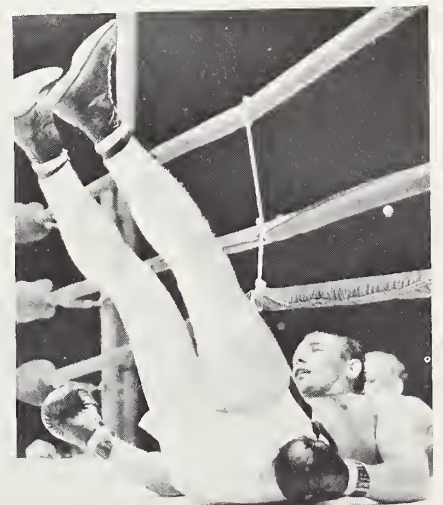




THE BIG FIST in boxing during the early '50s was heavyweight champ Rocky Marciano's. Ex-champ Charles (left) and others tried gallantly to topple him, but the durable Rock out-bombed them all, retired unbeaten. Last Great Fight by Sugar Ray Robinson, 20 years a superb boxer, was this victory (above) over courageous Carmen Basilio. Ray then faded, lost to such boxers as plodder Paul Pender.



TREMENDOUS BOUNCE was shown by Floyd Patterson, who lost world's heavyweight title by 1959 kayo to Sweden's Ingo Johansson (above), but bounced back to knockout Ingemar, June '60 (below).



BLURRY WAS THE WAY the whole world looked for Ingemar Johansson when aroused Floyd Patterson caught him with this head-tearing left hook in 1960 return bout. Ingo was out for 10 minutes. This picture was taken from official fight films.



GREAT SHOT by both golfer and photographer was made during first round of 1953 Masters Tournament in Augusta, Ga. Ben Hogan (*above*) was having the greatest year since

Bobby Jones' Grand Slam, copping U.S. Open and British Open as well as the Masters. He belted this guided missile from trap to green on his way to Masters' record of 274.



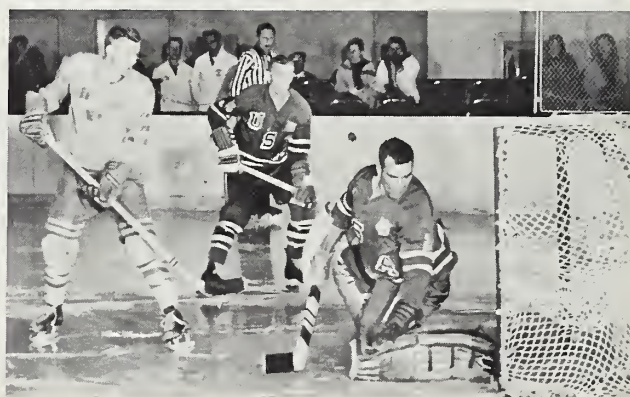
NEW SENSATION of golf as the decade closed was husky 30-year old Arnold Palmer of Latrobe, Pa. Taking over from aging Sam Snead and Hogan, he won the 1960 Masters and U.S. Open. He looked like solid bet to be top golfer of '60s.

THE ROCKET BLASTS OFF as Maurice (The Rocket) Richard soars through the air (*left*) in pursuit of puck during the Stanley Cup playoff against Detroit. His Montreal Canadiens were decade's top team in National Hockey League.



TRAGIC QUEEN of sport world, Babe Didrikson Zaharias, shown here in 1954 Women's National Open Golf Championship, died in her early 40s. When told she had cancer, the great woman athlete philosophized, "It's the rub o' the green."

SMASHING UPSET was turned in by U.S. hockey team at 1960 Winter Olympics at Squaw Valley, Calif. Given little chance against crack Canadian, Russian and Czech teams, they took the gold medal. Goalie Jack McCartan (*below*) starred.





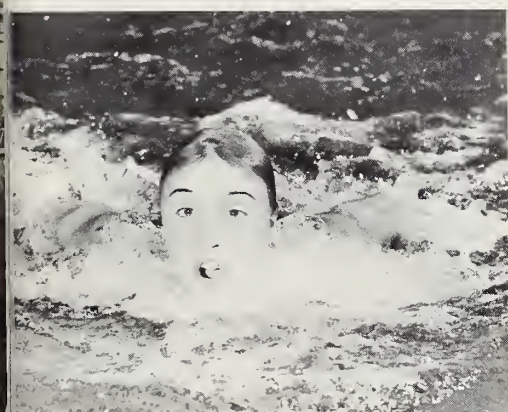
WILT "THE STILT" Chamberlain, basketball's "Man Who Has Everything," took the game by storm. Seen here as a Kansas All-American, the 7'2" wizard broke all scoring records as a 1959-60 rookie with the professional Philadelphia Warriors.



"LITTLE" MAN at 6'1" in a league of giants, Bob Cousy's fantastic ball-handling and shooting made him player of the decade. Here, he leads Boston Celtics to 1960 NBA championship in playoff victory over St. Louis Hawks.



SWEETHEART of U.S.A. after winning 1960 World and Olympic figure skating championships, Carol Heiss was special darling of Hayes Jenkins, a former World and Olympic champion himself. Soon after Olympics they were married.



GALLANT GIRL swimmer was Shelly Mann, record-smashing 1956 Olympic butterfly-stroke champion. Shelly's was classic story of athlete's triumph over illness. As a child she was told that polio had doomed her to an invalid's life.



BOWLING BOOMED. Don Carter, here with 1957 ladies' match game champ Merle Matthews, was No. 1 player, despite unorthodox form. Sport zoomed to No. 2 spot in popular participation. No. 1 was hunting, fishing. No. 3, golf.



THE GAME IS A RUMOR if you are sitting in the far end zone, but Los Angelenos do not care. A record 93,000 fans are watching Walter O'Malley's Dodgers win the 1959 World Series with Chicago in the mammoth Coliseum, a football stadium.



KING QUARTERBACK as '60s began was the nervy Johnny Unitas (*above*). He played on sandlots for ten bucks while waiting chance, got it, drove Baltimore Colts to two straight championships. Star attraction of new American Football League was LSU's Billy Cannon (*below*), a Heisman Trophy winner. League won court fights with NFL over him, also fullback Charley Flowers.

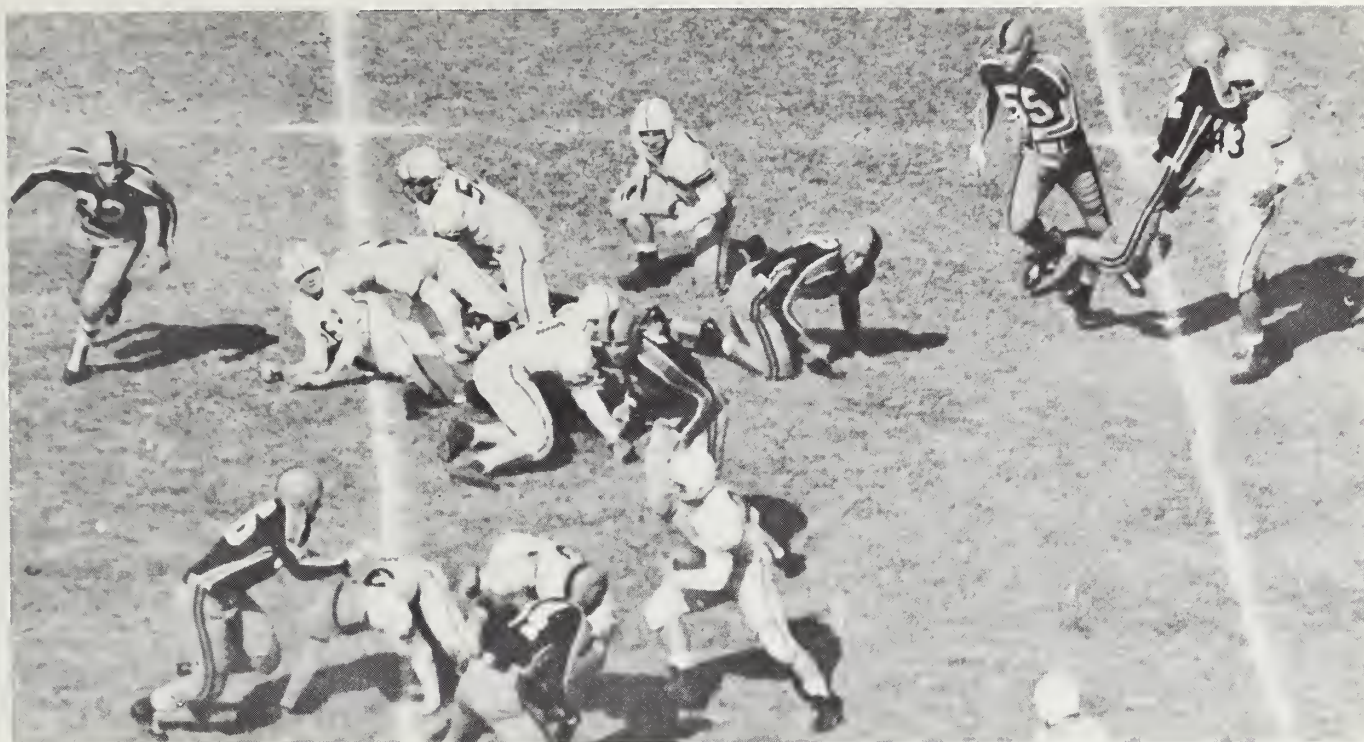


TWO HAPPY BUSINESSMEN, Walter "Cigar" O'Malley, Horace Stoneham, flank one unhappy mayor, New York's Wagner, in 1957. Unsmiling reporters ask classic question "Is Brooklyn still in League?" It was not; the California gold rush was on.



BASEBALL IS A BUSINESS, he learned. A nation was touched, owners embarrassed by photo of tough veteran Enos Slaughter in tears when told he had been sold to Yanks by his beloved Cardinals. Eddie Stanky, St. Louis manager, comforts disillusioned old-timer.





PULITZER PRIZE winning photo shows John Bright of Drake (43), the nation's record-breaking yardage gainer, being deliberately injured in a 1951 game with Oklahoma when he did not even have

the ball. Bright's jaw was broken, but on the next play he threw a 61-yard touchdown pass. In 1959 a similar foul, also caught by a camera, cost a Pacific Coast star an All-American nomination.



NEMESIS of monopolistic boxing empire set up by Jim Norris (*above*) was N.Y. Boxing Commissioner Julius Helfand, wearing victory smile (*below*). Norris' International Boxing Club was dissolved by Fed. Judge Sylvester Ryan's order.



GRIM SCENE. Detectives question former Kentucky basketball greats. Alex Groza looks glumly at fix evidence, Ralph Beard stares into space, contemplating career smashed by "dumping" practiced in collusion with crooked gamblers.





HE'S SURPRISED, world is delighted. Ed Furgol, born with withered left arm, was given no chance in 1954 U.S. Open. Here, he takes daring shot onto unused fairway. He made it, winning an immensely popular victory by a single stroke.



ROMANCE of the decade occurred when Olga Fikotova (*above*), Czech discus thrower, and American hammer throw champ Harold Connolly (*r.*), fell in love during 1956 Olympics in Melbourne. Despite language difference, they started with one thing in common;

TRAGEDY AND TRIUMPH. Roy Campanella, 3-time MVP Brooklyn catcher, was paralyzed in auto accident, fought way back to regain most of faculties, became radio commentator. Here Johnny Podres, battery mate in historic victory over Yankees in 1955 Series, catches one from Campy. Occasion was 1959 Campanella Night at Los Angeles Coliseum, attended by crowd of 93,103.



BROTHERHOOD OF MAN. Giant Maurice Stokes was outstanding rookie in pro basketball, then suffered rare brain disease, was totally paralyzed. Jack Twyman, Cincinnati Royals star, worked with teammate night and day, raised needed funds. After two years Stokes could sit up, attended game, posed with pal and Wilt Chamberlain.



both broke Olympic records. The Iron Curtain regime in Czechoslovakia said "No wedding," but big Hal went to Prague and won fight for his bride. Other sports world sweethearts were world, Olympic figure-skating champs, Hayes Jenkins, Carol Heiss (p. 247).

HIGHEST HONOR an athlete can win in Great Britain was conferred upon Gordon Richards, who became Sir Gordon when knighted by Queen in 1952. Sir Gordon, seen sharing a quip with the Queen. Prince Philip, at storied Epsom Downs, is top race winner.



FOOTBALL ODDITY of decade came when a substitute, Tommy Lewis, of Alabama, lost his head at the sight of Rice's Dickie Moegle dashing goalward. Lewis (42) rushed onto field, tackled amazed Moegle. Referee awarded touchdown. Rice won 1954 Cotton Bowl, 28-6. "12th Man" incident got bigger headlines than result.



SPORTS OF FUTURE will be played in settings to match this luxury plant at Aqueduct, New York. N.Y. Racing Assn. spent \$33 million, completely remodeled old track. Note saddling sheds in front of grandstand. New dream track opened Sept. 14, 1959, set all-time record when 70,000 attended, bet \$5 million on Memorial Day, 1959. Meanwhile, football promoters planned all-weather stadia with retractable roofs, rotating grandstands adaptable to many different sports.

CRIME RATE CONTINUED HIGH DESPITE U.S. PROSPERITY

Murders, kidnappings, underworld revenge kept headlines of '50s filled;
juvenile delinquency became ever graver problem;
Chessman fight against execution drew world attention;
spy cases highlighted Communist threat



PROTAGONISTS in life-and-death drama that created international storm were convicted rape-kidnapper Caryl Chessman (*r.*), California Governor Edmund G. "Pat" Brown (*l.*). Chessman, sentenced to die in San Quentin's gas chamber in 1948, fought 12-year legal battle for his life, won eight reprieves, but was finally executed in April, 1960, after Gov.



Brown could not grant plea for one more stay. Chessman, who wrote three books while on Death Row, won wide sympathy both in U.S. and abroad; many believed his protestations of innocence, others felt that 12 years in shadow of gas chamber were punishment enough in themselves. His death gave fresh ammunition to foes of capital punishment.



DARK WORLD of a troubled child's mind was revealed when the parents of eight-year-old Melvin Dean Nimer (*above*) were stabbed in their Staten Island, N. Y., home in 1959. Melvin's conflicting stories raised suspicion that he was the murderer, but police and psychiatrists were never quite sure.

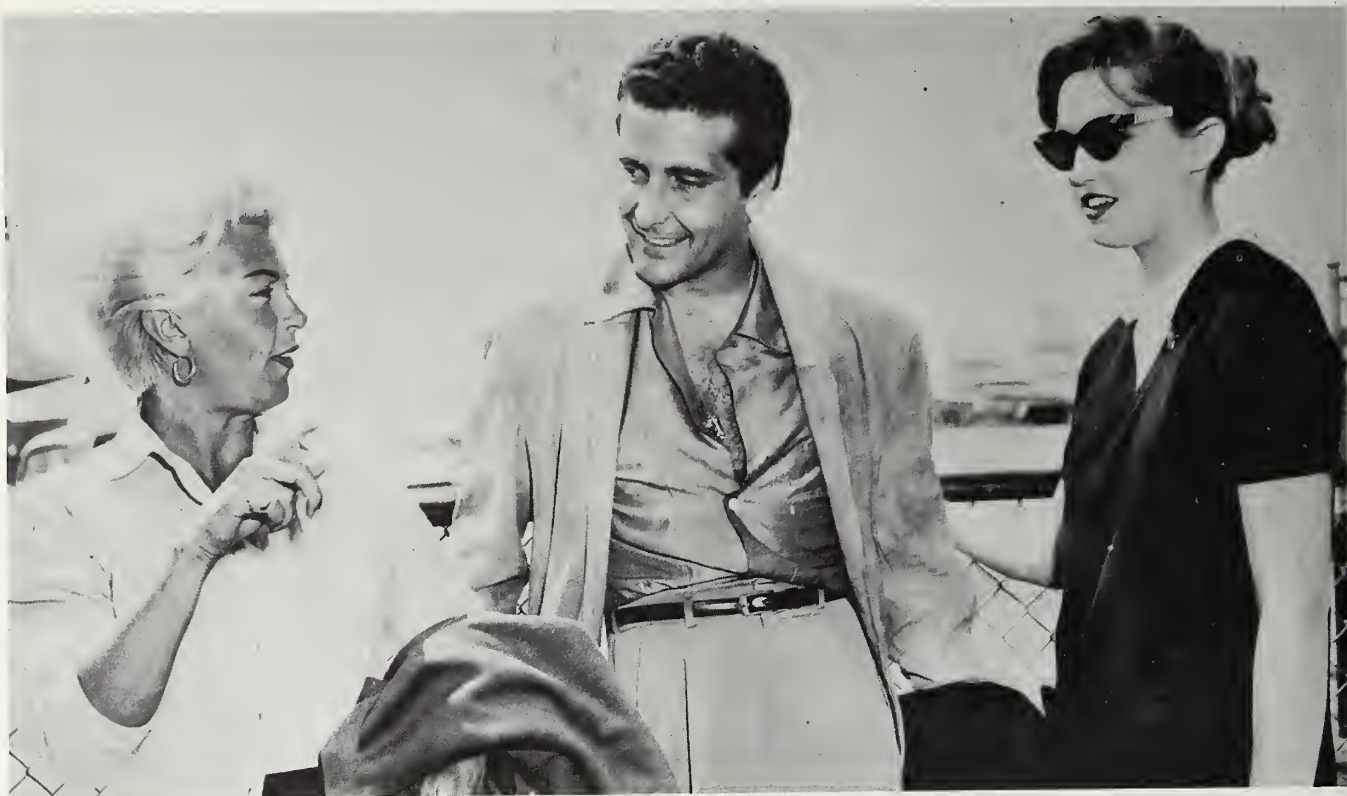


MYSTERY SLAYING of millionaire playboy Serge Rubenstein (*above*) in January, 1955, was as sensational as his exploits in the world of finance. The 46-year-old, Russian-born banker was bound and strangled in his Fifth Avenue town house; the New York police were unsuccessful in finding the killer.



ATOM SPIES Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were first U.S. civilians ever to receive peacetime death sentence for espionage. They were arrested in June, 1950, after arrest in Great Britain of atom scientist Dr. Klaus Fuchs uncovered a trail of conspiracy that led back to Los Alamos, N. M., where, during World War II, Ethel Rosenberg's army sergeant brother had

stolen vital atomic data for Soviet Union at his sister's bidding. In the words of Federal Judge Irving Kaufman, who sentenced them to electric chair in April, 1951, they had "altered the course of history" by speeding Soviet development of atom bomb. In spite of appeals for clemency from all over the world, they died at Sing Sing on June 19, 1955.



HOLLYWOOD TRAGEDY of decade was 1958 stabbing of shady Johnny Stompanato (*above, c.*), boyfriend of Lana Turner (*l.*) by actress' 14-year-old daughter, Cheryl Crane (*r.*), in

her Beverly Hills home. Cheryl told police she had killed him to "protect" her mother; famous Hollywood defense attorney Jerry Geisler won verdict of justifiable homicide.



RACE HATRED in the South exploded into violence many times in the '50s. Most southern courts came far closer than ever before to granting equal justice to whites and Negroes; but 22-year-old Negro truck driver Mack Parker, accused of rap-

ing a pregnant white woman, never reached the courtroom. His bullet riddled body was pulled from Pearl River on Mississippi-Louisiana border on May 5, 1959 (*above*); a lynch mob had dragged him from jail in Poplarville, Miss.



BOBBY GREENLEASE, son of wealthy Kansas City, Mo., automobile dealer (*above*), was kidnap victim in 1953. The six-year-old was killed after \$600,000 ransom had been paid. His abductors, Bonnie Healy, Carl Hall, died in the gas chamber.



CONFESSION of Angelo John LaMarca (*above*) closed one of decade's most pathetic kidnapping cases. He had stolen 32-day-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Weinberger from their Westbury, N. Y., home, July 4, 1956; abandoned baby to die.



JUVENILE CRIME RATE rose steadily throughout decade to become one of nation's most painful problems. Face of 17-year-old New Yorker charged with assault (*above*) reflects the tormented violence of thousands of teen-age lawbreakers.



AIR AGE GET-RICH-QUICK SCHEME for insurance beneficiaries: blow up plane on which policy holder is traveling. Robert Spears (*above, l.*) in 1960 was suspected of neat variation—



YOUNG MAN ABOUT TOWN Mickey Jelke was convicted of procuring in sensational 1953 trial, sentenced to three to six years in Sing Sing. The 23-year-old oleomargarine heir's father claimed after arrest, "he just likes good looking girls."



planting bomb in plane he was scheduled to take, leaving before takeoff, disappearing to let wife collect insurance after crash. (In other cases, saboteurs actually did commit



UNDERWORLD REVENGE caught up with prohibition-era gangster Roger Touhy (*above*) when he was paroled in December, 1959, after serving 25 years in prison. He was shot and killed

on a Chicago street in traditional gangland fashion. Motive was unknown, but police suspected link with fact that Touhy had been working on a perhaps-too-outspoken autobiography.



suicide.) In 1955, an airliner crashed in Colorado, killing 44 (*above, c.*), because 23-year-old John Gilbert Graham had planted a bomb in his mother's luggage for insurance money.



COURTROOM DRAMA of 1960 was trial of Dr. Bernard Finch (*above, l.*) and his girl friend, Carole Tregoff, for murder of his wife. Jury was "hung," second trial was scheduled.



THE FACE OF TRAGEDY stares over the ruins of 2 million homes and the rubble under which nearly 20,000 were buried in South-Central Chile. The worst earthquakes of the decade devastated the country in the spring of 1960, and tremors

continued to be felt as a herculean rescue and relief program was carried out. So violent were the quakes that enormous waves not only wiped out villages in Chile, but swamped the coasts of Japan and the Hawaiian Islands across the Pacific.

ANGRY NATURE SHOWS ITS POWER

DISASTERS caused by nature took the highest toll of life and property during the decade, but air, sea and highway crashes ran a devastating second-best.

Typhoon Vera washed away the homes of 1 million Japanese in 1959, left 5000 dead in its rampaging floods and landslides. Violent earthquakes rocked Asia and South America, burying thousands in India, Afghanistan, Iran, Chile and Morocco.

In 1951 an avalanche swallowed whole Swiss towns, and high tides in the North Sea washed over the vulnerable Lowland countries in 1953, smashing Netherlands dikes which had stood for 500 years. In the U.S., tornadoes in the Southwest in 1952-53, hurricanes in the Northeast in 1954-55 and river floods in the West in 1951-52 became rivals of each other in their destructive intensity.

The typhoon sinking of the Japanese ship *Toya Maru* in 1954, drowning 1213, was worst of many ferry disasters which plunged thousands to death in the British Isles, Korea, India, Yugoslavia, Burma, Turkey, Egypt.

Human and mechanical failures continued to wreak havoc throughout the world. Military and civilian planes crashed with tragic frequency, and rail collisions mangled scores of commuters. A dynamited military truck blew up eight city blocks in Bogota, Colombia, killing 1100 in 1956, and mine explosions buried over 700 Belgians, Indians and Africans.

But carelessness on U.S. highways continued to take the highest accident toll, claiming its 1 millionth victim near Cleveland in 1951, and slaughtering 37,300 in 1959 alone. The 1960 death toll has been estimated at 40,000.



TWO RENDING EARTHQUAKES destroyed the Moroccan port and resort city of Agadir in early 1960, leaving 12,000 dead in their wake. In the aftermath—a tidal wave, fires and 45,000 homeless. U.S. and French rescue planes air-lifted victims

to hospitals and the wrecked city was evacuated, leaving only a military contingent to guard against looting. King Mohammed V pledged his personal fortune for collateral on a loan to begin the \$100 million rebuilding program.



HURRICANE DIANE deluged the Northeastern U.S. in 1954, causing flood emergencies in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Driving rains and swollen rivers took 200 lives, broke all previous flood records.



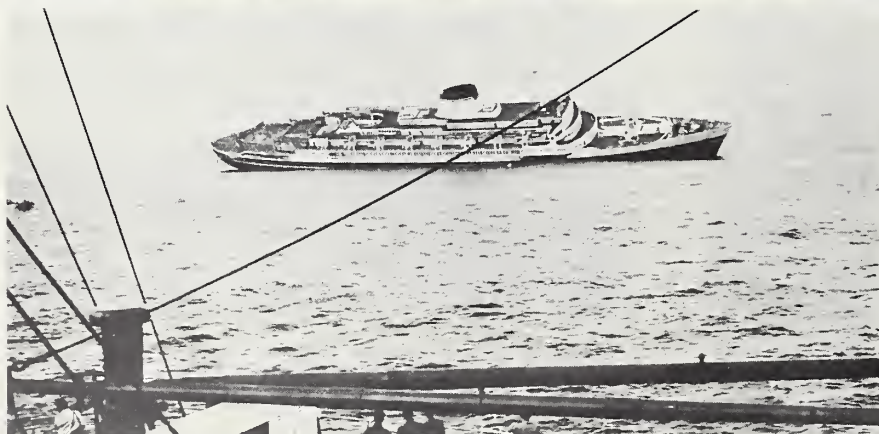
COFFINS piled upon coffins await burial at funeral services in Frejus, France, after the Malpasset Dam burst its walls and drowned 274 in December, 1959. A Spanish dam broke earlier in the year after month-long rains, took 132 lives.



DEATH IN THE NIGHT came to 176 sleeping crew members of the minesweeping destroyer *Hobson* when it was suddenly rammed and cut in half by the aircraft carrier *Wasp* during peacetime maneuvers in mid-Atlantic in 1952. The *Hobson* sank in a record four minutes. Only 61 men were able to get free, were pulled from the oily water by *Wasp's* crew.



GRAND CANYON, Ariz. was the site of the worst crash in commercial aviation history when a United Airlines DC-7 smashed into a Trans World Airlines Super Constellation in mid-air after leaving Los Angeles only 3 minutes apart. The 128-death toll was equalled only when a U.S. Air Force C-119 crashed, burned 129 to death in Tokyo in '53.



LISTING HEAVILY is the Italian luxury liner *Andrea Doria* just before it went to a watery grave after colliding with the Swedish ship *Stockholm* in a thick night fog 45 miles south of Nantucket in 1956. The *Stockholm*, suffering only a crushed bow, took 533 survivors aboard, was assisted by 12 other ships. The death toll in this disaster was 50.



THREE-WAY COLLISION crushed and scalded 111 to death in a 55-foot-high mound of twisted steel when two express trains, running in opposite directions, plowed into a packed commuter train at a railway station 10 miles north of London Oct. 8, 1952. Passengers on the crowded platform also were injured as two locomotives were hurled at them.



SCHOOL BUS bearing the bodies of 26 children is inspected grimly as it is dredged up from the rain-swollen Big Sandy River in Kentucky after it crashed into a wrecking car and a truck. Only 20 children could make their way to safety after the bus careened into the raging torrents which carried it 200 ft. downstream, defying searchers for days.



SUICIDE BOMB was suspected cause of 1960's first major air crash, killing 34 over Bolivia, N. C. Evidence of dynamite was found near seat of lawyer Julian Frank, who held insurance worth \$1 million. This was the second National Airlines crash in two months, a DC-7 having plunged 42 to their death over Gulf of Mexico in November, '59.



NEW YORK CITY CRASH during blinding snow storm Feb. 1, 1957, which killed 20 aboard Northeast Airlines DC-6 one minute after taking off from LaGuardia Airport, was only one of series of crashes in populated areas. Elizabeth, N. J.

was three-time victim in eight weeks (1951-52). Reaction was temporary closing of Newark Airport, though pilots called it safest field in U.S. An emergency landing failure in 1959 left ruins of houses near Midway Airport, Chicago.

DEATH ON THE RAILS crushed 78 commuters on Thanksgiving Eve, 1950, when one Long Island train rushed headlong into another which had halted for caution signal. Reacting heroically, many survivors returned to wreckage to help. Unidentified doctor (*below*) gives plasma to one of the victims.



MORNING AFTER view shows where 84 were killed and 500 injured when Pennsylvania Railroad commuter train plunged from the tracks of temporary wooden overpass at Woodbridge, N. J., Feb. 6, 1951. The engineer admitted speeding beyond regulation; no warning signal marked detour area.





READING ABOUT the explosion and fire which ripped open his ship, the *USS Bennington*, is Cecil Carrier, one of the 201 wounded in the May, 1954, blast. It was so powerful that dental charts had to be used to identify some of the 93 victims, many of whom died when escape hatches became sealed.



FIREMEN SEARCH CHARRED RUINS of Our Lady of the Angels Parochial School in Chicago for the bodies of children after a furious blaze Dec. 2, 1958, which claimed the lives of 89 school children and three nuns. Scores of pupils leaped frantically from the burning building and were hospitalized with injuries. The worst school fire in the city's history, the tragedy was heightened by a 20-minute delay in sounding the alarm, prompted many other U.S. cities to begin investigation of their own fire hazards to avoid like tragedies.



GAS MASKED rescue workers still carrying out victims 58 hours after a 1951 mine blast in West Frankfort, Ill., are watched by grim observers who remember the three other explosions in the same New Orient mine during the last 30 years. The death toll—119. In the South, two explosions rocked the Pocahontas Fuel Co. mine in Virginia, fatally trapping 37 in 1957 and 22 in 1958. In 1960, 18 died in a coal mine fire in Logan, W. Va. Coalbrook, South Africa, mines were decade's hardest hit, losing 417 in 1960 slides.



Passing

SECOND "MAYFLOWER" sails into New York Harbor to spend the summer months of 1957 on display. The 190-ton replica of the pilgrim ship set sail from Plymouth, England on April 22, reached Provincetown, Mass., 53 days later, 14 days less than its predecessor.

REFUGEES STILL SWARMED across borders fifteen years after WW II ended. Some 15 million were still unsettled in 1960. Oldest refugee on record (*l.*), 105, smokes while waiting for next plane.

ROCK 'N' ROLL RIOT in NYC demanded all the efforts which over a dozen policemen could muster when Alan Freed fans tried to crash the already lengthy lines outside the theatre in 1958.

ONE OF RICHEST MEN in world, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., died May 11, 1960, was buried in quiet ceremony, left \$150 million estate. Half went to widow Martha (*below*), whom he wed in 1951.

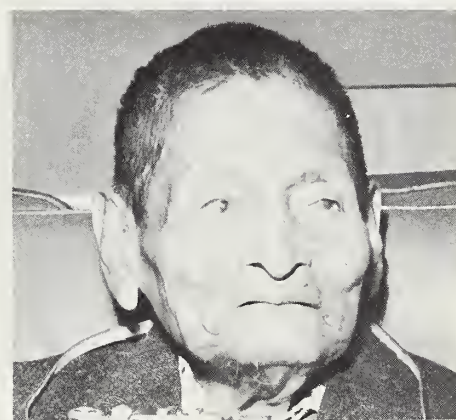


Scene

PEOPLE AND EVENTS THAT MADE BIG OR SMALL HEADLINES DURING THE DECADE

JIMMY BOYD SANG AND STRUMMED "I Saw Mommy Kissing Santa Claus" to tune of \$100,000 in 1953, when over 1 million copies of the Christmas record were sold the first year.

READY TO SURRENDER in 1953 after nine years of jungle hiding, Japanese Pfc. Eguchi, still carrying rifle, found war ended in the Philippine Islands, decided to settle down there.

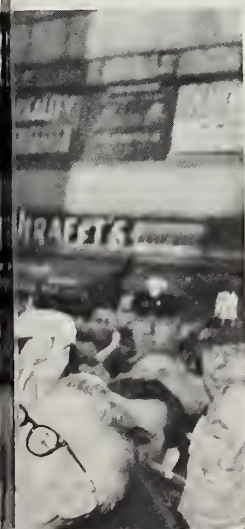
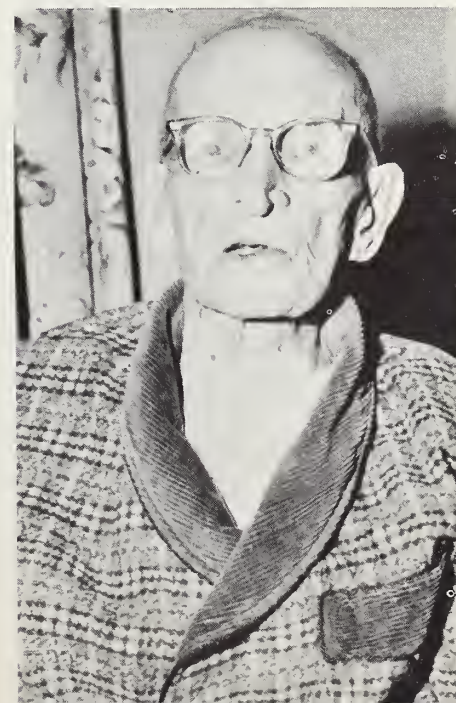


OLDEST MAN IN WORLD was Javier Pereira, or so it was claimed by those who believed him to be 168 when he died Mar. 30, 1956, at Monteria, Colombia. Experts stated there was no way to fix the exact age of the 4-foot-4 Indian.



SITTING TRIUMPHANTLY after 85-day walk across U.S. is British vegetarian hiker Dr. Barbara Moore. Cheered in Times Square, NYC, on July 6, 1960, she still had six miles left to walk to make up for ride on the New Jersey turnpike.

LAST UNION ARMY VETERAN, Albert Woolson, former drummer boy, smokes cigar shortly before death in 1956 at age of 109. He was outlived by last Confederate soldier Walter Williams, who succumbed in 1959 in Texas at age 117.



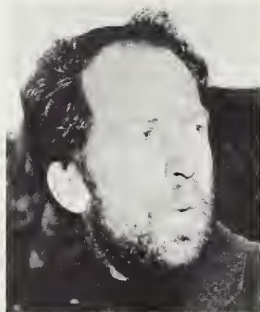


A LESS FORMIDABLE Mt. Everest looms in the distance, made so through bravery of Sir Edmund Hillary (*l.*) and Sherpa

guide Tensing Norkey. They reached summit in 1953, climaxing assaults on 29,000 foot peak which had taken many lives.



STILL FIRST LADY for many, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, looking forward to 75th birthday, cheerfully posed in New York hotel in this 1959 pre-birthday picture.



MAKING THE SCENE in Capri is "world citizen" Garry Davis, who "digs" internationalism, was given shelter by sympathetic widow for his "world republic."



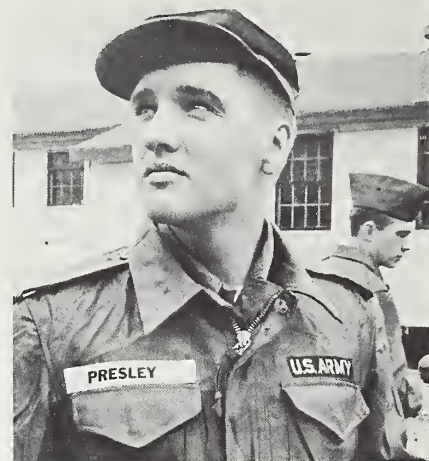
MORNING CONSTITUTIONAL of Pres. Truman became part of the American scene. Early Missouri morning in 1953 shows ex-President strolling without usual crowd.



CRUEL SEA lashes doomed Flying Enterprise. Trying to save his ship from salvagers, Capt. Kurt Carlsen (*r.*) refused to abandon his ship, stayed with it till final moments came.



GRAND OLD MAN of the "Grand Old Party," oldest living ex-president, Herbert Hoover, celebrates 86th birthday in Waldorf Astoria, surrounded by cards, but still hard at work.



CLIPPED HOUND DOG, Pvt. Elvis Presley in '58 wryly contemplates next two years of Army life, in which most of "swinging" will be done with a rifle.



THE LATE AGA KHAN III, spiritual head of 20 million Ismaili Moslems, arrives at Excelsior Hotel in Rome with his wife, the Begum. The ebullient Khan died in France in 1957.



MILLIONTH REFUGEE, Andres Suritis, 10, was brought to the U.S. via Latvia and German refugee camp with the aid of the International Committee for European Migration.



KISS OF LIFE was fruitless, despite valiant attempt by Erie, Pa. fireman, Albert Anderson. The nine-month-old baby suffocated in a raging holocaust that enveloped his parents' home. While child died, photo was lesson in brotherhood.



INVASION FROM SPACE was popular topic during '50s. Many claimed to see "flying saucers" as in above photo. Numerous books, films and articles profited from the hoax, but real proof never given, so most were discounted as odd phenomena.

Passing Scene Continued



LATE SISTER KENNY, beloved Australian nurse who developed paralysis treatment, shows system of muscle relaxation to nuns and nurses at Chicago's Wesley Memorial Hospital.



KIPLINGESQUE BUT TRUE was story of "Ramu," Indian "wolf boy," discovered in jungle in 1954 and thought by physicians to have been reared by wild animals, thus explaining boy's savage nature, muteness, deformities, inability to walk.



DIRECT LANDING was made by this auto in 1952; it had "come to the right place." Terrible road death toll in United States continued to mount during the decade, often claiming more than 400 lives on holiday weekends despite police vigilance.



FROM QUEEN TO PRINCESS was no demotion for film actress Grace Kelly, daughter of bricklayer-turned millionaire, John Kelly, when she became bride of Prince Ranier II of Monaco and attained real-life royalty as Princess Grace of Monaco.

PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER, the former Margaret Truman, emanates bridal joy after her 1956 wedding in Independence, Missouri, to E. Clifton Daniel, Jr., *New York Times* correspondent. Ex-Pres. Truman's comment: "I'm glad he's a Democrat."



NORWEGIAN TRANSLATION OF CINDERELLA was written by Anne Marie Rasmussen, Norwegian bride of Steven Rockefeller, both shown here on motorcycle. Father-in-law was N.Y. Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, in whose home Nordic beauty was once maid.



THE BEAUTY AND THE BRAIN made a striking couple when they united during the decade. Gracing a N.Y. party, Marilyn Monroe and playwright Arthur Miller show no concern over difference.

BRIEF MARRIAGE of Elizabeth Taylor and showman Mike Todd had a tragic final curtain when Todd plunged to death in New Mexico aircrash, 13 months after marriage. Thrice-wed Miss Taylor took a fourth the following year, Eddie Fisher.





PANTIE RAIDS became a craze during the '50s. College students all over the United States (particularly in the spring) scampered into girls' dormitories and absconded with their treasured booty of "unmentionables." Fad soon died out.

QUICK CHANGE has to be made by fortunate fugitive from San Francisco hotel fire in 1953. Alert work by the hotel's personnel, fire department averted a possible tragedy, but caused many unprepared exits in underwear and pajamas.



MAN WITHOUT A JOB suns himself in Capri after the '52 coup in Egypt ended his reign. Ex-king Farouk faces a lifetime of play and relaxation.



QUEENS WERE CROWNED in honor of everything from beer to the universe during the decade. Here Miss World of 1951 justifies the many beauty contests.



IT'S NOT THE HEAT and it may not be the humidity, but nevertheless, "Granny" manages to retain some decorum by keeping her hat on at the beach.



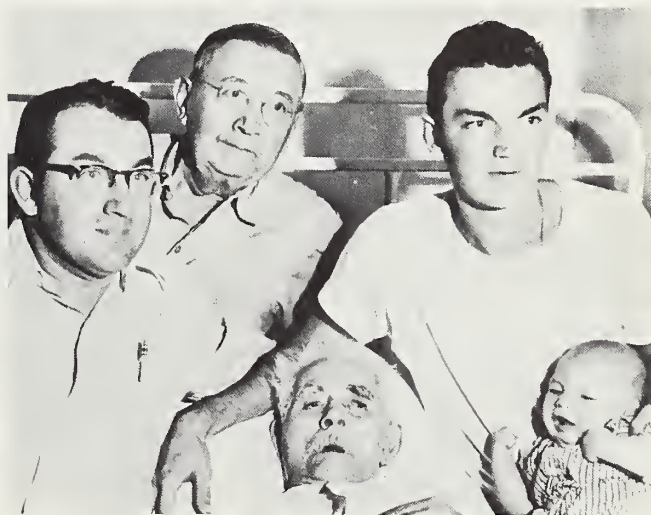
ORIGINAL LADY GODIVA had only one "peeping Tom," while 1951 version attracts hundreds at British pageant in Coventry, England, despite addition of the flesh-colored tights.



IRONIC POSTER affords grim joke to National Guard soldiers patrolling the flooded city of Laredo, Texas, during the 1954 flood in which over 200 lives were reported lost.

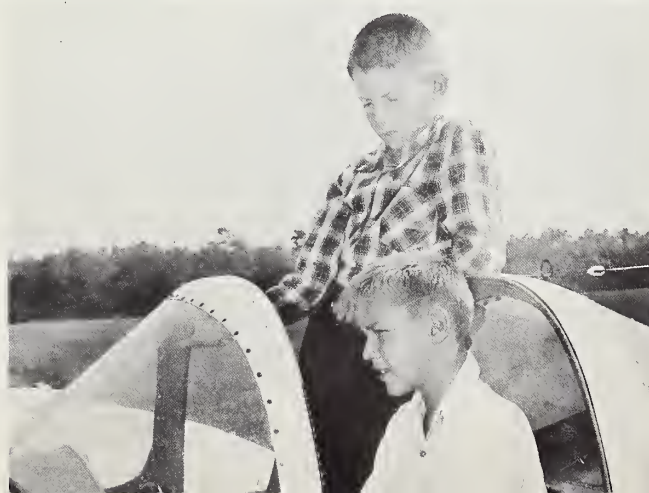


BOY MEETS GIRL . . . or does he? Decade produced its share of oddities but none quite so puzzling as status of Christine Jorgenson and her (his) "confreres," who changed sex from male to female and found selves somewhere in between.



114 YEARS DIFFERENCE in ages is represented by five generations of Kings in California. Joaquin King (*on bed*) was 114 years old and baby 2½ months in '53 at time of photo.

UNSCHEDULED SOLO was made by fledgling pilots Eddie Cates (*seated*), 13, and "co-pilot" Roy Brosseau, 11, in 1956 when they commandeered a monoplane for hour joyride.





THE EGG AND I. Pensive chick examines machine designed to pick recipes for bigger egg production. Like any worker in 1950s, automation worries chick.



UNDESIRABLE ALIEN, fawn from Ecuador looks balefully at retreating U.S. as it returns home. Deported because of disease, fawn was least sinister deportee.



HORSE LAUGH is given by Silky Sullivan, West Coast race-horse who, in 1958, repeatedly surprised "smart money" by coming from behind in important races.



GREATEST ZOO ATTRACTION for many years at Chicago's Lincoln Zoo was "Bushman," massive 22 yr. old gorilla who was found dead in his cage in '51.



BLUSHING BRIDE, Sumaili, a lady gorilla, retreats into protecting arms of keeper at the Bronx Zoo after first catching sight of Mambo, her intended mate.



LACK OF PRIVACY disturbs orangutang "Andy" at Bronx Zoo more than heat. It's bad enough that a fellow must dress scantily without being stared at.

THE DECADE'S TOP AWARDS

1951 NOBEL PRIZE: Edwin M. McMillan, Glenn T. Seaborg (U.S.), Chemistry; Par Lagerkvist (Swe.), Literature; Leon Jouhaux (Fr.), Peace.

PULITZER PRIZE: Conrad Richter, Fiction (*The Town*); William H. Fitzpatrick (*New Orleans States*), Editorial Writing; Carl Sandburg, Poetry.

ACADEMY AWARD: Humphrey Bogart, Best Actor (*The African Queen*); Vivien Leigh, Best Actress (*A Streetcar Named Desire*); *An American in Paris*, Best Film.

1952 NOBEL PRIZE: Selman A. Waksman (U.S.), Medicine; Francois Mauriac (Fr.), Literature; Albert Schweitzer (Fr.), Peace.

PULITZER PRIZE: *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, Meritorious Public Service; John M. Hightower (*Associated Press*), International Reporting; Herman Wouk, Fiction (*The Caine Mutiny*); Marianne Moore, Poetry.

ACADEMY AWARD: Gary Cooper, Best Actor (*High Noon*); Shirley Booth, Best Actress (*Come Back Little Sheba*); *The Greatest Show on Earth*, Best Film.

1953 NOBEL PRIZE: Fritz Zernike (Den.), Physics; Herman Staudinger (W. Ger.), Chemistry; Winston Churchill, Literature; Gen. George C. Marshall (U.S.), Peace.

PULITZER PRIZE: Don Whitehead (*Associated Press*), National Reporting; Vermont C. Royster (*Wall St. Journal*), Editorial Writing; William Inge, Drama, (*Picnic*); Archibald MacLeish, Poetry.

ACADEMY AWARD: William Holden, Best Actor (*Stalag 17*); Audrey Hepburn, Best Actress (*Roman Holiday*); *From Here To Eternity*, Best Film.

1954 NOBEL PRIZE: Linus Pauling (U.S.), Chemistry; Thomas H. Weller, Frederick C. Robbins and John F. Enders (U.S.), Medicine; Ernest Hemingway, Fiction.

PULITZER PRIZE: *Newsday* (Garden City, N. Y.), Meritorious Service; Richard Wilson (*Cowles Newspapers*), National Reporting; Bruce Catton, History (*A Stillness At Appomattox*); Charles A. Lindbergh, Autobiography (*The Spirit of St. Louis*).

ACADEMY AWARD: Marlon Brando, Best Actor (*On the Waterfront*); Grace Kelly, Best Actress (*The Country Girl*); *On the Waterfront*, Best Film.

1955 NOBEL PRIZE: Polykarp Kusch, Willis E. Lamb (U.S.), Physics; Hugo Thorell (Swe.), Medicine; Hallor Kiljan Laxness (Ice.), Literature. No Peace award.

PULITZER PRIZE: Harrison Salisbury (*New York Times*), International Reporting; William Faulkner, Fiction (*A Fable*); Tennessee Williams, Drama (*Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*); Gian-Carlo Menotti, Music (*Saint of Bleecker St.*).

ACADEMY AWARD: Ernest Borgnine, Best Actor (*Marty*); Anna Magnani, Best Actress (*Rose Tattoo*); *Marty*, Best Film.

1956 NOBEL PRIZE: William Shockley, Walter H. Bratain, John Bardeen (U.S.), Physics; Cyril N. Hinshelwood (G.B.), Nikolai N. Semenov (USSR), Chemistry. No Peace award.

PULITZER PRIZE: William Randolph Hearst, Jr., J. Kingsbury Smith, Frank Coniff (*Hearst Newspapers*), International Reporting; MacKinlay Kantor, Fiction (*Andersonville*); Richard Hofstadter, History (*Age of Reform*).

ACADEMY AWARD: Yul Brynner, Best Actor (*The King and I*); Ingrid Bergman, Best Actress (*Anastasia*); *Around the World in 80 Days*, Best Film.

1957 NOBEL PRIZE: Sir Alexander Todd (G.B.), Chemistry; Albert Camus (Fr.), Literature; Lester B. Pearson (Can.), Peace.

PULITZER PRIZE: Russell Jones (*United Press*), International Reporting; Kenneth Roberts, Special Citation for historical novels. Eugene O'Neill, Drama (*Long Day's Journey into Night*); Sen. John F. Kennedy, History (*Profiles in Courage*).

ACADEMY AWARD: Alec Guinness, Best Actor (*The Bridge on the River Kwai*); Joanne Woodward, Best Actress (*The Three Faces of Eve*); *The Bridge on the River Kwai*, Best Film.

1958 NOBEL PRIZE: Pavel A. Cherenkov, Igor E. Tamm, Ilya M. Frank (USSR), Physics; Frederick Sanger (G.B.), Chemistry; Boris Pasternak (USSR), Literature.

PULITZER PRIZE: *The New York Times*, International Reporting; Harry S. Ashmore (*Arkansas Gazette*, Little Rock), Editorial Writing; Samuel Barber, Music (*Vanessa*).

ACADEMY AWARD: David Niven, Best Actor (*Separate Tables*); Susan Hayward, Best Actress (*I Want to Live*); *Gigi*, Best Film.

1959 NOBEL PRIZE: Emilio Segre, Owen Chamberlain (U.S.), Physics; Jaroslav Heyrovsky, Chemistry; Salvatore Quasimodo, Literature; Philip John Noel-Baker (G.B.), Peace.

PULITZER PRIZE: Joseph Martin, Philip Santora (*New York Daily News*) International Reporting; Bill Mauldin (*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*), Cartoon; Archibald MacLeish, Drama (*J.B.*); Stanley Kunitz, Poetry.

ACADEMY AWARD: Charlton Heston, Best Actor (*Ben Hur*); Simone Signoret, Best Actress (*Room at the Top*); *Ben Hur*, Best Film.

1960 PULITZER PRIZE: George Abbott, Jerome Weidman, Sheldon Harnick, Jerry Bock, Drama (*Fiorello*); Allen Drury, Fiction (*Advise and Consent*); Samuel Eliot Morrison, Biography (*John Paul Jones*); Abraham Rosenthal (*New York Times*), International Reporting; Vance Trimble (*Scripps-Howard*), National Reporting.



In Memoriam

ARTS AND LETTERS

MAXWELL ANDERSON, 70, U.S. Playwright, (*Winter-set*), Feb. 28, 1959.

SHOLEM ASCH, 76, author, July 10, 1957.

ALBERT CAMUS, 46, Nobel Prize winner, French author, Jan. 4, 1960.

PAUL CLAUDEL, 88, French diplomat, author, Nov. 23, 1955.

SIDONIE GABRIELLE COLETTE, 81, French author-ess, Aug. 3, 1954.

JOHN DEWEY, 92, U.S. philosopher, educator, June 1, 1952.

CHRISTIAN DIOR, 52, French fashion designer, Oct. 24, 1957.

SIR JACOB EPSTEIN, 78, controversial sculptor, Aug. 19, 1959.

JOSE ORTEGA Y GASSET, 72, Spanish writer, philosopher, Oct. 13, 1955.

WANDA LANDOWSKA, 80, world famous harpsichordist, Aug. 16, 1959.

THOMAS MANN, 80, author, Aug. 12, 1955.

JOHN PHILLIPS MARQUAND, 66, U.S. novelist, July 16, 1960.

HENRI MATISSE, 84, French painter, Mar. 3, 1954.

EUGENE O'NEILL, 65, U.S. playwright, Nobel Prize winner, July 27, 1953.

ROBERT E. SHERWOOD, 59, U.S. playwright, (*Petrified Forest*), Oct. 13, 1955.

NEVIL SHUTE, 60, Australian novelist, Jan. 12, 1960.

JOHN SLOAN, 66, U.S. painter, (*Haymarket*), June 24, 1954.

MAURICE UTRILLO (VALADON), 71, French painter, Nov. 5, 1956.

FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT, 89, architect, April 9, 1959.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

PHILLIP DANFORTH ARMOUR, 64, ex-Vice Pres. of Armour Meat Co.: Jan. 18, 1959.

VINCENT ASTOR, 67, millionaire philanthropist, board chairman of *Newsweek*; Feb. 3, 1959.

CLARENCE BIRDSEYE, frozen food king, founder of Birdseye General Food Co.; Oct. 7, 1956.
 MARSHALL FIELD III, 63, heir to Chicago store millions and one-time publisher; Nov. 8, 1956.
 GLENN S. MARTIN, 69, aviation pioneer and manufacturer; Dec. 4, 1955.
 JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Jr., 86, millionaire philanthropist; May 11, 1960.
 HARRY F. SINCLAIR, 80, founder of Sinclair Oil Co.; Nov. 10, 1956.
 GEORGE ARTHUR SLOAN, 61, industrialist; May 20, 1955.
 ROBERT R. YOUNG, 60, New York Central board chairman, financier; Jan. 25, 1958.

ENTERTAINMENT

ETHEL BARRYMORE, 79, famed actress sister of Lionel and John Barrymore; June 18, 1959.
 LIONEL BARRYMORE, 76, stage, screen and radio actor; Nov. 15, 1954.
 LOU COSTELLO, 53, film comedian; Mar. 3, 1959.
 CECIL B. deMILLE, 77, pioneer movie producer; Jan. 21, 1959.
 ROBERT DONAT, 53, British actor (*39 Steps*); June 9, 1959.
 ERROL FLYNN, 50, film star, noted for swashbuckling roles; Oct. 14, 1959.
 OLIVER HARDY, 65, portly half of Laurel and Hardy comedy team; Aug. 7, 1957.
 LOUIS B. MAYER, 72, film mogul; Oct. 29, 1957.
 TYRONE POWER, 44, film actor; Nov. 15, 1959.
 LAWRENCE TIBBET, 63, opera star; July 21, 1960.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MARSHALL PIETRO BADOGLIO, 85, Italian conqueror of Ethiopia, 1st premier after *Il Duce's* assassination; Oct. 30, 1956.
 ALBEN W. BARKLEY, 78, U.S. Vice Pres. under Truman; April 30, 1956.
 ANEURIN BEVAN, 63, stormy leader of British Labor Party; July 6, 1960.
 CAROL II, 59, ex-King of Rumania; April 4, 1953.
 LT. GEN. CLAIRE CHENNAULT, 67, WW II leader of Flying Tigers; July 27, 1958.
 JOHN FOSTER DULLES, 71, U.S. Secy of State under Eisenhower; May 25, 1959.
 WILLIAM "BULL" HALSEY, 76, U.S. Fleet Admiral in Pacific during WW II; Aug. 16, 1959.
 CORDELL HULL, 83, Secy of State under FDR; July 23, 1955.
 ABDULLAH IBN UL-HUSSEIN, King of Jordan, assassinated July 31, 1951.
 FIELD MARSHALL ALBERT KESSELRING, 79, top Nazi strategist during WW II; July 22, 1960.
 PRINCE ALY KHAN, 48, Pakistan ambassador to UN; May 11, 1960.
 MARY OF TECK, 85, Dowager Queen of Great Britain; March 24, 1953.
 JOSEPH R. McCARTHY, 49, controversial U.S. Senator, (R.-Wis.); May 2, 1957.
 VITTORIO EMMANUELE ORLANDO, 92, ex-Italian premier, drafter of Versailles Treaty; Dec. 1, 1952.

DR. ERNST REUTER, 64, anti-Communist mayor of Berlin; Sept. 29, 1953.
 MAMORU SHIGEMITSU, 63, Japanese Foreign Minister who surrendered Japan to Allies; Jan. 25, 1958.
 JOSEPH V. STALIN, 73, Soviet Premier; March 5, 1953.
 ROBERT A. TAFT, 63, U.S. Senator (R.-Ohio); Aug. 4, 1953.
 FREDERICK M. VINSON, 63, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Sept. 8, 1953.
 ANDREI VISHINSKY, 70, Soviet diplomat; Nov. 22, 1954.
 GEN. JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT, 70, defender of Corregidor; Sept. 2, 1953.

RELIGION

GEORGE, PATRIARCH OF THE ARMENIAN CHURCH, 86, May 10, 1954.
 AGA KHAN III, 79, spiritual leader of 20 million Ismaili Moslems, July 11, 1957.
 KENNETH E. KIRK, 68, Anglican Bishop of Oxford, June 8, 1954.
 POPE PIUS XII, 88, Vicar of the Roman Catholic Church, Oct. 9, 1958.
 ALOJZIJE CARDINAL STEPINAC, 61, Roman Catholic Primate of Yugoslavia, long-time prisoner of Communists, Feb. 10, 1960.

SCIENCE

DR. ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS, 76, U.S. naturalist, explorer, Mar. 11, 1960.
 DR. WALTER BAADE, 67, German-born astronomer, June 25, 1960.
 KARL F. BONHOEFFER, 58, professor, discoverer of two forms of hydrogen, May 20, 1957.
 ALBERT EINSTEIN, 76, famed physicist and mathematician, Mar. 14, 1955.
 ENRICO FERMI, 53, Italian-born physicist, Nov. 28, 1954.
 SIR ALEXANDER FLEMING, 73, British discoverer of penicillin, Mar. 11, 1955.
 MME IRENE JOLIOT-CURIE, 58, French physicist, daughter of Pierre and Marie Curie, May 17, 1956.
 DONALD J. HUGHES, 45, nuclear physicist, April 23, 1960.
 DR. ERNEST O. LAWRENCE, 57, inventor of the cyclotron, Aug. 27, 1958.

SPORTS

LUIS ANGEL FIRPO, "The Wild Bull of the Pampas," 65, ex-Argentine Heavyweight, Aug. 3, 1960.
 HERMAN HICKMAN, 46, football star, coach, sports commentator; April 25, 1958.
 WILLIE HOPPE, 71, winner of 51 world billiard championships, April 1, 1959.
 MEL OTT, 49, baseball star, Nov. 21, 1958.
 TRIS SPEAKER, 70, baseball "immortal," Dec. 8, 1958.
 JIM THORPE, 71, world famous U.S. athlete and Olympic champion, Mar. 28, 1953.
 BABE DIDRICKSON ZAHARIAS, 42, U.S.'s greatest woman athlete, Sept. 27, 1956.

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